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Part One
Pages 1-8

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ST. PAUL MOVED A LITTLE

Now Lies Three Hundred Feet from Her First Position.

PART OF THE CREW BROUGHT HERE

Progress in Unloading the Vessel—Consignment of Gold Still on Board—Rumors of an Inquiry.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 27.—The St. Paul still lies about as she did yesterday, and apparently there is little change, but, as a matter of fact, the lightering of the cargo and the continued strains on the kedge lines have dragged the steamer a short distance away from the shore and more to the northward. There is no perceptible movement from the ship, but the alteration in the shore line and in the telephone wire shows that there has been some change in the position. She is now about 800 feet from the spot where she lay Saturday. She is now much further toward the deep water, but is working toward the northward.

Three barges have been alongside all day, and the freight is being taken out of the hold as rapidly as possible. There was a slight accident this afternoon. An immense box of cloth was being hoisted over the side. Just as it had begun to descend to the lighter the rope about the box slipped and it crashed down on the deck of the lighter. The box broke and the cloth which it contained was scattered over the deck. None went overboard, and the box was repaired. No one was injured by the mishap.

The wreckers are working on the kedge lines, but they appear to have little hope of dragging the big ship the 600 feet they have still to go before reaching deep water while she is in the same condition she now is. The plan appears to be to unload her entirely during the northwest wind prevailing if possible. If there is sufficient time some heavy parts of her machinery will be lifted out by the wrecking crew, if the sea should be calm and there should be sufficient water close to the ship to allow the crane to be floated close to her.

The wind to-night is blowing strongly from the northwest, and keeps the water from rising. In one way, this is favorable, as it prevents any surf. Even at high tide the sea is very smooth. The tides are getting lower at each rise, and there is a chance that before long there will be too little water to enable the lighters to approach the ship. In that case the removal of the cargo will have to be gone on with slowly by smaller boats.

At high tide to-day there were fifteen feet of water at the stern and ten at the bow. The wreckers say they hope to have the ship lightened at 8 o'clock Wednesday night. They will then be in time to get ready for the next high tide. All they can do after that is to keep working on the kedges and wait for the tide. With the incoming of the tide the first real effort to move the ship will be made.

The wreckers and the longshoremen are now almost the sole occupants of the ship except the officers. At 5:30 o'clock this afternoon a sidewheeler ran alongside the stranded ship, and to her were transferred most of the crew of the St. Paul and their effects. The steamboat then started for New-York. The crew will board the St. Louis as soon as she arrives from Philadelphia.

The St. Louis passed the St. Paul a few minutes after 8 o'clock this evening. She was steaming north toward Sandy Hook, and came well in shore to salute and exchange signals with her sister ship. The whistle of the St. Louis was blown, and in response the unfortunate ship blew hers. Then red, white, and blue lights were burned, and, with a final toot of her whistle, the St. Louis altered her course and headed toward the Hook. A few minutes later the effects of her wash could be detected, as the swell made the boats about the St. Paul bob up and down.

It was said this evening the unloading might be completed by to-morrow afternoon if everything was favorable. The rest of the cargo is bulky, but easily moved, and it is thought there will be little difficulty in getting it out.

There were taken from the St. Paul for duty on the St. Louis seventy stewards, thirty-two seamen, and seventy from the engineer's department.

The consignment of gold on the steamer has been left untouched. It is not known when it will be transferred. This is being kept a secret. The davits of the St. Paul were taken out to-day and sent to New-York on the propeller Hustler.

Capt. Jamison still remains on board his steamer. His wife has not been down to see him. She is said to have written to him, and to have communicated with him by telephone. The steamer is not leaking, and appears to be undamaged. It is denied that one of her propellers is broken. It is said the two are imbedded in the sand, but are all right otherwise. The sand will be worked away from them on Wednesday so as to allow the steamer to use them in aiding to haul her off the beach.

It was said to-day that an inquiry was held on board the St. Paul yesterday to ascertain who was to blame. The officers of the company present heard the statements of the Captain, officers, and others. The result could not be learned here.

ST. LOUIS REACHES NEW-YORK.

Ready to Take the Place of Her Unfortunate Sister Ship.

The American Line steamship St. Louis, sister of the unlucky St. Paul, arrived here from Philadelphia last night to take the place of her consort on the Southampton route. The St. Paul was scheduled to sail from this port to morrow at 11 A. M. The passengers booked for that vessel have been notified that the St. Louis will take them out instead.

The agents of the line believed yesterday that the St. Louis, although hurriedly prepared for service, would be able to sail to-morrow, though the departure may be delayed for a few hours.

The St. Louis will be manned by her own officers. A number of the crew having been discharged when the vessel was laid off for an overhauling, a sufficient number from the St. Paul were sent up to the city last night on board the steamboat George Starr. The list included the stewards of the St. Paul and a sufficient number of stokers to fill existing vacancies in the complement of the St. Louis.

The officials of the American Line held a conference yesterday forenoon. At its conclusion, Clement A. Griscom, Jr., said that a full investigation of the causes which led to the stranding of the St. Paul would be made in time. Mr. Griscom added that he had reason to think that Capt. Jamison would be able to offer a satisfactory explanation of how the ship came to go ashore.

Will Send a Revenue Cutter.

President Vernon C. Brown of the New-York Maritime Exchange was advised from Washington yesterday that the Government would assign for duty at this port one of the best vessels now in the revenue marine for temporary service, pending the construction of the first-class sea-going revenue cutter called for by the bill introduced into Congress by Senator Murphy and Representative Bennett. She is needed to cruise for the relief of vessels reported in distress off the port.

SUICIDE AT THE PARK AVENUE

Joseph Bruckheimer of This City Kills Himself—Registered as James Brooks of Boston.

The Coroners' office was notified yesterday afternoon that James Brooks, a guest at the Park Avenue Hotel, had committed suicide in his room. The information came from a firm of undertakers at 355 Fourth Avenue.

The clerks at the hotel denied at first that there had been a suicide there, but finally admitted that a Mr. Brooks had killed himself.

The report of the suicide reached the West Thirtieth Street Station, and a policeman was sent from there to the hotel to get particulars of the case, but all information was refused.

From the hotel register it was learned that the suicide came to the hotel Sunday alone. He registered as James Brooks from Boston, and was assigned to Room 727. He was about fifty years old, and appeared to be a business man.

Coroner Hoeber arrived at the hotel at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and made an investigation. After conferring with the hotel people, he visited the room where the suicide occurred and viewed the body. He found that the man had shot himself in the head. When leaving the hotel, the Coroner said that he had not discovered any motive for the suicide. He said that he had taken charge of all the papers found in the room and would take them home with him for examination.

It was found by the Coroner that the man was Joseph Bruckheimer of 117 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. In one of the pockets of his clothing the Coroner found an identification card used by an insurance company, and immediately communicated with the address. The dead man's son called at the undertaking warerooms, 355 Fourth Avenue, and identified the body.

Bruckheimer was a pawnbroker, and was the founder of the Harlem Loan Office, 1,993 Third Avenue, which is now owned by his son, C. Bruckheimer. He leaves a wife and eight children, all grown up. Five of his sons are engaged in business in this city.

CHOKED TO DEATH BY A BURGLAR

Mrs. Edmund Tucker of Yonkers Found Dead and Her Boy Badly Hurt—An Old Man Suspected.

YONKERS, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Edmund Tucker was choked to death by a burglar at her home, on Central Avenue, near Umberhill, this evening. She was found by her husband, who returned later in the evening and discovered that all the doors were locked. Thinking that perhaps his wife might be visiting, he inquired of the neighbors, and was told that she had not been seen since late in the afternoon. He then returned to his house, and, going to a back window, heard the screams of his three-year-old boy from within.

He opened a window and climbed inside to find his wife lying dead in the hallway just outside the sitting-room door. His little boy was also found to be suffering from a severe cut across the face. When asked what had caused the trouble, he said an old man, wearing a slouch hat and a seedy gray overcoat had entered the house and demanded money.

When this was refused him, he seized Mrs. Tucker and chocked her. He then struck the boy with a heavy cane and proceeded to take what valuable things he could find in a short trip through the house.

Among the missing articles are a woman's double-cased gold watch, a gold ring set with a dark stone, and two band rings. A child's bank was also taken. The bank contained an unknown sum of money.

The description of the murderer, which the child was able to furnish the police, has made it possible to settle suspicion on a man who has been hanging about the neighborhood for some time. The entire Yonkers police force has been pressed into service to run him down.

PURCHASED BY THE TWOMBLYS

Louis L. Lorillard's Estate of Vinland, in Newport, Disposed Of to Advantage Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 27.—Hamilton McK. Twombly to-day purchased from Louis L. Lorillard, Vinland, the latter's fine estate on Ochre Point Avenue. The property has been in the market for some time, but it is so extensive that it was thought that a purchaser would never appear. The announcement of the sale, therefore, will be received by society as a very delightful surprise.

Mr. Lorillard and his agents have been treating with Mr. and Mrs. Twombly for some time, and Saturday they came to Newport, made a critical inspection of the house, and to-day the agreement to purchase was negotiated.

Vinland was built by the late Catharine L. Wolfe on the day labor plan. The house is a beautiful brownstone structure, and the grounds bordering on the cliffs are without doubt the most valuable in all Newport. They contain 548,425 square feet of land, a gardener's lodge, greenhouses, and stables. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly purchase all the household furniture and contents of the greenhouses. Vinland adjoins the beautiful Summer place of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Twombly's brother, who has always been anxious for his sister to own a Summer residence here.

Five years ago the Twomblys decided to purchase the places here of Gardner Brewer and Mahlon Sands, which they proposed to make into an extensive Summer residence estate, but owing to Mrs. Twombly's sudden illness the plan fell through. They will arrive here in May for the season. Mr. Lorillard asked $1,200,000 for Vinland, and the Twomblys paid nearly if not quite this sum. The estate was bequeathed to Mr. Lorillard by Miss Wolfe, who was his aunt. Mr. Lorillard has already opened negotiations for another but smaller Summer villa. The grounds of Vinland are as fine as any in America, Miss Wolfe having imported at great cost many of the choicest trees upon it. The sale is reported by De Blois & Eldridge.

DEATH OF GEN. J. H. PORTER

An Attack of Pneumonia Proves Fatal—His Family Away.

Gen. Joseph H. Porter, a lawyer with offices at 99 Nassau Street, died at the Grand Union Hotel at 8:30 o'clock last night of pneumonia. The only member of the family present at the deathbed was the youngest son, Joseph H. Porter, Jr.

Gen. Porter had been at the Grand Union Hotel since last November. He was over sixty years old, and had been in ill health all Winter. He took to his bed yesterday and Dr. Billings, the hotel physician, who attended him, diagnosed the case as pneumonia. Gen. Porter sank rapidly.

His wife and daughter are spending the Winter at a Southern resort. They have been notified of the General's death. The body was taken to an undertaking establishment shortly before midnight.

Wants New-Jersey Salaries Cut Down.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—Mr. Walling of Monmouth County, a Democrat, introduced in the House this evening a bill providing for a reduction of 25 per cent. in the salaries of all public officers whose remuneration is $2,000 or more, excepting the Governor, Chanceller, and Justices of the Supreme Court, the reduction to begin Aug. 1 next.

GOLD SITUATION CHANGES

Foreign Exchange at a Rate at Which Exports Might Involve Loss.

IMPORTS ON THE WAY FROM EUROPE

The National City Bank Exchanges $1,000,000 in Gold at the Sub-Treasury for Greenbacks—Explanation of Bankers.

Gold news took a curious turn yesterday. The National City Bank, which had $12,712,300 in gold in its vaults, according to Saturday's bank statement, sent $1,000,000 of it to the Sub-Treasury and withdrew greenbacks. Talk of engagement of gold for export not only ceased, but foreign exchange declined to $4.88½, at which rate exports are hardly profitable, even if they might not involve loss. Cables reported a probable shipment of £1,000,000 from London for New-York by the Majestic, which will sail to-morrow.

While gold gains without offsetting losses seemed thus promised for immediate purposes, bankers thought the public should not attach undue importance to them. The City Bank's deposit was impelled by the need of greenbacks. In the last three weeks that bank added $2,731,000 in gold to its stock, which had been increasing before that time. While it gathered the gold, dealers put a commission which amounted to a premium on greenbacks. Naturally the circulation of greenbacks was contracted. Remittances from the interior to pay crop and trade advances brought a great quantity of silver certificates to the banks, but not the usual proportion of greenbacks. The banks began to guard their greenbacks, not only for the purpose of checking exports of gold, but for their own protection, since greenbacks and Treasury notes are alone used in Clearing House settlements.

As a result of the great accumulation of silver certificates recently, bullion dealers anxious to get greenbacks have tendered gold to banks at a lower commission than to the public, and silver certificates at 1-16 of 1 per cent. below par, for greenbacks. In making up their weekly statement, the banks have counted silver certificates as legal tenders, because they may be redeemed in silver dollars.

The City Bank reported more than $3,000,000 legal tenders on hand last week. It was supposed yesterday, the bank's officers declining to explain the exchange of gold for greenbacks, that a good part of the $3,000,000 was in silver certificates; that the bank could not conveniently borrow greenbacks from other banks, and that, needing greenbacks for its Clearing House settlements, it got them from the Sub-Treasury for gold in preference to sending gold to the Clearing House. If it had taken the latter course, the gold could not be recovered. It may now be had again whenever the bank may replenish its supply of greenbacks.

In regard to the decline in exchange rates, bankers say that high rates for money have shut off the demand for bills by merchants. Absence of demand has depressed the price of bills. When money was easy, importers bought bills in order to get advantage of trade discounts for prompt payments. They find now that they can save nothing by paying promptly, high interest charges more than offsetting the advantage of trade discounts. Therefore they will let accounts in Europe stand until they mature, unless interest charges here may again become normal. They made quick payments when they could discount their paper at 5 to 6 per cent. Prime paper can rarely now be sold as well as that. On maturity of bills for imports, remittances must occur, and exchange will be in demand to make up in a measure for present dullness. The demand will not be normal, it is said, because merchants are cutting down imports to actual needs, but on imports actually made bills must finally be bought. To this principal cause for decline in exchange must be added that of a fresh supply of grain bills in market.

Reported imports of gold signify the progress of preparations for the new bonds by gold purchases abroad. Only gold or its equivalent buys gold in Europe, so that, while the immediate situation here is eased or brightened by arrivals of gold, the day of settlement cannot be long ahead.

Since the conditions indicated serve present purposes, the markets have responded well to them. An encouraging feature is that London has again become a good buyer of American securities. Should this spirit abroad continue, and should the condition of the money market attract foreign capital in large amounts, as is promised, bankers say that the puzzles in the financial problem may work themselves out. No apprehension is felt because of the conditions now presented. They certainly promise encouragingly for the first installment on the new Government loan. Should £1,000,000 be sent from England this week, the imports since the bond call will have been about $10,000,000, or sufficient for the first payment on one-half the proposed issue of bonds.

Premiums Payable in Installments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—It was stated at the Treasury to-day that the premiums on the new bonds would be paid in the same way as payments for the bonds, viz., 20 per cent. the first payment and 10 per cent. every fifteen days until the payment should be completed. From the first to the last payment 120 days will elapse.

As each payment is made the accepted bidder for bonds will be privileged to receive the proportion of bonds that he has paid for.

WESTERN MANUFACTURERS FAIL

The Marseilles Company of Ottawa, Forced to Assign.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 27.—The Marseilles Manufacturing Company, operating the largest agricultural implement factory in Central Illinois, failed for $200,000 to-day. Its creditors are scattered from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard.

The assets include $50,000 notes and accounts, $82,000 worth of stock on hand, $50,000 worth of real estate and other property, which the assignee, Martin Kingman, estimates will equal the liabilities with $50,000 to spare.

Slow sales and collections caused the failure

Democratic Convention Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—In pursuance of a resolution authorizing the appointment of a sub-committee of the Democratic National Committee which will have charge of the arrangements of the Democratic Nation Convention, Chairman William F. Harrity to-day appointed the following members of the National Committee to constitute this committee: W. F. Harrity, Chairman, Pennsylvania; S. P. Sheerin, Secretary, Indiana; A. P. Gorman, Maryland; Ben T. Cable, Illinois; Edward C. Wall, Wisconsin; John G. Prather, Missouri, and Thomas H. Sherley, Kentucky. It is expected that a meeting of the sub-committee will be held in Chicago at an early date.

BRITAIN WANTS OUR ASSISTANCE

Salisbury Asked President Cleveland, It Is Said, to Unite With Him in Demand for Reform in Turkey.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The passage in the speech delivered in Birmingham, Saturday evening, by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, inviting the United States to co-operate with England in Armenia, strengthens the report that Lord Salisbury has asked President Cleveland to join in a note to the powers, protesting against the treachery of the Porte, and asking that united action be taken to the end of obtaining genuine reforms in Armenia.

He has also asked that the United States join in a demonstration of the English and American fleets in Turkish waters.

The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a leader advocating that the powers, who, owing to their respective interests and mutual suspicions seem powerless to act, invite the United States to send a fleet to force the passage of the Hellespont and compel the Sultan to stop the barbarism prevailing in Anatolia.

The paper says it does not suppose that fighting would be necessary, but if it were it urges that a British fleet should co-operate with the American warships.

PASSION PLAYER'S LEG CUT OFF

Joseph Mayer, Famous as the Christ on the Ober-Ammergau Stage, Victim of an Accident While at Work.

MUNICH, Jan. 27.—A serious accident today befell Joseph Mayer, known everywhere as the Christ in the Passion play at Ober-Ammergau.

While he was engaged in helping to haul a tree to a wagon, the tree slipped from those hauling it and knocked Mayer down, falling upon one of his legs. The limb was so badly crushed that it was found necessary to amputate it.

PONT-Y-PRIDD COAL PITS EXPLODE

Forty-three Killed by the Accident, Shafts Having Been Destroyed and Rescue Being Extremely Difficult.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Explosions occurred in two coal pits at Pont-y-Pridd, Wales, this morning.

A great number of miners were entombed, and the work of rescuing them was difficult, the shafts having been destroyed.

The latest estimate of the number killed is forty-three.

JUSTICE PECKHAM BEGINS WORK

The New Member of the Supreme Court Gives the Decision in the Gettysburg Battlefield Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Justice Peckham, the new member of the Supreme Court, announced his maiden opinion, in the cases growing out of the effort by Congress to take possession of certain tracts of land adjacent to and part of the Gettysburg battlefield park, claimed by the electric railroad company, whose line was laid on the territory in question. The proceedings to condemn were begun under authority of an act of Congress, appropriating money to pay for the ground, but Judge Dallas of the Circuit Court decided that the law was unconstitutional.

Judge Butler of the District Court, in a dissenting opinion, said: "In my judgment this is a legitimate public use of the land. The battle was a great lesson in military science, the greatest ever taught on this continent. The Government proposes to perpetuate and secure this lesson for the sake of what it may teach to those who at present constitute its armies, as well as to those who will hereafter constitute them. In my judgment, this is a legitimate purpose, and it can only be accomplished by taking the land. The power to take it is, I believe, embraced in the power to maintain armies and teach them military science."

Justice Peckham announced that the Supreme Court sustained Judge Butler's view of the law that it was constitutional, and therefore Judge Dallas's judgment would be reversed and a new trial granted.

Justice Peckham also announced the decision of court, in the case of the First National Bank of Garrett, Kan., vs. tax officers of Anderson County, that the tax assessed against the bank, of which it sought to enjoin the collection, was proper, and the judgment of the Supreme Court of Kansas in favor of the tax was affirmed.

The judgment of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, in the case of Lew Rosen, was affirmed in an opinion announced by Justice Harlan. Rosen was convicted and sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment for mailing copies of Broadway, of which he was editor and publisher, as a violation of the statute forbidding the mailing of obscene publications. Justices Shiras and White dissented.

Chief Justice Fuller announced that owing to the pressure upon the court, the usual February recess, from the first Monday in that month until the first Monday in March, would not begin until the list of assigned cases now under consideration had been disposed of, most probably not until Tuesday of next week.

MUST READVERTISE FOR BIDS FOR BONDS

The Controller Cannot Dispose of Those Remaining Unsold.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The New-York Life Insurance Company recently bid the average price of a trifle over par for the $230,000 in bonds remaining of the first $2,000,000 canal improvement issued by the State Controller. Controller Roberts favorably considered the bid, but found that he had no authority to sell the bonds remaining unissued without again advertising for bids. When the first $1,770,000 of canal improvement bonds was disposed of two weeks ago the State Controller bid in $1,000,000 worth for State trust funds. He accordingly sold $250,000 of these bonds from the trust funds to the New-York Life Insurance Company for the average bid price.

State Controller Roberts said to-day that the published statement that the New-York Life Insurance Company had not purchased any canal improvement bonds was untrue.

No Changes in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 27.—The fifth Senatorial ballot resulted in no choice. A half dozen pairs were announced, and the only variation from Saturday's vote was that the anti-Blackburn Democrats to-day supplemented Judge James R. Hazelrigg instead of Carlisle. The official vote stood: Hunter, 63; Blackburn, 55; Hazelrigg, 8; Willson, 1; Bate, 1. Necessary to a choice, 65

Found Thieves in Her Room.

When Mrs. George Beane of 105 Christopher Street returned from a shopping trip yesterday afternoon, she found two strange men in her apartments trying on her husband's clothes. She screamed, and one of the men grabbed her by the throat and threw her to the floor. Both of them ran out pursued by Mrs. Beane. One of the men was arrested. He gave his name as Edward Gordon of 421 Hudson Street.

Caught Her Runaway Horse.

A Mrs. Osbury, who refused to give her address, was unable to manage her horse in the bridle path at Eighty-seventh Street early last evening, and the animal ran away. Mounted Policeman Murphy gave chase, and caught the horse after a run of two blocks. Mrs. Osbury remained in the saddle, and was not much alarmed by her experience.

DEFIES THOMAS C. PLATT

Mayor Will Give $500 for Proof of Bribery During His Term.

SAME SUM FOR PROOF OF TERRORISM

Same, Also, Is It Shown that Big Salaries Have Been Offered to Betray the "Organization."

THESE OFFERS AFFECT MR. LAUTERBACH

Mr. Brookfield's Pointed Remark About Mr. Platt's Bribery Talk—Republicans Score the ex-Senator.

A copy of Thomas C. Platt's statement, printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, was shown to Mayor Strong, and he was asked whether he desired to make any comment on it. The Mayor read aloud the paragraph which said:

"The conduct of the chiefs of the present reform administration has been a thousand times more disgraceful than any of the known transactions of Tammany Hall."

Commenting on this remark of ex-Senator Platt, Col. Strong said:

"The author of the above expression did not make the statement unless he thought it was true, and the Mayor of New-York will give $500 for any authentic information that will prove a case of bribery and corruption having been committed by any one of his appointees, or the subordinates of those appointees."

The Mayor next referred to the following portion of Mr. Platt's interview:

"It is no secret that positions with salaries of thousands of dollars a year have been offered to Republican leaders to betray the organization."

Replying to this, Col. Strong said that he would give $500 for any well authenticated case substantiating this statement.

Referring to the statement that "neither is it a secret that men who obtained places are threatened with dismissal; or have been dismissed, when they failed to obey the orders of the bolting bosses," the Mayor said he would give $500 to any one who will establish the fact that an employe of the City Government has been dismissed or threatened with dismissal by any of the Commissioners if he did not comply with the orders of the so-called Brookfield faction, and that the offer would hold good as long as he remained in office.

"This administration," said Mayor Strong, is specially directed by the people to enforce a government of strict integrity and honesty, and to free the city and its departments from corruption of all kinds, and I will welcome any information concerning any of the statements in reference to dishonesty in any department of the city, of any kind wherever shown, so that it may be at once stopped.

"Among those holding office under the present administration are Commissioner Wells of the Tax Department, Mr. Einstein of the Dock Department, Col. Grant of the Police Department, Mr. Plimley, Commissioner of Jurors; George Wanmaker, in a responsible position in the Department of Public Charities; Mr. Bulkley, in the Park Avenue Improvement Commission; Mr. Mamilton, in the Subway Board, and Mr. Healy, in the Mayor's Marshal's office, who are supposed to sympathize with the majority element of the County Committee, and who can give personal evidence of the entire independence with which they have been at liberty to act, and who are as much respected by me as any of the other Commissioners, and they all will cheefully, I have no doubt, bear witness that they have never once been consulted as to any position they should take in their public appointments.

"Personally I have taken no active part in the questions of difference between the two factions in the Republican County Committee. From the start to the present moment I have refrained from taking such part, and in no single instance, by statement or suggestion, have I ever intimated to any man that he should act with either faction. There is no Republican in the City of New-York who has called at the Mayor's office who has received from me an intimation that he should act with either of these factions, and this applies as well to the Democratic factions that united with the Republicans in the election of 1894.

"The people are the best judges as to whether honest methods of administration have been introduced into the City Government, and as to whether the principles of former years have been eliminated or not.

"In the appointments of this administration I have merely followed out the directions of the platform upon which I was elected, which was the platform adopted by the Republican nominating County Convention, and which instructed me to conduct the city's affairs upon business principles regardless of other considerations."

DIFFERENT AFTER MAYOR'S OFFER.

Mr. Lauterbach Thinks He Can Win Some of Col. Strong's Money.

"The charges of bribery made by Mr. Platt in his statement," said Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, early yesterday, "will not be left unsubstantiated.

"Mr. Platt's statement in this regard was general. I will particularize. In due course of time, within two or three days, I will make public a list of persons who have been approached with offers of bribes in the form of lucrative positions to betray their organization.

"The list will contain from twenty to twenty-five names, and each man who was approached will tell of the circumstances with minuteness. I am busy now preparing a detailed statement in regard to the enrollment. The question of bribery will be reached and dealt with later."

When the offers which the Mayor made were shown to Mr. Lauterbach last night by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he replied:

"That's a good deal of money, but I think I can satisfy some reasonable men that I am entitled to some of the Mayor's money. That must be after I have had time to go over the various specifications, however."

REPUBLICANS SCORE MR. PLATT.

Mr. Brookfield Says as to Bribery He Should Be Careful How He Talks.

William Brookfield, who is going to the Mediterranean, and who will be a passenger on the Fuerst Bismarck to-day, said yesterday, in speaking of Mr. Platt's statement:

"I regard Mr. Platt's influence now as a standing menace to good government."

Eulogizing the administration and honesty of purpose of Mayor Strong, Mr. Brookfield said that the Mayor's efforts toward fairness and decent government had been made, despite the efforts of Mr. Platt.

"It seems to me," he said, "that Mr. Platt's talk of bolting comes with poor grace from the man who was the chief among bolters. To him more than to any other person belongs the responsibility for the debauched and degraded condition of Republican politics in this country.

"Mr. Platt quotes me as having remarked that it was fortunate for the Republican Party that the Electoral vote of the State of New-York would not be required for the Republican President next November. I said that practically, and I still adhere to the belief that it is a fortunate thing that a Republican President can be elected without the aid of New-York State, because in the present condition of affairs within the Republican Party of the city and the State, the people are so disgusted as to make them indifferent as to which party shall succeed.

"As to bribery, Mr. Platt should be careful how he talks. If he were deprived of a power to levy contributions upon corporations and disburse them his own way, his power as a political leader would disappear. Without patronage he would be weak indeed. In all probability a single appointment from Gov. Morton saved him from political annihilation. If the Governor had appointed a man inimical to the political fortunes of Mr. Platt as State Superintendent of Public Works, Mr. Platt would to-day be an unimportant factor in the State of New-York."

Charles Stewart Smith.

"Mr. Platt," said Charles Stewart Smith, "is striving to cover up a crime against the suffrage, and through it against the State. The outrageous tactics of his followers have been partly revealed, and to discount the effect of further exposure he raises a counter-cry."

John E. Milholland.

John E. Milholland, after denying that his Committee of Five Hundred was made up largely of the old Industrial Alliance, and discussing the charges of bolting made in Mr. Platt's statement, said:

"Mr. Platt says, speaking of the Mayor's administration, that bribery and corruption have stalked through the streets day and night, and that it is no secret that positions with salaries of thousands of dollars a year have been offered to Republican leaders to betray the organization.

"I fear that, with the memory of the Lexow committee disclosures ringing in our ears, the decent citizens will pause before accepting this reckless statement. It is, however, a fair sample of the whole interview. I know why he made this statement. He sees at last that a serious movement has started again, and he fears a rival organization. He knows that his own fraudulent organization will not stand twenty-four hours if the decent people in the party come to the front and take an interest in fair play."

"I have nothing to say," declared Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works. "I do not concern myself with Mr. Platt's utterances and am not to be drawn into a controversy. What Mr. Platt says does not interest me. I have no time for troubling about such matters. Just now I have all I can attend to in looking after the Spring work of my department."

MR. PLATT THE BOLTER, HE SAYS.

Cornelius N. Bliss Comments on the Ex-Senator's Published Statement.

"Mr. Platt has made statements in his interview published this morning," said Cornelius N. Bliss yesterday, "that nobody better than he knows to be untrue. He talks about 'voters' and men who wish to 'rule or ruin.' Mr. Platt has been a 'voter' and an exponent of the 'rule or ruin' policy ever since I have known him. He bolted from Garfield, from Arthur, from Conkling, and Harrison, and finally from the organization in this city when it was rehabilitated by the Committee of Thirty.

"He was not personally a member of that organization, and had no right to interfere, as he is not a voter in this city, although he had his henchmen in the body, and he opposed the Committee of Thirty to the utmost extent of his power, and was only prevented from breaking up the party in his county by the shrewder members of the State Committee calling a halt.

"This surrender, however, was only for a moment; he fastened on the city organization again when the Republican Party had joined heartily in the campaign of the Committee of Seventy, which redeemed this city from Tammany misrule, intending to control, through the machine, the patronage of the Strong administration. Failing in this, he bolted again, in connection with members whose only desire was to possess the spoils of office. He and his friends as persistently pursued the 'rule or ruin' policy ever since and have finally capped the climax in the enrollment and primaries lately held, which have been proved beyond question to be largely fraudulent.

"It may be that Republicans will submit to the rule of this man and his County Committee. They would have the public think that every one who opposes their demands is a bolter and a sinner. But whatever comes of the party, as the result of the doings of these men, Mr. Platt will be responsible.

"Mr. Platt says that he is honestly for Gov. Morton for President. That I am not inclined to doubt, but I fear the Governor will get little comfort from an advocate who deliberately so acts as to make it impossible for self-respecting men to be allied with him even for a good purpose. It has been the general opinion of Republicans that Mr. Morton would be presented to the National Convention as the candidate of New-York for the Presidency. His candidacy is popular, so far as his own personality goes; but, if to advocate Mr. Morton's nomination is to adopt Mr. Platt as leader and sole dictator of the Republican Party in this State, many of Mr. Morton's best friends will hesitate to commit themselves to the enterprise.

"I have carefully avoided in the pending political controversy making personal comment upon Mr. Platt, and I regret being now drawn into a controversy; but, as he has seen fit to refer to me in public journals in an unjustifiable way, I feel obliged to take notice of his action, which I believe will be condemned by every respectable citizen."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE CAPITOL

William Quinn of Chenango Tried to Throw Himself over a Balustrade.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—William Quinn of Chenango, employed under Superintendent Easton on the Capitol maintenance force as a cleaner, attempted suicide in the Capitol shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Quinn was on the fourth floor, around the Senate staircase, when he made an attempt to end his life by hurling himself down from the balustrade to the stone pavement below.

If he had succeeded his body would have shot down a distance of about 100 feet. Orderly King and another employe caught Quinn in their arms, and turned him over to the care of friends. There is no doubt that Quinn is deranged.

Quinn's act recalled the suicide of a man named Thornton, who some years ago threw himself from a lower story of the same staircase. He met instant death.

SECRETARY HERBERT IS SILENT

The Midnight Sailing of the Cruisers Montgomery and Raleigh.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Secretary Herbert absolutely refused to-day to say anything about the destination of the cruisers Montgomery and Raleigh, which are reported to have left Admiral Bunce's squadron at Hampton Roads at midnight, and gone out to sea.

The two cruisers are not very formidable, and it is asserted that they have probably gone out with hostile intentions toward nothing more than a target or two. That they sailed at midnight means, in all likelihood, that they intend to begin target practice outside the Virginia capes by daylight. On the other hand, their destination may have some connection with alleged Cuban filibustering movements.

HOME RULE THE DEMAND

Citizens Urge that Legislature Let Voters Decide Excise Question.

MAYOR STRONG IS FOR LOCAL OPTION

Believes Saloon Men Would Keep Faith with Result at the Polls Respecting Sunday Opening.

ONLY COURSE FOR THIS CITY, HE SAYS

Ex-Mayor Gilroy Also Declares the Ballots Should Decide—Views of Corporation Counsel Scott and Others.

Among the representative citizens who will appear before the Legislature Thursday and urge modifications of the present excise law are Charles Stewart Smith, President Seth Low of Columbia College, J. Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank; R. Fulton Cutting, John B. Pine, and T. A. Fulton.

These gentlemen will represent the Chamber of Commerce, and will urge the adoption of the bill prepared by the Excise Committee of the Chamber. The bill provides for submitting to a vote of the people the proposition permitting the sale of liquor during certain hours on Sunday.

This proposition is favored by the signers of the monster petition prepared for presentation to the Legislature by the German-American Citizens' Union, and an influential delegation from that organization will take the petition to Albany.

Further expressions of opinion were obtained by reporters for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, in regard to the submission of the question of Sunday liquor selling to the people.

Mayor Strong unhesitatingly expressed himself as in favor of the plan, and said that the Legislature should grant the petition.

Corporation Counsel Scott also favored the submission of the question to the people, in the event of the Legislature failing to give the relief asked for.

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy said that the question of Sunday opening is one that should certainly be settled by the people.

Arthur Von Briesen, a prominent German lawyer, hoped that the Legislature might be induced to afford the people the relief asked without putting them to the expense of a special election, but if the legislators should prove obdurate the people should be allowed to decide.

MAYOR IS FOR LOCAL OPTION.

Col. Strong Says Voters Should Decide the Sunday-Selling Question.

"The petition asking the Legislature to pass a law referring the question of the sale of liquor on Sunday to the people of the cities of the first class is one that should not only receive the careful attention of the law makers, but one that should be readily granted by them," said Mayor Strong to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

"I speak particularly in reference to New-York City. I don't care what is done in other cities, but I certainly believe that the great City of New-York should have the chance to say for itself whether the saloons should be opened during a portion of Sunday or not.

"I have not changed my views on this subject since I became Mayor, and the longer I am in office the firmer is my belief that the question should be referred to and decided by the votes of our citizens."

"You believe that this is the easiest way to settle this question?"

"I believe that it is the only way. I feel certain that if the question is submitted, and if the voters should decide that there should be no Sunday opening, the saloon keepers of the city would abide by the decision, and would stop all selling on Sunday.

"On the other hand, if the people should vote say in favor of allowing the saloons to keep open between 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoons and 7 and 11 o'clock in the evening on Sunday, I believe the saloon keepers would close their places up tight during the hours in which selling would be prohibited, and would only do business on Sunday within those hours allowed by the law.

"As I say, I am most emphatically in favor of the submission of this question by the Legislature to the people of New-York City. The vote upon it would settle it, and it would take the Sunday question out of politics."

WANTS A MORE LIBERAL LAW.

Corporation Counsel Scott Thinks Legislature Should Take First Step.

Francis M. Scott, Counsel to the Corporation, said yesterday:

"I am in favor of a more liberal Sunday law, and I think the Legislature should take the initiative, and give to the people of this city the relief they ask for.

"The law should be made so explicit that there would be no mistaking it, and then it should be as strictly enforced as possible. Increased liberality in the provisions of the law should bring with it increased severity in the penalties for infraction of its provisions.

"It should be insisted upon that every saloon keeper should keep his blinds drawn up during the hours that the sale of liquor is prohibited, so that the policeman on post and every passer-by could see what is going on inside. This would do away at once with the employment of spies or children to get evidence and every other system of espionage.

"If the Legislature is afraid of the rural communities and unwilling, therefore, to give the people of this city the relief which is desired by a large proportion of the inhabitants, then the only means of relief is the submission of the question to a vote of the people."

BELIEVES VOTERS SHOULD DECIDE.

Views of ex-Mayor Gilroy—Iniquities of the Proposed Raines Bill.

"The question of Sunday opening is one that should certainly be settled by the people, and I hope the petition will be granted by the Legislature," said ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy yesterday.

"If the majority of voters in this city

BETTER BE ON YOUR GUARD

There Is a Possibility that a European Enemy May Invade Us Again This Year—A Suggestion in Time.

The latest news from London indicates the prevalence of a great deal of influenza not only in that city, but throughout England and Europe. This is the way the grip of last year started.

There is an unusual amount of coughing, sneezing, headache, pain in the muscles, especially around the shoulders and arms, cold feet; in fact, all the usual grip symptoms.

You may say, I do not fear the grip. But do you not fear the terrible things which grip may bring? especially pneumonia, which may come almost in a moment and cause your death within a day? More people die suddenly from pneumonia than from any other known complaint. Why? Because it comes unexpectedly, because it gives no warning, has no symptoms other than those above stated, and yet it is the most fatal of all known diseases.

In view of these solemn facts, what shall any sensible man or woman do who reads these words? Manifestly guard against the coming of this dangerous disease. How? Not by dosing with quinine, but by strengthening, by toning the system with some pure stimulant of tonic power. There are many which claim to possess this quality, but there is but one which actually does possess it. That one is Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It has stood the test of years and is the most popular preparation to-day known to the American people. Physicians recommend it. It is generally used, and it is universally admitted to possess qualities known only to itself. Do not permit your druggist or grocer to persuade you otherwise, but insist upon having what you call for.

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believe that the saloons should be permitted to keep open within certain restricted hours on Sunday, they should have the opportunity to say so, and if the majority of the voters believe that there should be no Sunday opening, then the sentiment in that direction would be definitely ascertained.

"One thing that I believe all the people of this city should rise up and protest against is the outrageous provision of the Raines bill, providing that part of the excise moneys collected in this city should go to the State. If I remember right, this Raines bill provides that one-half of the so-called 'tax' will go to the State. If the people at large understood just what the city now does with its excise money, I feel certain that the public protest against diverting any part of it would be tremendous.

"Approximately, I believe the amount now collected for liquor licenses in this city is $2,000,000. Fully one-fourth of this is appropriated to charitable institutions, caring for juvenile delinquents. Of the balance, a very large percentage goes into the Police Pension Fund, and if you take this excise money away from the Pension Fund or materially reduce the amount received by it from this source, that fund will disappear unless the people are willing to further tax themselves to keep it up.

"The Pension Fund of the Fire Department also receives a share of these moneys, and at the end of the year the balance is turned into the general fund, and thus helps to lessen the total amount to be raised by taxation. Every cent of the excise money is put to good and valuable use by the city. To divert any of it would be an imposition upon the city and an outrage on the taxpayers."

HIS PLAN TO CHANGE THE LAW.

Arthur Von Briesen Points Out How the Legislature Might Bring Relief.

Arthur von Briesen, a lawyer prominent in German social and business circles, who was a member of the Committee of Seventy and took an active part in the reform movement of 1894, expressed his opinions freely on the excise question yesterday. He said:

"I am certainly opposed to the excise law as it stands at present. I think it is wrong and childish. I believe that a man can be a very good Christian and not necessarily confine his beverages to water, and he can be a temperate man and yet drink a glass of beer or wine on Sunday. It is my opinion that laws of the character of the excise law have a tendency to lower the moral tone of the people, in making light of them, in so far as any one, and there are probably thousands who drink a glass of wine or beer on Sunday, becomes a lawbreaker, and to that extent, deeming his ideas on this subject correct, the respect for law is lessened.

"In the United States the only authority we recognize is that of the law, and consequently, from the highest moral standpoint, everything should be avoided that brings or tends to bring the law into disrepute or to lessen the esteem in which the common people should hold it. In my opinion on the question of Christianity and public morality, a fair investigation would show beyond any cavil that the people in the Continental countries of Europe, in Germany, in France, in Italy, Austria, Denmark, and Sweden, in fact, in every country in which Sunday is regarded as a day of recreation, are not worse than our people. In other words, I do not regard the so-called American Sunday as bringing about any valuable results.

"So far as the present enforcement of the law is concerned, I believe in its enforcement while it is a law. That is precisely what is intended in a republic—that every citizen shall loyally submit to the just enforcement of every law. Any other view of the matter would lead to anarchy.

Would Have Legislature Act.

"The just enforcement of the present excise law has had two good effects. First, it has brought the law home to every citizen, and produced a public opinion respecting it. This is always a good thing to accomplish, and will finally result in the enforcement of that which public opinion may demand. Secondly, the present enforcement of the law has brought about to a very large and noticeable degree the elevation of our police force to a higher plane than it occupied under Tammany rule. When I speak of the just enforcement of the law, I do not mean to indorse the spy system, nor the employment of children to procure evidence. The members of the police force should always be regarded by the helpless classes as the best friends and protectors of the people. They should never betray or tempt the weak into the commission of crime for the purpose of arresting them.

"The change in the law which I hope to see brought about is for the Legislature to modify the present law so as to permit of the sale of wine and beer during certain prescribed hours on Sunday, but which would prohibit the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors. I wish, though I hardly expect to see this wish realized, that the Legislature of its own volition would bring this about by a direct vote of its members. The submission of the question to the people, and the necessity for a special election, will be very expensive, and will unduly exercise the public mind on a question which hardly warrants such a great outlay of force and treasure.

"The Legislature, if it enacted such a law as I have suggested, would terminate this most unfortunate controversy, and would thereby do the people a great service. If, after a year or two, it should be found that such a law were harmful or injurious to the best interests of the people, it could be easily repealed. This would not be so easy if we resorted to local option, yet if the Legislature cannot be induced to give our larger cities the needed relief, then the only alternative is naturally the submission of the question to the people."

A Notable Funeral at Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 27.—The funeral of Margaret Creedon of this village, who died Friday, and who formerly lived in New-York City, where she has property valued at $500,000, took place from St. Michael's Church to-day. The funeral procession was the largest ever seen here, being over a mile long.

The casket was the most costly ever seen in Queens County. It was of carved oak, with polished brass handles, and was lined with tufted satin and elaborately finished. The hearse was drawn by six black horses. The floral offerings filled four coaches.

F. W. Morgan Draper Asked to Account.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 27.—Thomas F. Peterson of Great Neck, L. I., who last week had F. W. Morgan Draper, the New-York clubman, arrested on a charge of grand larceny, has brought an action in the Queens County Court against Mr. Draper for a dissolution of partnership in the poultry farm at Great Neck. Peterson also asks for an accounting of all funds expended.

Shot Himself While Insane.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 27.—Jacob Lebleu, a cutter, age forty-seven, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head. His body was found in his room, at the boarding house of Mrs. Daniel Reeves. Insanity was the cause of suicide. He was a widower, and leaves several children.

MORTON IS IN THE WAY

The Governor Alone Can Prevent Roosevelt's Removal.

MACHINE'S POLICY IS UNALTERED

Consolidation to be Used to Oust the Commissioner and Restore the Side Door System.

GOOD EFFECT OF LOCAL OPTION PETITION

Legislators Waken to the Fact that There Is Some Feeling on the Subject in New-York.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Some of the legislators who have been in New-York over Sunday are firm in the belief that the scheme of legislating Police Commissioner Roosevelt out of office is sure to be consummated. The Platt idea is to push the plot through. It will be done as a part of the plan of consolidating New-York City and Brooklyn, if done at all. The statement has been made to-night that "Roosevelt will be out before June 1."

If Roosevelt shall be thus kicked out of power because he has honestly enforced the law, the Platt machine will rejoice, because the side doors will be opened and the oldfashioned system of blackmail will again be inaugurated. It will make little difference, so far as the Sunday question is concerned, whether the Raines bill is passed or not. If a Platt politician is at the head of the Police Department, there will be, essentially, the system which now prevails in Brooklyn. The present law is good enough, if it can be disregarded with impunity.

The legislators have been giving fresh attention to the question of Sunday laws since they have read in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the 115,000 citizens of New-York who propose to petition that the right be granted to vote as to whether liquor may be sold on Sunday, under proper restrictions, in that city. Evidently this information has had the effect of getting it through their heads that there is a sentiment in that city which is at least worth a respectable hearing. Still, there has been nothing to change the programme as yet. The Herkimer idea of Sunday laws, "In the interest of labor and morality," with side doors which shall be open so as not to interfere with the trade of those who have a political "pull," still prevails.

Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, which has the excise bills, was asked what effect on the committee the presentation of the 115,000 signatures would have.

"Such a petition would have very thoughtful consideration," he replied.

Chairman Allds, of the Assembly Committee on Excise, said that he thought a petition of that size would receive very serious consideration by the members of this committee.

"I recognize," said Mr. Allds, "that there are two sides to this question, and when I sit down in the committee room to consider the local option bills I shall do so without prejudice, and with a determination to give proper weight to arguments on both sides of the question."

"Do you think the committee is willing to be convinced on this question?"

"I do not think the Assembly committee has determined what its action will be on the bill providing for the opening of saloons on Sunday. There are several local option bills before the committee. They will be considered carefully and honestly."

"What do you think of Commissioner Roosevelt's policy of closing the saloons on Sunday?" THE TIMES correspondent asked.

"That's another matter," replied Mr. Allds, with a smile.

The plot to get the Commissioner out of his present position is to be consummated, if at all, under the legislation which will be put forth for completing the consolidation of the two cities. It has been said repeatedly during the last two weeks, and on no occasion with greater emphasis than to-night, that if the plot does not go through it will be because Gov. Morton will stop it. The machine is in a frame of mind to push the plot to the end.

Gov. Morton's friends are giving the question serious thought. They would like to see the measure killed before it reaches the Executive Chamber. If it shall be so killed it will be none the less due to Gov. Morton. He is starting in at the very beginning of legislation to help kill off such of it as would be injurious. If he can induce legislators to kill measures which must be killed it will save him the annoyance of doing so with his veto power.

TO PROHIBIT SPYING BY MINORS.

Mr. Davidson Has a Bill on the Excise Enforcement Subject.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Mr. Davidson in the Assembly to-night introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to secure evidence of excise violations with minors. In speaking of the bill Mr. Davidson said: "The bill introduced to-night by me proposes to do away once for all with the pernicious spy system employed by Police Commissioner Roosevelt in his attempt to capture violators of the excise and other laws. It is aimed more particularly at the system of employing infants to obtain the necessary evidence. The bill makes it a misdemeanor for Mr. Roosevelt or any of his Commissioners or subordinates to employ spies."

Mr. Butts introduced a bill allowing liquor dealers in New-York City who have been affected by the recent Court of Appeals decision to sell liquor for sixty days, when saloons are situated within 200 feet of a church. The bill was referred to the Excise Committee.

RAINES DEFENDS HIS BILL.

Sufficient Limits Placed upon Classes Who May Secure License.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Senator John Raines spent Sunday at home here. To a reporter who read to him a clipping from a Buffalo paper headed, "Worse Than the Old Law," the Senator said, in reference to his new excise measure:

"The article misrepresents the question in saying that any person who can pay the fee can get a license to sell intoxicating liquors. A complete answer to this statement is found in the Raines bill itself. Section 21, relating to persons who shall not apply for a liquor-tax certificate and persons to whom such certificates shall not be granted, reads as follows:

"(1) No person who shall have been convicted of felony; (2) no person under twenty-one years of age; (3) no person not a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New-York; (4) no person who has had a license revoked under the laws in force immediately prior to the passage of this act by reason of a violation of such laws; (5) no person who shall be convicted of a violation of this act shall make application for or be granted a liquor-tax certificate or be interested therein.

"I shall propose the following additional restrictions:

"(6) No corporation, association, copartnership, or person who, as owner or agent, carries on or is interested in any traffic, business, or occupation, the carrying on of which is a violation of the law."

"Every person who has read the law as it now is and reads the above will see that every safeguard which now surrounds the granting of licenses is preserved by the proposed act, and additional safeguards are added."

BUFFALO, Jan. 27.—The Board of Aldermen this afternoon adopted resolutions requesting the Assemblymen and Senators from Erie County to earnestly oppose the passage of the Raines bill, and any or all legislation that may be proposed which will abridge the discretion now vested in this city in the issuance of liquor licenses, or which may be prepared for any other purpose than the maintenance of the City Government, or which shall take away any portion of the fees collected from the issuance of such licenses.

Easy to Take

And easy to operate, small in size, efficient, thorough, satisfactory, but gentle in effect.

Hood's Pills

25c. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

To Protest Against the Raines Bill.

A mass meeting will be held to-night at Columbus Hall to protest against the passage of the Raines liquor bill by the Legislature.

The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Paulist Fathers of Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue and the West End Protective League of 122 West Eighty-second Street. The presiding officer will be Kiliaen Van Rensselaer. The speakers will be Excise Commissioner Murray, Father Doyle of the Paulist Fathers, and John C. Coleman of the West End Protective League.

OLD HERMIT BEATEN AND ROBBED

William Clayton Found Unconscious in His Cabin Near Babylon—Deeds Supposed to Have Been Stolen.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 27.—Masked robbers entered the rude cabin of William Clayton, an old hermit living in a lonely portion of the woods between Babylon and Deer Park, Saturday night, and beat him insensible. They ransacked his abode, and probably stole valuable deeds, &c.

Clayton, who is over seventy years old, lives entirely alone. He is less than five feet in height. The crime was not revealed until yesterday, when a neighbor, Mr. McGloyne, went to Clayton's cabin to carry him a letter. He found the door ajar, and the old man lying on the floor with the cats, dogs, and chickens.

He was breathing faintly. McGloyne placed him on the bed and notified the authorities. The house was in a filthy condition. A small quantity of silverware was found untouched, and a few trinkets had also been left.

Clayton was removed to Babylon, where he lies unconscious. It is feared that he will die. At times he mutters about "masked men," "white man," "two men from Deer Park," "long ulster with pistol," but fails to tell anything coherently.

Clayton was intrusted about a year ago with the deeds of Mrs. Brown, a widow, with whom he was friendly. It is asserted that the old man was murdered in order to obtain possession of the documents.

A search of Clayton's effects was made to-day, but it was impossible to find the deeds. Mrs. Brown left a year ago with a young man named Scherman, who induced her later to dispose of her property in Chicago. Scherman spent the money. Mrs. Brown became despondent, and last Summer committed suicide at her home in Avenue C, New-York, by cutting open her stomach with a knife.

Scherman has since refused to give up the deeds which the widow intrusted to him. Suspicion pointed toward Scherman, who was here about the time the old man was assaulted, and is now in New-York, but Clayton said to-night that it was not Scherman.

LEFT CHURCH TO HUNT A THIEF

An East Moriches Farmer Traces His Missing Cornstalks.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Jan. 27.—The service at the Methodist Church yesterday morning was interrupted to allow a portion of the congregation to hunt for an alleged thief. Morris E. Raynor's farm adjoins the church. During the service Raynor glanced from the window and noticed for the first time that several heaps of cornstalks which had been in a lot near by the night before were missing.

He arose and, whispering to another member of the congregation, left the church. He was followed by several others, and those who remained became so listless and inattentive that the meeting was soon dismissed. Then all hands set to work trying to trace the thieves.

Footprints and wagon tracks led to the barn of W. H. Bauer, another farmer. Raynor accused Bauer of the theft, and went before Justice Osborne and swore out a warrant for Bauer's arrest.

The footprints were those of a horse without shoes. Bauer's horse, it is alleged, does not wear shoes. Many articles have been missed by the farmers of this neighborhood recently.

A Tea Shop in China.

Shanghai (China) Letter to The Baltimore Sun.

The tea shop is an important institution in China. It serves as a news depot, where the people gather to hear the news of the day; as a business house, where men buy and sell, and discuss the commercial interests of the country, and as a place of pleasure and general resort. If two men get into a quarrel on the street, one is apt to drag the other to a tea shop and drink tea at his expense while they settle the matter between them. The stronger does the dragging and the weaker the treating.

The shop is a large open room in a central and popular portion of the city, and small, square tables and low, narrow benches constitutes the furniture. A covered cup containing a pinch of tea leaves is placed before each tea drinker, and it is filled and refilled with hot water as desired. A man may drink this sugarless liquid all the afternoon with his companion, and, on settling the bill, he will find that he is only about 2 cents poorer.

I asked my Shanghai friend as we stood in one of these shops and listened to the discordant screams of the patrons of the institution what was the cause of this utter confusion. "Each man wants more hot water," was his reply, as he pitied my ignorance of the ways of polite society in these parts.

New-Jersey Farm Land Values.

From The Elmer (N. J.) Times.

Attention is continually called in the agricultural papers to the depreciation of farm property. Long after the cry was made in other sections, good farms in Salem County continued to bring the regulation high prices. In the past five years several Upper Pittsgrove farms have sold from $97 to $103 per acre—prices which were good in good times. The last year or two, however, the farms disposed of at public sale in North Cumberland, Salem, and Gloucester Counties have been feeling the general depreciation, and are bringing much lower prices than formerly. There is no doubt that they bring all that any farmer can give for them and hope to realize a profit from the investment. Good farms have been too high, when the prices to be obtained for farm products are considered.

Tramps to Build Roads.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 27.—Tramps are to be employed in building a road from the mainland of the town of Hempstead to Long Beach. The Supervisors of Queens County have decided to try the experiment. The experiment is to be made with the tramps and paupers at the Barnum Island Almshouse. By far the larger number of able-bodied tramps are boarded at the county jail in Long Island City. Their board costs the taxpayers an enormous sum annually, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of setting them at work making roads.

Short and Strong.

From The Rockland (Me.) Opinion.

The shortest will ever probated in Knox County was presented last Tuesday. Omitting signatures, it reads: "I, Caroline McKnight of Thomaston, Me., do give and bequeath to Sarah A. Masters, wife of William O. Masters, all the property I may die possessed of." It is in the testatrix's own writing, and the lawyers say that no stronger will could be written by any of their profession.

SPOILS MANY NICE PLANS

The Morton Presidential Boom Making Lots of Trouble.

QUEER MIXING UP OF POLITICS

Question Raised as to the Loyalty of Controller Roberts—New-York Congressmen Snubbed by Speaker Reed.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The Morton Presidential boom is producing a mixed variety of politics. If some of the State leaders are not careful they will come to blows over the question whether or not they really are for Morton or are for somebody else.

The statement Mr. Platt made this morning has had the effect of bringing the Brookfield-Milholland element and its attitude toward the Governor's boom into the foreground. The politicians say Mr. Platt could not have done better, if he had tried to make it prominent that the Brookfield men were not for Morton, than by quoting Mr. Brookfield's remark at the beginning of his story. Mr. Brookfield had been quoted as saying it was fortunate the election did not depend on New-York's vote this year, and Mr. Platt gave this remark prominence.

Secretary of State Palmer is credited with a Vice-Presidential bee under his Grand Army hat. Because some one was unkind enough to set this story afloat, he now finds it necessary to explain that he is really "for Morton."

"I was on a train with Senator-elect Foraker the other day," said Capt. Palmer, "and in the course of conversation he remarked:

"'John, I'm as strongly for McKinley as you are for Morton.'"

This may have raised the question of Capt. Palmer's devotion to Gov. Morton. Of course Secretary Palmer is "for Morton," but, at the same time, he cannot help remembering what a useful thing the Grand Army of the Republic is in politics, and how solid he is with the Grand Army of the Republic.

"People may think the Grand Army is not powerful in politics," remarked the Captain, "but when they reflect that the Governors of Minnesota, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire, the Dakotas, and Ohio are Grand Army men, they will see that is it a power."

Speaker Fish has been brought into the squabble. His announcement that he was to retire from the legislative brance of the government at the end of this season was the occasion for bringing into prominence his Gubernatorial aspirations. His friends are saying that the Roberts crowd is trying to throw cold water on his boom, because he did not declare his intentions with reference to the Governorship.

It worries him to have good Republicans going about saying that he is not a candidate for Governor. He is. But he does not want to say so just at present.

Reports are brought here that some of the New-York Congressmen are having a heap of trouble in getting what they want in the way of patronage from Speaker Reed, because they are supposed to be for Morton.

One of these is Representative Southwick of this city; others are Mr. Odell and Mr. Wilbur. Southwick and Wilbur were in New-York on Saturday and are said to have called on Mr. Platt and asked his influence to help them get a job under Doorkeeper Glenn. Mr. Glenn is a member of the State Committee, and it was supposed that he was for Reed when he got the place. The Morton boom has come to be a reality since then, and Mr. Glenn has declared for Morton.

The New-Yorkers are said to be hungering for patronage in a way that may endanger their loyalty to Gov. Morton.

It is the expectation that on Feb 4, when Gov. Morton will give a dinner to a mixed assortment of politicians, something may be done to bring all the elements to an understanding. The Governor, it is said, is going to invite the Brookfield men to put their feet beside the feet of the Platt men under his mahogany.

A FREE-SILVER CALL.

Thurman Calls on Ohio Democrats to Organize at Once.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 27.—Allen W. Thurman to-day issued a circular to the Democrats of Ohio advising them not to leave the Democratic party, but to continue their fight for free coinage in its ranks. He argues that the Populist Party is impotent; that the Republican party has always been the enemy of silver.

By perfecting their organizations in the Congressional districts, the free-silver Democrats can now assure the election of free-silver delegates to the National Convention, and thus put an end, once and for all time, to the greatest trust that ever existed—the gold trust.

To adopt a gold platform at St. Louis would mean the sure defeat of the Democrats in the National election. If both the Democratic and Republican Parties adopt gold platforms the election of a Republican to the Presidency is equally assured.

SOUND-MONEY MEN ACTIVE.

Opening Meeting of an Aggressive Campaign in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 27.—Congressman Richard H. Clarke, the sound-money Democrats' choice for Governor against Joseph F. Johnston of Birmingham, whom free-silver Democrats and Senators Pugh and Morgan have indorsed, formally opened his campaign to-night in Johnston's own city. A Clarke club was organized. The President of the club is Alderman W. H. Kettig of the wholesale firm of Milner & Kettig.

Four hundred names were enrolled. It was really more of a Cleveland meeting than a Clarke meeting. The speakers all said that they would vote for Clarke, because Clarke had supported the "defender of American honor and credit." At every mention of Mr. Cleveland's name there were shouts and every sarcastic reference to Senators Morgan and Pugh was greeted with loud applause. The start in Jefferson County has alarmed free silverites.

Miss Lucas to Get Her Salary.

EASTPORT, L. I., Jan. 27.—Miss Alice Lucas, a schoolteacher of this village, has been successful in her attempt to collect her salary, which had been refused her by Trustee Peter C. Blind. Miss Lucas formerly boarded with Trustee Blind, but left. This angered Mr. Blind and he declared that he would have her removed.

He complained of her to School Commissioner Howell and tried to have her removed on the ground of incompetency. On that ground, also, he refused to pay her salary. Commissioner Howell has decided not to remove Miss Lucas as teacher.

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THE METROPOLITAN

Telephone and Telegraph Co.

18 CORTLANDT STREET.

GREAT WEALTH IN VENEZUELA

Glowing Description of the Riches of the Disputed Territory on the Borders of British Guiana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The last number of The South American Magazine, published in London, contains a glowing account of the riches of the disputed territory on the borders of Venezuela and British Guiana. It states that but for the recent extraordinary action of the President of the United States, the immense value of the colony would have remained comparatively unknown to the world, notwithstanding it contains some of the richest and most easily worked gold fields in the world.

The colony, it is said, was within fourteen days of a pleasant steamship journey from England, and its population numbered 289,000, of which 12,000 were Portuguese and 4,000 were English, the balance consisting of negroes, Indians, and East Indian coolies. The climate of the country was extremely salubrious, and the great primeval forests contained immense stocks of valuable wood. Communication into the interior was chiefly by means of steamships along the Esequibo. The country would probably prove to be the richest gold-producing country ever discovered.

In 1884 a few negroes and Indians went into the interior and brought down 250 ounces of gold. In 1889-90 the exports of gold from the colony were 32,332 ounces, and in 1894-5 they amounted to 134,047 ounces, making a total production of raw gold in a little over ten years of upward of £3,000,000 sterling. Up to the present time alluvial gold has been the only gold produced in the colony; but now they were preparing to attack the reefs, and machinery for that purpose was being rapidly shipped. The property of the British Guiana Development Syndicate was served by a Government fleet of steamers, a waterway existing between their own port and Georgetown. Their property had produced some of the richest deposits of gold found in Guiana, and yet nine-tenths thereof was as yet comparatively unexplored.

DESTRUCTION OF LONG ISLAND TERNS

Efforts to Save the Birds Popularly Known as Gulls.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

One of the characteristic sights for the Summer tourist on reaching such waters as Long Island Sound is seen in the flocks of terns (usually but erroneously called "gulls") sweeping in clamorous flight over the water. Not quite as large, but more graceful in form than the gulls, and never, like the latter, venturing out very far at sea, the terns delight to frequent the islands not far from shore. In thick weather their grating, penetrating cries sometimes apprise the mariner that he is near land when nothing else gives him that vitally important information. Hence the terns are useful as well as graceful birds. Their extermination would deprive our coast of one of its attractive and characteristic living features. Yet that is the fate which has threatened the so-called "gulls" of Gull Island, and of other islands and places in or near Long Island Sound.

In the January number of The Observer, the naturalists' magazine of Portland, Conn., Mr. John H. Sage has an interesting paper on the wholesale slaughter of the birds on Great Gull, and the means which have been taken to stop it. The birds are shot for the purpose of selling their skins or plumes to dealers in New-York, their destination being a show-place on ladies' bonnets. Great Gull is one of the noted resting places of the terns; there these graceful seabirds of the white breast, dark head, red feet and bill, and long and flashing wings used to congregate in thousands—their nests, like those on another island west of Saybrook Light, being so abundant that it was difficult to walk on the sands without stepping on a nest.

The abundance of birds and eggs drew attention to these islands, and the plundering of the eggs and the shooting of the birds have in late years come near exterminating the terns. Mr. Sage relates the means taken to save them. In 1883 the late William C. Coe of Portland published the fact of the wholesale, reckless way in which the birds were being destroyed.

"In August of the year mentioned he saw ten or twelve men stationed all along the north shore of the island who were trying to kill every tern that came within shooting distance. He records that 'on the extreme western point of the island, between two large rocks, sat an old villain who shot at every bird that flew past him.' Mr. Coe saw one man who had between 200 and 300 terns ready to ship to New-York, where the skins were to be used for trimming ladies' hats. It was very evident that this wholesale destruction meant extermination of the birds."

Others took up the matter after it had been shown that the terns were visibly decreasing in numbers from year to year; and in 1894, by co-operation with several scientific and other societies and the United States Lighthouse Board (for the island belongs, it appears, to the United States Government) a game protector was appointed who had charge of the island from the middle of May to the middle of September. "During that period," says Mr. Sage, "numerous parties were prevented from collecting eggs and shooting birds. As a result of his efforts the estimated increase of the colony was from 1,000 to 1,500 birds, or at least one-half in numbers." This shows that the number of birds annually slaughtered on that one small island alone in recent years must have been enormous, for in 1840 or 1850 no such figures as 2,000 would begin to express the total population of terns. The same precautions were repeated in 1895, and during that year, as in 1894, all depredating parties and persons were prevented from killing the birds or plundering their nests.

Great Gull, being the property of the Federal Government, can always be protected and made a breeding-ground for terns—and it seems to be good for nothing else. The increase of Summer cottages on neighboring shores has driven the birds from their former nesting grounds there, and seemingly left them no other place than Great Gull. There these harmless and graceful birds should be protected. Mr. Sage says:

"The writer well remembers when it was a common practice for vessels sailing out of the Connecticut River to stop at Gull Island and allow the sailors and passengers to collect 'gulls' eggs,' as they were called. The wonder is that the poor birds were not exterminated long ago."

A Surprised Heir to Timber Land.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

Every one acquainted with the timber regions of Maine knows something of the perplexity which has often been occasioned by those desiring to secure titles to land, when those titles dated back to the grants made to the veterans of the Revolution. Of course those veterans little realized what future value those lands might have, and not infrequently their deeds were laid away and forgotten, if not by them, by their heirs.

A quite remarkable coincidence of this kind is recalled. It happened in Aroostook County several years ago. James F. Rawson of Bangor was prospecting for timber lots, and came upon one especially fine section. But he learned at the land office that it would be impossible to secure a good title to the land, as the original grant had been to a Revolutionary soldier, whose heirs were not known. Had it not been for this reason, the land would have been sold long before, they told him, as the timber had become very valuable. Mr. Rawson's surprise came when he learned the name of the original grantee. It was James Freeland of Massachusetts, his own grandfather, for whom he had been named. As one of the heirs, it did not take Mr. Rawson very long to get possession of that section, the reader may be assured.

RUNYON'S FATAL ILLNESS

The Ambassador Had a Presentiment of His Heart Failure.

HIS PRIVATE AFFAIRS IN ORDER

Expressions of Regret and of Condolence to His Family at Berlin and from Newark—Funeral Ceremonies.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The Emperor and Empress have sent their condolence to Mrs. Runyon.

The room in which the body of the Ambassador lies contains a large number of wreaths sent by friends. All receptions in the American colony have been postponed. The Rev. Mr. Dickie will officiate at the services that will be held at the Runyon residence to-morrow, at which only members of the family will be present. At the services which will be held at the Episcopal Church on Thursday the Rev. Mr. Dickie and the Rev. Mr. Fry will officiate.

Mrs. Runyon is prostrated with grief and declines to see any one except the members of her family.

Mr. Runyon seemed to have a presentiment that he would die suddenly. On Saturday he had a somewhat lengthy conversation with J. B. Jackson, the First Secretary of the Embassy, and told him that his private affairs had been arranged against his death.

Two weeks ago yesterday Mr. Runyon was seized with a chill while attending religious services in the American Church. He left before the service was finished and walked all the way to his residence for the purpose of shaking off his ill feeling, caused by palpitation of the heart.

The trouble so overcame him in the street that he had to support himself by holding fast to the railings of stoops. He managed to get home, where he fainted at the bottom of the staircase. A porter found him lying unconscious and carried him up stairs.

Mr. Runyon recovered later in the day, and on Monday felt much better. Tuesday he went to his office, in the United States Embassy, where he remained an hour. Upon his return home he again collapsed, but on Wednesday he had recovered so that he was able to go to his office. Since that time he had been able to go to the Embassy every day.

Saturday he was in high spirits, but at night he complained of faintness. Yesterday he was apparently well again and went to the Embassy. He took dinner with his usual appetite, and at 10:30 P. M. went to bed.

He awoke at 12:30 this morning and stretched out his hand to his wife, seeming to be too ill to speak. Before Mrs. Runyon was able to summon assistance her husband began to breathe heavily. The doctor arrived at 1 o'clock, but Mr. Runyon was then breathing his last. His family was at his bedside.

The body will be deposited in a vault pending the decision of President Cleveland whether it shall be conveyed to the United State on board a warship or be taken to Newark by private means.

The Foreign Ambassadors and the high officials of the German Government have inscribed their names and residences in the visitors' book at the Runyon residence. The Emperor drove to the house this morning and left his card. J. B. Jackson, First Secretary of the American Embassy, is in charge of the Embassy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The State Department was officially notified of the death of Ambassador Runyon in a dispatch received this morning from John B. Jackson, First Secretary of Embassy at Berlin.

Secretary Olney, after consulting with President Cleveland, sent a message of condolence to Mr. Jackson, to be conveyed to Mrs. Runyon and the members of her family.

This is about all the ceremony that will be observed in the matter, except that telegrams of sympathy will probably be exchanged between Emperor William and President Cleveland.

It is said at the State Department that no request has been made by Mrs. Runyon for a war vessel to convey the remains of her deceased husband to America. Should such a request be made and granted, considerable time must elapse before it can be carried out.

The three United States vessels attached to the European station are all in Turkish waters, and it would be several weeks before they could reach a German port. One of the vessels of Admiral Bunce's squadron, now at Fort Monroe, Va., might be assigned to the duty, but this also would cause great delay.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 27.—The announcement of the death of Ambassador Runyon caused a profound sensation in this city, his home. It was one of the saddest surprises the people ever received, and expressions of regret over it were general throughout the town, for Chancellor Runyon, as he was best known, was dearly loved by everybody.

When the news of the death reached the City Hall, the following cable dispatch, signed by Mayor Lebkeucher and President of Council Bragow, was sent to Mrs. Runyon at Berlin: "The people of Newark extend sympathy in your bereavement."

The flag at the City Hall was ordered at half mast. Before noon flags were flying at half mast all over the city. At 4 o'clock a special meeting of the Common Council was held, at which eulogies of the deceased as citizen, soldier, and public servant, were made by members of the board.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—The following resolutions were adopted to-night in the House:

Whereas, This House of Assembly, having learned with the deepest feelings of regret of the death of Gen. Theodore Runyon, Ambassador to Germany and ex-Chancellor of the State of New-Jersey, we take this method of making known our sorrow thereat, and at the same time of expressing the most profound sorrow at the demise of one who, as a public officer of the State of New-Jersey and as a representative of the United States, emphasized by his conduct the confidence reposed in him by the people as a fit and willing representative of this country.

Resolved, That in the death of Gen. Theodore Runyon the State of New-Jersey loses a citizen whose life was a credit to the Commonwealth, and that the County of Essex and City of Newark have lost one whose memory they will cherish with reverence.

Resolved, That this House of Assembly extend to the family of the deceased our sincere feelings of grief and sympathy at the great and irreparable loss they have sustained, and take this opportunity of expressing their condolence with the bereaved.

Similar resolutions were adopted by the Senate.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 27.—When the fact of Ambassador Runyon's death was announced in Chancery Chambers this morning Vice Chancellor Emery immediately adjourned court out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The Negro Got the Coon.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

A party, consisting of hunters, dogs, axes, and torches, had been hunting for a good part of the night without any luck whatever. Finally the dogs treed a coon up a very large tree. While discussing the subject of cutting down such a large tree, one of the many negroes volunteered to climb the tree and investigate the whereabouts of his coonship.

All agreed to this and sat around to await developments. Soon after the negro had disappeared among the branches the attention of all was drawn to a very peculiar sound emanating from the top of the tree. It was a kind of a mixture of negro and coon dialect. Some one ventured the remark:

"Bill, have you got that coon?"

"Yas, Sah," was the reply. "I'se got dis her' coon; but I wish you 'u'd send some o' dem darkies up her' to help me turn him loose!"

What Maine Loses by Lack of Snow.

From The Boston Transcript.

The damaging effects of the wide-spread dearth of snow in Maine, which has continued until this date, are perhaps little realized by the average city reader. Lumbering is practically at a standstill; even preliminary work in lumbering operations, which has hitherto gone on to a certain extent under conditions of much difficulty, is now brought to a halt. Nor is this all; the farmers in most cases have been unable to haul to their doors the usual supply of firewood for the year, and the birch and pulpwood, from which they had expected some cash before this time, remain in the wood lots. What the result will be on the hay crop of '96 is an unanswered question; that there will be a diminished amount of hay cut is generally conceded.

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NOT ALL VAGRANTS, HE SAYS

WHY MEN FROM LODGING HOUSE AT BELLEVUE ARE DISCHARGED.

Magistrate Crane Declares They Should Not Be Sent to Workhouse Because They Sought a Night's Shelter.

The Board of Police Magistrates met in the Magistrates' room at the Yorkville Police Court last night. Commodore Gerry and Superintendent Jenkins of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children appeared before the board to make some suggestions as to the commitment of children.

Commodore Gerry said that in cases of committing children, if the parents were able to pay for their support they should be made to do so, and if not, then the city should pay. He suggested that leniency should be shown in first offenses, but on a second offense the Magistrates should be more severe.

He concluded by saying that he would thank the Board of Magistrates to report to him any case of incivility or omission of duty on the part of any of the officers connected with his society. Magistrate Crane said he must compliment Mr. Gerry on the class of men employed by the society. He had always found them to be intelligent gentlemen. The balance of the board approved of Magistrate Crane's views.

Two representatives of charity societies appeared before the board to inquire why persons sent from the lodging house at Bellevue Hospital to the courts as vagrants had been discharged recently. Magistrate Crane had this to say on the subject:

"I am the Magistrate who discharged the men sent before me recently by Mr. Blake, in charge of the outdoor poor of the Charities Department, and I want to say right here that I am not the man to put the stamp of crime on any man who is arraigned before me as a vagrant by sending him to the workhouse, unless there is positive evidence before me that the man is a vagrant, and I shall discharge all such whenever they are brought before me.

"Recently thirty-five men were brought before me from a police station charged with being vagrants. When I asked the officer what proof he had that the men were vagrants, he said he had none. I then turned to the prisoners and asked them how many wanted to be committed to the workhouse. Five men answered in the affirmative, and the rest I discharged.

"I understand that the Charities Department notifies through the newspapers the men who have no place to sleep that they can find shelter for the night in the lodging house at Bellevue. When persons go there and apply for lodging they are sheltered for the night, given breakfast, and then sent to the police court to be committed to the workhouse. Many of these men are looking for work, and hope to find work in a day or two, and I don't know by what right Mr. Blake sends such persons to the police court to have the stamp of the criminal put upon them by sending them to the workhouse. You and I would think it pretty hard if by force of circumstances we were compelled to apply for lodgings at Bellevue or a police station for one night, and the next morning be committed to the workhouse.

"I never have and never will send any man to the workhouse as a vagrant unless it is demonstrated to me that the man is in the habit of roaming about among the lodging houses, and with no intention to work if he could find it."

Magistrate Simms and the other members of the board expressed themselves in a like manner.

Major George F. Robinson.

From The Denver (Col.) News.

A telegram has been received at Army Headquarters releasing Major George F. Robinson, Assistant Paymaster of the Department of the Colorado, from further active duty. The telegram is accepted as a notice from the headquarters of the army at Washington that one of the historical characters of the war of the rebellion is about to take a place upon the retired list. Major Robinson is one of the true patriots who have been spared through the years that have elapsed since the civil war. To him belongs the honor of having saved the life of Secretary W. H. Seward from the assassin's knife. The wicked-looking instrument which was wielded by the hand of Payne on the night of the 13th of April, 1865, is in the possession of Major Robinson, and will remain in the family as an heirloom. A magnificent gold medal was the gift of Congress. The medal is one of the largest and most costly testimonials of the kind ever ordered by the Congress of the United States.

Within a few days Major Robinson will leave Denver for Pomona, Cal., where he will pass the remainder of his days in quiet in the midst of an orange grove which he planted years ago. For seventeen years past he has served in the Paymaster's Departments in different parts of the West. He is a native of Maine, and entered the army in August, 1863. He enlisted as a private and served to the end of the war in the same capacity. The dagger which Payne carried has a heavy blade nearly nine inches long. It was presented to Major Robinson by the Secretary of War. The medal presented by Congress is three inches across and is mounted in a case of most rare and costly woods. The departure of Major Robinson is greatly regretted by his brother officers.

How James Otis Was Killed.

From The Boston Transcript.

James Otis was killed by a stroke of lightning in Andover, Mass., at the old Isaac Osgood farm, May, 1783. Mr. Otis wanted a mug of cider. The hired man went into the cellar to draw the cider, leaving the cellar door open. Mr. Otis was standing in the doorway at the side of the house looking at the clouds, remarking that a heavy shower was coming up. Scarcely had the words been spoken when the bolt came down, struck Mr. Otis and killed him instantly, then passed into a large beam in the cellarway, going the length of the beam to the cellar, where it went off into the ground. The hole in the beam was large enough to thrust one's arm down, as the writer has done when visiting at the Osgood farm.

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ARMENIA IN THE HOUSE

Adoption of the Resolution Passed by the Senate.

A LONG AND SPIRITED DEBATE

Demand for More Vigorous Action by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa—He Wants to Dismiss Mavroyeni Bey.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—After much talk to-day, the House passed the resolution already adopted in the Senate to express the American reprobation of Turkish outrages in Armenia. The opportunity to talk was seized by some men who were wise and a few who were not so wise as they thought they were. The debate in full will suggest to many readers of The Congressional Record that a more intimate acquaintance with the rules governing international intercourse would be an advantage to members of Congress who assume to instruct the Administration as to the proper method of dealing with serious foreign complications.

There was not much probability from the first that the advice of the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Hepburn, would be approved, that we manifest our disapproval of the course of the Sultan and the Sublime Porte, by handing the Turkish Minister his passports. Mr. Hepburn may not have expected that anybody east of his district in Iowa would take him seriously. Even in Iowa it will be seen that to interrupt diplomatic relations might make it difficult to protect American interests in Turkey, where there has been as yet no loss of American lives, and no losses of property have taken place for which damages may not be secured. Mr. Hepburn ought to know that such treatment might annoy Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, who is immensely popular in society, right through all these Armenian outrages, and that it would not help Miss Barton in her Red Cross mission. If Mr. Hepburn could not see these disadvantages, the House could, and did, and he had a very small company with him to support the proposition to have the Turkish Minister dismissed and our Minister to Turkey withdrawn.

In the discussion there were some references to the course of the Administration, and the demands for indemnity that have been made to the Porte. These seem to have come to the Committee on Foreign Relations with authority, and confirm the reports already heard that demands were accumulating and might form a considerable total by the time the Sultan should have restored tranquillity to his Asiatic dominion. There also was sufficient reference to the Minister of the United States at Constantinople to show that he is regarded as filling his position with vigor and watchful concern for the interests of the United States.

THE HOUSE GREATLY INTERESTED.

A Discussion in Which a Large Number of Members Took Part.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Armenian discussion in the House to-day was started by Mr. Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.) He asked immediate consideration of the Senate resolution, and, when the House acquiesced, delivered a speech in support of the resolution. He said that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs had reported a practically similar resolution, but he urged the adoption of the Senate resolution. He thought the time had now come when the people of the United States should express their sentiments on the crimes and atrocities committed against the Armenians.

This country's interest in the situation, Mr. Quigg said, was chiefly humane and but slightly political. The newspapers had mentioned the murder in these raids of citizens of the United States, but official reports received at the State Department did not agree with the newspaper stories; the House committee had been unable to find that any American had been murdered in Armenia, except, perhaps, the bicyclist Lentz.

There was no doubt that American property in Turkey had been destroyed in the raids of the Kurds. The Turkish Government did not deny responsibility therefor, and had promised to look into the matter. The question of restitution was now the subject of diplomatic correspondence.

Fixing the Responsibility.

Mr. Quigg recalled how, after the war between Russia and Turkey, the former power wished to appropriate certain Turkish provinces inhabited by Armenians, and how the Sultan had turned to England for protection. In the treaty that followed, the Sultan agreed to carry out certain reforms in the condition of affairs in these provinces, and England agreed to protect Turkey by force of arms if necessary. The responsibility for the failure to carry out those reforms should be placed where it belonged.

England had not insisted on their being carried out. There was no need to inquire into the motives of England, which upheld with one hand and menaced with the other. This country was not interested in the jealousies among the great powers, but, as assurance had been given the Christian world that the Armenians would be protected and reforms instituted in the provinces in which they resided, and these promises had not been carried out, the American Government had the right to summon the delinquent before the court of high honor and good faith and ask why they stood by with idle hands while 10,000 Christians were being murdered or worse, simply because they would not acknowledge Mohammed as the prophet.

The pending resolution would be an answer to the allegations from Constantinople that the disorders were purely political, and it also would help to fix the responsibility for their continuance. The time had gone by in the development of the human race when any nation could shut its eyes and say, "Am I my brother's keeper?" while such inhuman atrocities were being committed.

Replying to Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) Mr. Quigg said the Foreign Affairs Committee desired to express the opinion that Minister Terrell had done his duty with zeal and the most signal ability.

Not Proper, Mr. Bailey Says.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) doubted the propriety of this Government undertaking to question the failure to enforce a treaty to which it was not a party, and especially at a time when it was denying to European powers the right to interfere with the affairs of nations on this continent. He would eliminate from the resolution all reference to the treaty and confine it to a denunciation of the outrages.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.,) heartily indorsed the resolution. The very fact that exequaturs had been denied to American Consuls at Harpoot and Erzeroum was an important reason why Congress should take an interest in the matter. Mr. McCreary said he would vote for the pending resolution or for any other on the subject as strong as could be written that was within the scope and authority of the United States. If the Turks persisted in their attitude toward the Armenians and allowed the murder of innocent women and children, the day would come when an excited civilization would rise up in its wrath and wipe the Turk off the face of the earth.

Hepburn Wants Something Stronger.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) sharply criticised the resolution for not going far enough. He offered an amendment directing the President to return the passports of the Turkish Minister to the United States and terminate diplomatic relations with the Government of Turkey.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.,) suggested that such action would terminate our relations with Turkey.

"We do not want friendly relations with these murderers," Mr. Hepburn replied.

Mr. Hitt said that a drastic resolution only would exasperate the Turks to greater atrocities, and he urged the adoption of the Senate resolution as the best that could be done under the circumstances.

Mr. Hepburn wanted the protest to mean something when it went abroad and not fall on dull ears. What did England care for such utterances? If we could startle public opinion there, something might come of it.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.,) in referring to the denials of the Armenian outrages by the Sultan, desired to pay his respects to that ruler by saying that he did not believe there was a man in his district who would believe the Sultan under oath.

Mr. Adams (Rep., Penn.,) argued against the resolution on the ground that it would be a stultification of the recent declaration of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) spoke warmly in favor of the resolution and cited the case of a former resident of his district who had suffered indignities at the hands of the Turkish Government.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cal.,) attacked the resolution because it meant nothing—mere buncombe.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.,) raised a point of order against Mr. Hepburn's amendment.

Adams Asks a Question.

Mr. Hepburn, speaking to the point of order, stated that his amendment was intended to emphasize the opinion of Congress regarding the outrages being perpetrated in Turkey. The resolutions before the House were absolutely meaningless, and, according to the gentleman from Kentucky, it was only the barest possibility that anything could be accomplished by them.

Mr. Adams, (Rep., Penn.)—In case you send the Turkish Minister home, who will take care of the American citizens in that country?

Mr. Hepburn—The gentleman is proceeding upon an error in asking that question, which was manifest in a previous statement. Such an action is not a declaration of war on the part of the United States, whatever might be the action of the nation deeming itself to be offended.

Mr. Quigg, responding to Mr. Hepburn's remarks, said that handing the Turkish Minister's passports to him would not hurt Turkey; the United States would be the real sufferer. Turkey did not care for the United States; but the moment the Turkish Minister should leave Washington, the American Minister and nine United States Consuls in Turkey and Asia Minor would leave Constantinople, and the lives of 900 American citizens, together with all the property of the missionaries, now held back from injury and destruction by the presence of these representatives of their Government, would be exposed to all the dangers of other unprotected residents and property in that country.

The Amendment Rejected.

Mr. Hepburn's amendment was rejected—121 to 19—and the author could secure but fourteen gentlemen, an insufficient number, to support his request for a vote by yeas and nays.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.,) made a vigorous protest against the adoption of the resolution before the House. He said it involved a radical departure from the previous Constitutional policy of the Government. This arose from what he called a Christian clamor against Turkey, a clamor against which the "best of us" were scarcely able to stand. The action outlined in the resolution was an impertinence and a violation of the comity that should exist between nations.

"The powers that signed the Berlin treaty," said Mr. Turner, "are Christian nations, as well as we. Shall we arrogate to ourselves such a superiority of Christian piety that we must tell them what to do?"

The resolutions were debated further by Messrs McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,) Mahaney, (Rep., N. Y.,) and Taft, (Rep., Ohio.) Mr. Taft offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the conscience of humanity fastens upon the six Christian powers above named the responsibility of the continuance of the butchery of Armenian Christians; that the spectacle of these six leading Christian powers permitting the murder of Christians, who, by treaty stipulations, were placed under their special care, is humiliating to the last degree, and discredits the Christian religion throughout the world.

Resolved, That one of the signatory powers, which first takes action under the Berlin treaty to prevent the further butchery of defenseless Armenian Christians, will receive the grateful recognition not only of the American citizens, but of the entire civilized world.

Says the House Is Cowardly.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) said the present condition of the subject, a most inconsistent and ridiculous one for any legislative body to occupy, was due to shuddering, shivering cowardice of the body, to speak the sentiments of the American people regarding the unspeakable outrages perpetrated in Turkey. Why, he asked, should the United States fail to speak? He criticised the Committee on Foreign Affairs for putting the resolutions in the form presented. The preamble should make a definite charge that somebody had been outraged, abused, or killed, in order to justify the text of the resolutions. Why not protest to Turkey direct for a cessation of the outrages, if they were of such a serious nature as to warrant us in calling on signatory powers to enforce the provisions of the Berlin treaty.

Mr. Grosvenor said that the argument made by Mr. Adams (Rep., Penn.,) and Mr. Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.,) representing the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in response to the suggestion of Mr. Hepburn, was that because Turkey had possession of hostages, upon whom she might retaliate in case the United States should send Mavroyeni Bey home. We should sink our manhood, our independence, and sink contemptibly before the world. If there had been a single American citizen injured in his person, or despoiled of his property, that was reason sufficient for the United States to demand reparation, and demand it at once; demand it as promptly from a nation like Turkey as from Chile, to which we sent a warship or two.

Mr. Grosvenor—The gentleman says "Amen," but there's no "Amen" in this, [referring to the resolutions which he held in his hand.] There's not even "Lord be merciful to us miserable sinners." [Laughter.] I denounce it as an incomplete and unworthy declaration on behalf of the American people.

Miscellaneous Views.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Walsh, (Dem., N. Y.,) who agreed with Mr. Grosvenor that the resolutions did not go far enough; by Mr. Brumm, (Rep., Penn.,) who said that without the concurrence of the President, action by the Congress would be without avail, and that the House should adopt the Senate resolutions because they were the only practical expressions in sight; by Mr. Hardy, (Rep., Ind.,) who said that the United States should have demanded to be made a party to the treaty of Berlin, in order that the Armenians might have its protection, and that it would be good policy for the squadron lazily riding the waters of Hampton Roads to pass the Dardanelles and make a demonstration in front of Constantinople; by Mr. Sperry (Rep., Conn.,) and by Mr Howe, (Rep., N. Y.,) who said that the people of their districts were ready to take any step they might properly take if it would but result in the stoppage of these atrocities upon the Armenians.

Bailey's Amendment.

The amendment offered by Mr. Taft was rejected.

Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) moved to commit the resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and when his motion was lost, by a vote of 55 to 103, he moved to commit the resolutions with instructions to report, as a substitute, the following:

Whereas, The American people, in common with all Christian people everywhere, have beheld with horror the recent appalling outrages and massacres of which the Christian population of Turkey have been made the victims, therefore,

Resolved, That it is an imperative duty, in the interest of humanity, to express the earnest hope that the European concert, brought about by the treaty referred to, may speedily be given its just effect in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence, and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish Empire all the rights belonging to them both as men and Christians and as beneficaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above recited.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Russia.

Mr. Bailey said that he was opposed to the Senate resolutions for the reason that the United States, having been invited to become a party to the treaty of Berlin and having declined, he did not think it proper for the United States to now insist upon the enforcement of the terms of a treaty to which it had declined to become a party.

The motion by Mr. Bailey was disagreed to—41 to 119—and the original resolutions were agreed to—143 to 26.

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RUSSIAN AND TURKISH ALLIANCE.

Count Nigra Summoned to Rome to Discuss the Effect of It.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette in Rome reaffirms the existence of an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey.

The correspondent further says that the Government's sudden summoning to Rome a few days ago of Count Nigra, Italian Ambassador to Austria, was for the purpose of consulting with him in regard to the serious effect which such an alliance must have upon the Triple Alliance.

Satisfactory Reports from Anatolia.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that satisfactory reports have been received of the relief work in thirteen centres in Anatolia. In the districts covered from these centres there are 120,000 persons depending upon the Anglo-American fund for their daily bread.

New British Consul at Harpoot.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The United Press correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that Mr. Fontance, the British Consul at Angora, has been transferred to Harpoot, and that he will be succeeded by W. S. Richards, the Consul at Djeddah, who has been transferred from his present post to Angora.

GRAND ARMY COLONY GROWING

Several Thousand Well-to-Do People at Fitzgerald, Ga.

FITZGERALD, Ga., Jan. 27.—There are now between 6,000 and 7,000 persons at Fitzgerald, and the Grand Army colony is growing rapidly. The Georgia and Alabama Railway brought in one day this month more than 500 colonists, and Mr. Fitzgerald, the organizer of the movement, states that there will be between 35,000 and 40,000 people here within the next twelve months.

The colony already includes persons from every State in the Union except two, Canada also being well represented. A careful investigation shows that many of the colonists, all of whom have come into this section within the last five months, are well-to-do people financially, and that quite a number of them are worth from $50,000 to $100,000 each. In this respect it is probably different from any great colonization work ever seen.

Three banks are already organized, and buildings are under construction for them. Two local papers have also been established.

BRUSHES AND WHISKBROOMS BURNED

A Fire in Thomas Street Causes a Loss of $45,000.

Toilet brushes and whiskbrooms, valued at $35,000, and belonging to George R. Gibson, were burned yesterday afternoon at 8 Thomas Street. The loss to Mr. Gibson's fellow-tenants and the damage to the building amounted to $10,000. The losses were covered by insurance.

Mr. Gibson occupied the third and fourth floors and attic of the building, which is owned by the Manhattan Trust Company. Thomas Christmas, Superintendent of the building, discovered the fire in the attic about 4:40 o'clock P. M. He attempted to extinguish the flames with buckets of water, but was nearly suffocated.

Christmas managed to get to the street and sent an alarm to the Fire Department. Soon after a second alarm was sent. Engines arrived quickly, and after two hours' labor the firemen extinguished the flames.

FAILURE OF NEGRO COLONIZATION

Congress Asked to Pay for Transporting the Deluded Blacks from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President sent to the House to-day all the correspondence of record relating to the failure of the scheme to colonize a number of American negroes in Mexico about one year ago.

The correspondence shows that in the absence of any fund available to transport them to their homes in Alabama, assurance was given by the United States Consul at Piedras Negras to certain railway companies that Congress would be urged to appropriate the money if the companies would furnish the transportation. This the railways did, the amount due them for the service rendered being $5,087.

The President urges Congress to appropriate this sum in order that the companies may be properly reimbursed for their trouble.

She Was a Prisoner, but Is Missing.

The case of Rebecca Faulkner, forty-nine years old, who attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor at 155 West One Hundredth Street on Jan. 14, was called in Part I. of the General Sessions Court yesterday, but she made no answer.

This caused some anxiety to the court officials, for it was known that she had not been admitted to bail, and that when she was sent to the hospital she still expressed a desire to die.

A search will be made of the various city institutions by representatives of the District Attorney's office to find out what has become of the woman.

Falling Scaffold Injures Four.

A scaffold in the new carhouse of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, on Rockaway Avenue and New Lots Road, in the Thirty-second Ward, Brooklyn, collapsed yesterday afternoon, and four men were more or less injured. They were John Donohue, twenty-three years old, of 567 Warren Street; John Hannigan, forty-one years old, of 554 Warren Street; George Reilly, twenty-eight years old, of 131 Fifth Avenue, and Tesquable Deldeu, forty-one years old, of Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. They all had to be taken to St. Mary's Hospital, suffering from bruises and other injuries.

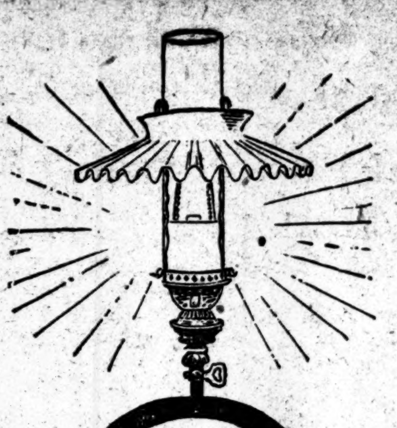
Shakespeare Club Reception.

The first annual reception of the Shakespeare Club of New-York City was held last evening at the residence of Mrs. Henrietta M. Bostwick, 21 West Sixty-ninth Street.

There were readings by members of the club, and a paper read by the Rev. Henry N. Singleton on "King Lear." The club has rooms in the new University Building on Washington Square, and meets every Monday evening.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BERGENFIELDS, N. Y., Jan. 27.—A boy three and a half years old, son of William H. Merkle of this place, is dying of a pistol wound. He was shot accidentally by his five-year-old brother.



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FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR LIBEL

An Ex-Postmistress of Florida Gets a Verdict in Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 27.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Miss Mary J. Bennett secured a verdict for $4,000 for libel against John T. Walker. Walker is a wealthy Englishman, who has large property interests at De Leon Springs, Fla., where Miss Bennett was Postmistress. Walker spent much of his time at De Leon Springs, and while there suspected that Miss Bennett was opening letters directed to him.

Walker went to Washington and complained to the Postmaster General about Miss Bennett. When he returned, Walker asserted that the Postmaster General said, referring to Miss Bennett: "I believe that woman is opening your letters."

Walker frequently repeated this statement about De Leon Springs, crediting it to the Postmaster General, and it is alleged emphasized it by adding: "And I believe so, too."

On this Miss Bennett sued for $10,000 for libel. On the trial Walker's attorneys admitted their client had repeated what he alleged the Postmaster General to have said about Miss Bennett, but claimed it was privileged. Judge Locke ruled that what the Postmaster General said was privileged, so far as that official was concerned, but that Walker had no right to repeat what the official said to the hurt of Miss Bennett. The case hinged on this and in consequence Miss Bennett got a verdict for $4,000.

Soon after Miss Bennett brought suit the citizens of De Leon Springs petitioned for her removal, but before this petition was acted on, she resigned. Miss Bennett is employed now in the Tampa Post Office as clerk.

AFRAID OF AMERICAN COMPETITION

Canada Refuses Reciprocity in Agricultural Implements.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 27.—In the House of Commons to-day a resolution was lost which had been offered by Mr. McMillen, (Opposition,) setting up that, as the United States Government had offered to admit free of duty agricultural implements from any country which admitted free of duty like articles imported from the United States, it would be greatly to the interest of both the Canadian agriculturists and the Canadian manufacturers that Canada should accept the offer, thus enabling them to take advantage of the markets of the United States.

The Government opposed the resolution on the ground that the United States manufacturers would succeed in wiping out the Canadian industries if the protection in the way of duty was removed.

MR. CROKER NOT TO LEAD

Neither Will He Head Any of the Tammany Committees.

SO SAYS HIS PARTNER, PETER F. MEYER

Mr. Purroy's Intimation to the Contrary Causes Comment—Trouble in the Wigwam—Discussing the Croker Dinner.

"You can say absolutely there is no truth whatever in the report that Mr. Croker is going to accept the Chairmanship of any special committee or any regular committee, or the leadership of Tammany."

This statement was made to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday by Peter F. Meyer at his office, 111 Broadway. Mr. Meyer and Richard Croker are partners in the real estate business, under the firm name of Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Mr. Meyer is a cautious, careful man, who rarely says a word for publication concerning politics. His announcement must be taken to mean that the intimation in County Clerk Henry D. Purroy's speech, delivered at the meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization last Friday night, that Mr. Croker was to resume active and open co-operation with Tammany, was based upon nothing but Mr. Purroy's expressed hopes.

Mr. Meyer, however, would not discuss Mr. Purroy's speech in any way. He confined himself wholly to the statement that Mr. Croker was out of politics and would not accept any office in Tammany. Mr. Croker will be in the city in a day or two and will undoubtedly define his position clearly in the matter.

Mr. Purroy's speech has been wonderfully productive of criticism among the braves of Tammany. They do not come out openly and declare that it was a mistake, but many of them are of this opinion privately, and they are casting about to learn what it all meant, and what the usually astute County Clerk was really driving at.

Some of the braves say that Mr. Purroy is a wonderfully assertive man in organization matters, and that he is seeking to relieve John C. Sheehan, Mr. Croker's present representative in Tammany, of some of the responsibility that has been placed on his shoulders. In plainer words, there are now in process of formation in Tammany one or more cabals that have for their object the overthrow of Mr. Sheehan as representative leader.

That such is the case will be vigorously denied for the time being, but the passing of events will show some things to the public.

It is a squally season in Tammany. The Wigwam has, in fact, been blowing up its own squalls since the last election accorded it a somewhat barren victory. Right on top of its troubles comes the scheme of giving a dinner to Mr. Croker just before his departure for Europe. This idea was doubtless born of the best of good will, but the politics of it is inscrutable. How the leaders are going to manipulate this dinner so as to give offense to no one is a mystery. There will be about a score of applications for every seat.

To consider the various plans for this dinner the leaders met in the Wigwam yesterday. Ex-President James J. Martin of the Police Department presided, and John C. Sheehan, ex-Sheriff Sexton, Thomas J. Dunn, ex-Police Justices Daniel F. McMahon and William H. Burke, Alderman Oakley, and all the other district leaders were present. Ex-Police Justice McMahon, Chairman of the sub-committee which has the dinner particularly in charge, made his report. It contained various details of the arrangements, based on the estimate that at the outside only 100 persons would be present at the dinner.

This idea that there should be but 100 persons led to something of a controversy. Some of the leaders were emphatically of the opinion that it would not do to limit the number of diners to 100. They wanted the number increased to 150 or 200. It was finally decided, however, to stick to the 100 limit, and this number must include the seventy-eight members of the Executive Committee, the nine Democratic State Senators from this city, and those whom Mr. Croker decides to invite himself.

The story was circulated after the meeting that the leaders had decided to present Mr. Croker with a very valuable loving cup at the dinner, which will take place at the Hotel Savoy on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 8.

It was said that this cup will cost at least $2,000, and that Messrs, Purroy, Sheehan, and Plunkitt each wanted to contribute $500 toward the cup. If the stories that were flying about are true the leaders must have been trampling over themselves in their anxiety to contribute to the cup fund, which is not to be raised by assessment, but by voluntary contribution.

It is but fair to say that none of the leaders would verify the story about this great loving cup, but it can be safely said that a big souvenir is in course of preparation. It may be that some of the plans will be changed when Mr. Croker returns.

Augustus W. Peters, Chairman of the General Committee, was present at yesterday's meeting, and announced the standing committees for this year as follows:

Finance Committee—John C. Sheehan, Chairman; George W. Plunkett, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., John F. Carroll, J. Sergeant Cram, Peter F. Meyer, and Edgar L. Ridgway.

Printing Committee—Amos J. Cummings, Chairman; Thomas F. Gilroy, Daniel M. Donegan, Daniel F. McMahon, John B. Sexton, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, and Maurice Featherson.

Committee on Correspondence and Resolutions—George B. McClennan, Chairman; James J. Martin, William H. Burke, John Long, John J. Scannell, Patrick Keenan, and Thomas C. T. Crain.

Committee on Law—Daniel F. Martin, Chairman; William H. Clark, David Leventritt, David McClure, Henry D. Hotchkiss, Robert E. Deyo, William E. Stillings, Asa Bird Gardiner, Frederick B. House, Charles Strauss, Daniel G. Thompson, and Thomas L. Feitner.

There are no changes in the Chairmen of these committees. They have seats in the Executive Committee.

Peter F. Meyer was added to the Finance Committee, ex-Police Justice William E. Burke to the Committee on Resolutions, and ex-Police Justice Feitner to the Committee on Law. As foretold in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, ex-Mayor Gilroy was not made a Chairman of any of the standing committees.

POISONED HERSELF AND CHILDREN

Mrs. Hark Is Dead, but an Overdose of Paris Green Saved the Lives of Her Two Boys.

GLENDALE, L. I., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Ida Hark, thirty-eight years old, of 469 North Street, Evergreen, deliberately planned last night to kill herself and her two children, William, ten years old, and Otto, nine years old. The plan succeeded so far as she was concerned, but an overdose of paris green saved the lives of the boys. They were in St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, to-night, and were pronounced out of danger by Dr. O'Brien, who was attending them.

The woman lived with her husband, Anthony Hark, in a two-story and basement house. They owned the house, and were paying off a mortgage in installments. It is believed that worry over a payment about due on the house led the woman to attempt to destroy herself and children.

The dead woman left three letters. From them it is evident that she planned carefully the details of her crime. After giving both boys a bath and taking one herself she laid out the clothing she wished herself and the children to be buried in. She even selected the neckties the boys were to wear after death. These articles were found on a bed in the room with Mrs. Hark.

Hark had been away from home for several days. He lost his place in a coffin factory on Tuesday, owing to a fight he had with Philip Brumfelder, a neighbor and fellow-employe. The fight took place on Tuesday, and the following morning Mrs. Brumfelder went into the Hark house and complained of the treatment her husband had received. Her visit was followed by a quarrel between Hark and his wife, and he left the house. He did not return until Saturday, and then, after changing his clothing, he left again. He remained away until noon to-day, getting home just before his wife died, surrounded by neighbors.

Mrs. Sorg, who occupies the floor over the Hark apartment, was the first to learn of the crime. The oldest boy called on her this morning and said his mother was ill. She went down stairs and found the woman groaning on her bed, while the other child was on a sofa in another room and was also ill. Mrs. Sorg summoned the neighbors, and efforts were made to get a doctor; but before one reached the house the woman had died.

While waiting for a physician Mrs. Sorg endeavored to get a statement from Mrs. Hark as to what she had done to cause the illness of herself and the boys, but the dying woman could only mumble a few unintelligible words.

She appeared to be in great agony. She did not recognize any one in the room before her death, not even her husband, who returned just before the end came.

The boys were removed to St. Catherine's Hospital in an ambulance after their mother died. They were too ill to tell anything of what had happened last night, or how their mother had administered the poison.

When Coroner Haslam of Woodside reached the house he was unable at first to find any of the clothing worn by either Mrs. Hark or the boys before they retired for the night. There was nothing about the bed clothing to show that either of them had been ill. After a long search, the Coroner found a wash tub full of clothing that was stained with blood, and a green substance, believed to be some of the poison.

The Coroner took charge of the three letters, which were written in German. Late to-night he succeeded in having them translated, and they read as follows:

My Dear Mrs. Klaus: My last wish you shall hear. There is $125, which I would like to have used to bury me in Evergreens Cemetery. All the dresses you need are laid on the bed. Please see that everything is all right. This is the last wish I would like to have carried out. I have ended our lives with paris green. I don't want us to be cut open. We are all washed clean. The Coroner must be called on first. My dear Mrs. Klaus, this is a very sad act, but I hope you will forgive me for what I am doing. IDA HARK.

Dear Mrs. Klaus: Be so kind as to bring him the letter and please don't let him go in the house alone. The back door is open.
IDA HARK.

When you get this letter come home. It is necessary. The house is open in the back. You will then see what I meant to do. That is the end of your doing. Start a new life and forget all. It is hard for me to take my children along with me, but it is better so. This is a note from your wife, Ida. Goodbye.
IDA HARK,
OTTO HARK,
WILLIE HARK.

The last letter, although not addressed to any one, was evidently intended for the dead woman's husband, Anthony Hark.

The Coroner gave the envelope containing the $125 to the woman's husband. Hark told the Coroner his wife gave him no peace about the coming payment on the mortgage. He said she would mention it to him morning, noon, and night. He said his absence from home was due to his determination to get employment so his wife would stop worrying. He had searched for work, and having secured something to do, had returned to tell his wife of the good news only to find her dying and his two children almost at the point of death.

Mrs. Klaus, to whom two of the letters were addressed, lives next door to the Harks, and was intimate with the dead woman.

The dead woman was industrious. She added to the family income by finishing trousers for a tailoring establishment. It was said to-night that she returned some unfinished work to the tailor Saturday, and told him he would hear of something soon.

The section of Evergreen where the Hark house is situated is close to the Kings County line. The Hark apartments were guarded by Constable Duering to-night, and he had instructions to admit no one. Coroner Haslam said a man had been detailed to watch the husband, as it was feared that he might attempt to kill himself.

The inquest will be held Monday night.

Meanwhile Egypt Remains Calm.

From The London Telegraph.

Nothing is exercising the Mohammedan mind in Egypt at the present moment except the question whether the English, and, still more, the American, infidel will be thick enough upon the ground, and liberal enough with his dollars to make business good again. That is the beginning and end of whatever anti-Christian feeling is to be found just now in Egypt.

The storms of Stamboul have not awakened the faintest echo on the Nile. For all that appears, the Egyptian people might never have heard of Armenia or of the iron-clads or of guardships or of imperial firmans. The struggle of the great powers with the obstinate yet irresolute Sultan seems to have touched them—nay, even to have interested them—not at all. They are going about their daily concerns as calmly as their wont, and show not the slightest disposition to grow restive under the British control.

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SALOONS IN PROSCRIBED LIMITS

MAYOR WURSTER WANTS NONE NEAR SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

He Would Also Close Those Within 300 Feet of Engine Houses—The Brooklyn Excise War.

Mayor Wurster, while he refuses to give any intimation of what his policy will be in regard to the enforcement of the excise law on Sunday, has taken a decided stand upon the question of granting licenses to saloons within 200 feet of a church or school.

As stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, Commissioner Welles has received the reports from the Police Captains, showing the number of saloons that are within 200 feet of churches and schools. There are 349 saloons affected by the two-hundred-feet clause. They are, by precincts, as follows:

First	13	Sixteenth	24
Second	21	Seventeenth	14
Third	24	Eighteenth	0
Fourth	9	Nineteenth	18
Fifth	14	Twentieth	20
Sixth	41	Twenty-first	9
Seventh	9	Twenty-second	6
Eighth	12	Twenty-third	1
Ninth	23	Twenty-fourth	1
Tenth	15	Twenty-fifth	1
Eleventh	20	Twenty-sixth	2
Twelfth	12	Seventeenth sub	1
Thirteenth	25	Twenty-fourth sub	0
Fourteenth	8	Twenty-fifth sub	0
Fifteenth	6		

According to the law persons now having licenses for saloons within the two-hundred-foot limit cannot transfer them, but they may have their licenses renewed.

In speaking on this subject yesterday Mayor Wurster took a decided stand.

"I am decidedly opposed to the granting of licenses with the two-hundred-foot line," he said. "If I could have my way I would have a law enacted making it unlawful to issue a license within 300 feet of a fire engine house. In my experience as Fire Commissioner of this city, I found that firemen will seize the opportunity when they think they can get away for a few minutes without being observed, to run around the corner and get a drink. I do not know that the practice is worse then in other cities, but it exists. There are too many temptations on every hand for the firemen to drink."

Mayor Wurster refused, however, to discuss the Sunday excise law, and the way it had been violated, especially last Sunday.

The police officials claim that every saloon in Brooklyn was closed Sunday. There is not an official who was met by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, who would acknowledge that there was a saloon open in Brooklyn Sunday. Yet the returns of the Police Captains yesterday showed that seventy-three persons had been arrested Sunday for intoxication, as follows:

Precinct.	No. of arrests.	Precinct.	No. of arrests.
First	6	Seventeenth sub	0
Second	11	Nineteenth	1
Third	6	Twentieth	1
Fourth	1	Twenty-first	1
Fifth	6	Twenty-second	3
Sixth	0	Twenty-third	0
Seventh	5	Twenty-fourth	0
Eighth	3	Twenty-fourth sub	0
Ninth	0	Twenty-fifth	1
Tenth	4	Twenty-fifth sub	0
Eleventh	7	Twenty-sixth	0
Twelfth	3	Central office squad	0
Thirteenth	2	License squad	0
Fourteenth	3	Criminal investigation bureau	0
Fifteenth	6		
Sixteenth	2		—
Seventeenth	1	Total	73

Patrolman Frank Wemyss of the Twentieth Precinct was suspended by Capt. Dunn for being intoxicated on post on Sunday night. Charges have been preferred against him.

When Police Commissioner Welles was asked yesterday whether he intended to enforce the statute as Commissioner Roosevelt of this city had enforced it, he replied:

"I have nothing to say."

While the clergymen and others are getting petitions signed asking the Mayor to enforce the excise law on Sunday, saloon keepers and their friends are also hard at work. They want the Mayor to leave them alone.

The Schieren Campaign Club of the Eastern District has become the Citizens' League of Brooklyn. It is this league that is going to bombard the Mayor with postal cards. The postal cards have been printed. On the back the following card appears:

Citizens' League Headquarters,
309 Bedford Avenue,
Brooklyn, January, 1896.

To the Hon. Frederick W. Wurster, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn:

Dear Sir: I, the undersigned, a member of the above league, desire to express my approval and heartily indorse the administration of Charles A. Schieren as to his excise policy during his term of office and beg of you an equally liberal interpretation of the law.

(Signed)

The suggestion of the cards was made by Edward H. Schlueter, one of the City Assessors who was appointed by Mayor Schieren. Mr. Schlueter is the President of the league. The other officers are: Joseph Murray, First Vice President; Henry Wenzel, Second Vice President; Martin Schottler, Secretary; Andrew Maxwell, Assistant Secretary; Albert J. Schoenberg, Treasurer; I. George Herold, Louis Goetz, Henry Speight, Philip Albohn, and Henry Straus, Trustees.

Mr. Schlueter said he had ordered 100,000 postal cards. They will be distributed today. He believed at least 70,000 or 75,000 persons would sign them and forward them to the Mayor, who must be greatly impressed by such an avalanche of requests from reputable citizens.

One of the rules of the league, Mr. Schlueter said, was that no person who had ever been arrested for intoxication or who was in any way connected with the liquor business could become a member.

The clergymen and others who are in favor of enforcing the excise law on Sunday will hold a mass meeting in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church to-night. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of the First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. James S. Chadwick of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Robert J. Kent of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, and others.

The Rev. Robert J. Kent, who is Chairman of the clerymen's association having in charge the excise movement, has appointed on the Advisory Committee the following:

The Rev. Robert J. Kent, the Rev. E. W. McCarty, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington, the Rev. Dr. Robert B. Hull, the Rev. H. D. Overton, the Rev. Dr. A. A. Cameron, the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the Rev. Dr. James S. Chadwick, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Frank B. Schenck, Darwin R. James, Gen. C. T. Christensen, Edwin Packard, John M. Truslow, William R. Freeman, Alfred Tilly, and Dr. E. A. Day.

Other members he will announce to-night.

To Aid Irish Prisoners.

Forty-two Irish societies of the city and suburbs were represented last night at a meeting at Cody's Hall, Twenty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, in the interest of the Irish political prisoners in England and Ireland and of their families.

The meeting was called by James F. Egan. M. J. Langon presided, and Edward O'Flaherty acted as Secretary.

A committee of five, to arrange for an early public mass meeting, was decided on, and those present were instructed to confer with their respective organizations about the best way to raise money. These representatives are to report at a meeting to be held at Cody's Hall a week from to-night.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, [illegible]
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Proof of the Pudding.

Talk, talk, talk! All the talking until doomsday would fail to induce some people to even try a dish of delicious Quaker Oats for breakfast. May be you are one of these, and [illegible] may be you are not, and may be you ha[illegible]ve been eating Quaker Oats every morn[illegible]ing for years, as have millons of other bri[illegible]ght people. Anyway, every housekeep[illegible]er in New York, Brooklyn and [illegible] vicinity is now to have [illegible] a free sample package—[illegible] an opportunity to real[illegible]ly know the superiority [illegible] of Quaker Oats. After [illegible] you have tasted it, you won't [illegible] wonder that Quaker Oats [illegible] out-sells all other brands of [illegible] cereal foods. The only [illegible] thing you will wonder about [illegible] will be the surprising fact [illegible] that you didn't begin eat[illegible]ing it [illegible] sooner. All you have to [illegible] do is [illegible] to cook the sample according to [illegible] directions on package (no trouble at all), and [illegible] eat it [illegible] for breakfast (a positive pleasure.) What do we get out of it? A steady customer, we hope, for our sake and your sake, too. You can have that much-praised Cereal Cook Book, for the asking—*America's Cereal Foods and How to Cook Them*—70 pages of new things worth knowing. You can buy Quaker Oats of your grocer.

Quaker Oats
Sold only in 2-lb. Packages

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Adrienne Lecouvreur—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—Falstaff—8:00.
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL—Song Recital—3:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Primrose & West—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Madame Sans Gene—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Sie Wird Gekuesst—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Concert—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Charity Ball.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
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STAR—Shaun Rhue—8:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M....................	26	32	35
6 A. M....................	25	30	33
9 A. M....................	28	28	32
12 M.......................	30	29	33
4 P. M....................	29	30	34
6 P. M....................	27	28	30
9 P. M....................	23	24	27
12 P. M....................	22	23	27

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday..............................31.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday..............................28.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year..............................27.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years..............................31.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TIMES has published a thirty-six page pamphlet under the title "The Venezuela Dispute," containing Prof. John Bach McMaster's history of the Monroe doctrine from THE TIMES of Jan. 2, the President's message of Dec. 17, the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury, an accurate map of the territory in dispute, the original announcement of the Monroe doctrine from the message of President James Monroe, together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward. The pamphlet can be had at all news stands and at the Publication Office of THE TIMES; price 5 cents.

THE SIDE-DOOR SABBATH.

The shameful scheme of the Republican lawmakers in this State to prevent the honest enforcement of laws which they nevertheless insist upon keeping on the statute books will not succeed without a struggle in which the schemers are likely to be injured. Nothing could be more directly calculated to debauch not only a police force but the public morality than a connivance at the evasion of law by the body which has the power to amend oxnoxious laws and which refuses to do so. The legislators undertake to "pander to the better element" by keeping up the rigors of laws which are in many respects obsolete and inapplicable. It must be owned that there is a numerous class of voters who can be humbugged by the statutory prohibition of that which they disapprove, and are willing to ignore an evasion rather than to tolerate a repeal. A representative of these, we are sorry to say, is ex-Senator WARNER MILLER, who is trying to impose the Herkimer Sunday on the population of this city, without himself knowing that the Herkimer Sunday includes the side door. That is to say, it is fair to assume that he did not know it until it was circumstantially told him by THE NEW-YORK TIMES. But even since that exposure he has had the face to deny that what a TIMES reporter found in Herkimer on Sunday and described was to be found there at all.

Practically the Republican platform contains two planks, the Puritan Sabbath and the side door, and upon one or the other of them it is expected that a majority of the voters of the State can stand. This can please nobody except those who are in favor of hypocrisy and are willing to put up with evasions of the law they profess to believe in, so long as they can pretend to ignore the evasion. But Mr. ROOSEVELT and his colleagues have made this pretense impracticable. They have taken away the side-door plank and are enforcing the law to such an extent as already to have secured one Tammany victory in an unimportant election, and to threaten Republican defeats in far more important elections. The decent and manly way out of this predicament is the passage of a law allowing communities to decide for themselves whether the rigor of the Sunday laws shall be relaxed. The indecent and unmanly way is the attempt to get rid of an honest and faithful public officer who is doing his duty and enforcing the law as he finds it.

The Republican schemers may very well be alarmed at the fact that the signatures of 115,000 voters in this city are affixed to a petition calling for a submission to the vote of the people of cities of the first class of the question whether the sale of alcoholic beverages shall be allowed, under proper restrictions, on Sunday. Such a petition represents a voting force which is a political factor of the very first importance, and which no Republican politician can ignore. The politicians who are frightened by this petition into demanding the head of Mr. ROOSEVELT are likely to be at least equally frightened by the movement of retaliation which Dr. ANDERSON sketched in an interview reported in yesterday's TIMES. It is certain, now that the agitation has begun, that it will not be settled by the combination of the Puritan Sabbath and the side door.

IRON AND STEEL.

A marked advance in the price of Bessemer pig iron and steel billets in the Pittsburg district has been caused, during the last two weeks, chiefly by the action of those who control the coke output of Western Pennsylvania and by common expectation as to the action soon to be taken by the combination of producers of iron ore in the Lake Superior district. Since Jan. 1 the price of Bessemer pig at the furnaces has been increased from $10 to $12.50, and the price of steel billets at the mills from $16 to $18 in Pittsburg and from $16.50 to $19 in Cleveland. "The upward movement," says The Iron Age, "is an adjustment to changed conditions created by the ore miners and coke producers," and the same authority remarks in its Cleveland report that the quick increase of the price of billets by 15 per cent. has taken place "without any apparent cause other than the increase in the cost of ore and coke."

These advances in a dull season were not caused by increased demand. At the end of last year there was an oversupply of crude iron, owing to the fact that the furnaces were turning out iron at a rate never before equaled. This rate has since been reduced by discontinuance of work at a few furnaces. The price of coke has been increased to $2 per ton by the Carnegie interests, and it is understood that the mining combination will fix the price of Bessemer ore at about $4, as against $2.80 last year. These movements at the base of the industry are the cause of the higher prices of iron and steel, and the full effect of this cause is yet to be seen.

SILVER IN THE SENATE.

It is no news to the readers of THE TIMES that the discussion now going on in the Senate has no relation whatever to any possible or intended legislation. It is a barefaced attempt on the part of the free-silver men to embarrass the Treasury, in the hope that from the resulting disturbance they may win a little more popular support. There is not even any desire on their part to bring their measure to a vote. Talk and talk only is what they wish, until the bond issue shall have been taken, trusting that its success may in some degree be hampered by this discreditable debate.

They are utterly mistaken. Disgraceful as is the spectacle the Senate presents, it will have no effect on the public mind. The people know that the silver bill cannot pass the House, and could not become a law if it did pass the House, while Mr. CLEVELAND is in the President's chair. Moreover, the silver men are not to be allowed to do all the talking. They were met yesterday by a speech of marked ability and sound doctrine from Senator KNUTE NELSON, which cannot fail to have a wholesome effect on the very class to whom the silver men are making their desperate appeals.

Meanwhile it is to be noted that the appearance of the two free-silver Senators from Utah was the signal for the completion of the unsavory bargain made by the Republicans regarding the organization of the Senate. It was announced that on Wednesday the Republicans would proceed to the election of a President pro tem. Mr. FRYE will be elected by grace of the Populists, who, silenced by the gift of the control of the Finance Committee, will refrain from voting.

MR. PLATT'S OFFENSIVE DEFENSE.

Ex-Senator PLATT is a fighter of sufficient experience to know that, in a desperate situation, attack is the only possible defense. In the present instance the ferocity of the attack is the measure of his desperation. He selects his ground with skill and audacity. Knowing that there is no chance for making any one believe that the Republican enrollment is honest; that it is notoriously stained with every conceivable form of deceit, of trickery, and fraud, he coolly charges his opponents with making the enrollment and refusing to allow a new one. He makes no secret of the fact that the rolls are "stuffed," that they are crowded with the names of the non-resident or the dead, or with purely fictitious names, and he does not at all deny that on these names Tammany heelers and other persons of like skill in politics have voted, and have voted as often as the exigency seemed to require. But he assumes that it is the gentlemen of the Union League Club, the Cornelius N. Bliss, Elihu Root, and William Brookfield "crowd" who arranged the machinery of this rascality, set it in motion, tried to profit by it, and were foiled by the honest and unselfish Republicans who rallied with loyalty to the support of the pure and patriotic PLATT. That is a statement that will carry conviction and joy to the hearts of Mr. PLATT's allies and henchmen up the State, and will raise him even higher than before in the esteem of the "boys" in this city, to whom he has long been an object of admiration. The former will see in this address the proof that their party's leader is abused by malicious and jealous rivals; the latter will welcome it as fresh evidence that Mr. PLATT's "gall" is equal to all demands.

Unfortunately for Mr. PLATT, but very fortunately for decent government, the influence that Mr. PLATT's statement may have, either on the trusting bucolic mind or on his peculiar backers in New-York City, is of very little consequence in the present emergency. If he were on the eve of a State Convention, and were perparing to drub a contesting delegation, it would be serviceable to him to stuff the minds of the country delegates with the notion that the Union League Club is a hot-bed of party corruption, and that men like Mr. BLISS, Mr. ROOT, and Mr. CHOATE are unscrupulous manipulators of party machinery, like himself, differing only in having been beaten at the dirty game. But there is no such contest immediately ahead of him just now. There will be in due time, if the honest Republicans have the pluck to make it. But at present the issue is a secession from the "regular" machine and an organization of the party on a decent and fair basis. That cannot—at any rate it ought not to—be prevented by Mr. PLATT slinging offensive epithets at those who are engaged in the work. In the contest which, for the interest of good government, we hope he will have on his hands until it be completely settled, he is under the serious disadvantage that he is very well known in New-York, and that his professions of disinterested devotion to party principles are not worth the paper they are written on. He says: "My interest in politics consists only in my ardent and heartfelt desire for the triumph of Republican principles and the return of that material prosperity to the State and to the Nation which a victory for Republican principles will most surely bring about." There are few who know his career, and no one, we imagine, who knows it intimately, that does not receive this high-sounding assertion with a laugh.

We do not agree in National politics with the gentlemen who are trying to throw off the yoke Mr. PLATT has fastened on their party, but it would be a queer kind of a New-York journal that did not recognize that in everything that tests the respect and confidence of the public they are not in the same class as Mr. PLATT. Reputation counts for something, and even in a great city like this a man does not win a very good or a very bad one without substantially deserving it. Mr. PLATT has richly deserved his, and it is not good. His opponents have deserved theirs, and Mr. PLATT would never think of trying to discredit them if he were addressing only their fellow-citizens. And even in trying to fool the party "up the State" we notice that there is a length to which he dares not go. He does not venture to ignore the charge that he is "endeavoring to carry to St. Louis a personal organization through which to obtain a high office in the next Administration." Nor does he venture explicitly to deny it. The simple fact is that Mr. PLATT is a very selfish, very greedy, and unscrupulous political manager and has been known in that capacity for years. He is the Tammany of Republicanism in this city, and his schemes, his deals, his methods are precisely the same as those that brought about the disgrace and defeat of Tammany. The decent men of his party are trying, apparently with determination and sincerity, to get rid of him. His impudent attack on their character and purposes only shows more strongly how just and necessary such a movement is.

THE DISCOVERIES OF KITASATO.

Dr. BEHRING, it was announced in Germany on the 26th inst., has produced an antitoxine serum for Asiatic cholera. But it appears that he must yield the credit for this discovery to his former associate, Dr. KITASATO, now laboring in Japan, who declared a month ago that he had perfected an antitoxine serum for this disease. Both of these eminent bacteriologists were pupils of Prof. KOCH in Berlin, where Dr. KITASATO studied for seven years, and where he was associated with BEHRING in conducting the experiments which finally gave to the world the new remedy for diphtheria.

The cholera antitoxine is not the only curative serum which Dr. KITASATO has produced in the extensive laboratory which is maintained by the Japanese Government for his use at Tokio. We referred last year to KITASATO's inquiry in Hongkong, to which city he was sent as a representative of the Japanese Imperial Board of Health, concerning the origin and nature of the disease called "plague" or "black death," an epidemic of which was then in progress. He discovered the germ or bacillus of this ancient and dreadful malady, and he has since produced a curative serum for the treatment of it. Experiments have proved, he asserts, that this serum is effective when injected within six hours after the beginning of the attack. But this is not all. He announces that he has detected the characteristic bacillus of leprosy, has produced the disease by inoculation with this germ, and by the immunizing process has obtained an antitoxine serum by which leprosy can be cured.

Another discovery must be added to his list. The Japanese soldiers returning from China and Formosa suffered not only from cholera but also from an abdominal typhus fever of malignant kind. He has found the bacillus of this disease, and is engaged in producing a serum for the treatment of it.

In his laboratories he has a large number of horses, sheep, and other animals undergoing that process of immunization with the details of which all those who are interested in the production of diphtheria antitoxine are now familiar, the process which has been used for months in the laboratory of the New-York Board of Health. There he obtains the antitoxines of diphtheria and lockjaw—both of which are now in use in Europe and America—as well as the new antitoxines of cholera, leprosy, and malignant abdominal typhus.

The recent great epidemic of cholera in Japan furnished an abundance of material for bacteriological experiment. The number of cases is reported officially to have been 56,367, and the mortality (39,721 deaths) was exceptionally severe, or about 70½ per cent. In a group of 193 cases treated with his curative serum the mortality was reduced to 33 per cent. While these figures are encouraging, they do not seem conclusive, but it is stated that nearly all of the sixty-four persons who did not recover were brought to the hospital in the last stages of the disease, many of them dying an hour or two later. In such cases no remedy could be effective, but Dr. KITASATO says, it is reported, that the serum is a positive specific when injected promptly after the beginning of the attack. Such an assertion has great weight when it is made by a man so eminent in his scientific province. We may be confident that the serum has been produced by a careful and scientific use of the process followed in the manufacture of diphtheria antitoxine, and that it has been applied properly by a competent person. The experiments of FERRAN, in Spain, were not made under such conditions—indeed, the virtue of serum from immunized animals was then unknown—nor is it clear that the more recent work of HAFFKINE in India has this scientific basis. At another time we may have something to say about KITASATO's treatment of tuberculosis, as to which the only reports thus far published are somewhat ambiguous and probably misleading.

If it shall be shown conclusively by the test of continued use that this Japanese bacteriologist has really produced curative antitoxines for both Asiatic cholera and the "black death" or "plague," there will be a curious fitness in the discovery in the far East of these remedies for two old and dreaded diseases which were born in the East and have their homes in Eastern lands from which the infection has been carried to Europe and the New World so many times and with consequences so deplorable.

SUNDAY SELLING AND THE RAINES BILL.

The Raines Excise bill not only retains the Sunday prohibition provision of the present law in all its rigidity, but it gives "another turn to the screw."

The present law makes the "side-door policy" easy, where there is a disposition on the part of the authorities to pursue it, because it does not require saloon doors to be locked, or even closed, or the interior of saloons to be exposed to view. But the Raines bill makes it unlawful "to leave open or unlocked any door of entrance from the street, alley, or yard to the place where any liquors are sold or kept for sale during the hours when the sale of liquors is forbidden; or to have during the hours when the sale of liquor is forbidden any curtain or screen or blinds that obstruct the view from the sidewalk, alley, or road in front of, from the side or end of the building, of the bar or place in such building where liquors are sold or kept for sale."

This would make it much easier to enforce Sunday prohibition, and if it is to be maintained evasion should be made as difficult and enforcement as easy as possible. If we are going to have prohibition we may as well have it. It is better than hypocrisy.

What the people want is a reasonable regulation and a fair degree of liberty, not rigid suppression or sneaking evasion.

LOW WATER IN THE GREAT LAKES.

There have been introduced in both the Senate and the House resolutions calling upon the War Department for all available information concerning the subsidence of the waters of the great lakes and for an estimate of the cost of surveys for dams designed to regulate or raise the levels of those lakes. These resolutions will be reported favorably by the committees to which they were referred, and in the near future there will be published much material for discussion concerning the project for controlling lake levels by dams, about which scarcely anything had been said until a few months ago.

Undoubtedly the lake levels are now very low. Their normal height is four or five feet above the present stage. They have been low in the past—perhaps not so low, however, as they are now—but attention has been directed to the subsidence of the water in recent years by the construction of vessels of deeper draught, the widening of existing canals, and the prospective withdrawal of water through the Chicago drainage channel. It will be recalled that the progress of this last-named undertaking led certain American cities on Lake Erie to address a protest to the Government, and certain cities on the Canadian shore to follow their example. It appears to be admitted, however, that the Chicago canal, even when enlarged to the full capacity provided for in the plans, could not lower the level by more than five inches. Still, it was the protest against this reduction which stimulated discussion as to the remedies which might be applied, and has given prominence to projects for controlling the levels by dams.

The schemes which have been proposed include not only wing dams or submerged dams at the narrow outlets of Lake Erie and Lake Huron, but also some similar structure at the outlet of Lake Superior, which is a kind of reservoir for the lakes below. It is suggested that the discharge of the supply in Lake Superior could thus be regulated, while the loss of water at the narrow outlets of the lower lakes could be restrained by the structures there in such a way that a stage at least three feet above the present low one could easily be maintained.

The chief cause of the steady fall during the last nine years appears to have been the decreased rainfall in the lake region. By means of a system of dams, it is believed, the effect of an inadequate rainfall for a series of years could be counteracted. We understand that such a project for control and regulation is regarded as feasible by authorities, although the cost would be very considerable. The need of deeper water in lake harbors becomes more urgent, however, every year, and the interests of a vast shipping trade are involved. If the Government could by a system of dams regulate the levels at a stage three or four feet higher than the present stage, the cost would be met in part by the saving of large sums that must, under present conditions, be expended in dredging.

When certain dispatches from Johannesburg asserted that Dr. JAMESON had surrendered to an inferior force of Boer farmers, we expressed some indignation at so obvious an attempt to take from a defeated foe the sympathy which brave men, however misguided, usually receive. The most authentic news from South Africa show that at Krugersdorf between 500 and 600 Englishmen, exhausted by a long march, found themselves confronted by 1,500 Boers, all fresh and vigorous, and posted at the top of an open hillside. Up this ascent the attacking force charged, not once, but three times, and JAMESON surrendered only when him ammunition was completely exhausted. The fight lasted thirty-six hours, and before it ended the Boers had obtained more men and a new supply of cartridges, brought by special train from Johannesburg. The invader was whipped soundly, fairly, and for good reason, but he was not a coward, and the charge that he was simply makes one inclined to seek excuses for an act that had hitherto seemed inexcusable.

One might imagine, while listening to the arguments on which the anti-consolidationists rely, that Brooklyn had not yet reached the age of consent, but was a municipal child, incapable of realizing the consequences of her Yes or No. There is much historical authority for the belief that Brooklyn came to maturity—such as it is—a good many years ago, and that for a not inconsiderable period she has been quite able to decide her fate for herself. It is certain, too, that she did decide it. The attempt to safeguard this very experienced spinster is supremely ridiculous.

Magistrate KUDLICH may be quite right in holding that cards, money, and "chips" on a table around which several men are sitting do not prove that gambling was going on. It would be interesting to know, however, just to what, in the Magistrate's opinion, other use these implements could be put. Were the men rehearsing for amateur theatricals, or were they investigating, in a purely scientific spirit, that branch of mathematics which deals with the doctrine of probabilities?

FRERE-ORBAN'S FRENCH FAME.

Frère-Orban, who died in Brussels a few days ago, famous as one of Belgium's ablest statesmen, left in Paris a romantic reputation. Every companion of his student days recalls how profoundly was admired Frère-Orban's love for a young girl of the Dauphiné, and how brutally this love was terminated by death. An end like this is inevitable. Love, as it may be imagined, as circumstances sometimes realize it—pure, ardent, absolute, constant, faithful—is intimately allied with death, and the Greek symbolists mingled them in one conception. Such a love agrees with nothing in social life. The law protects property, but none has the right to keep his soul for himself or for a selected being; everybody wants a fragment of it, and it must serve, if it has the faculty, to amuse people who have nothing to do.

Gen. Mercoeur had brought up his only child, a daughter, in an ancient castle in a savage paradise of rocks, torrents, forests, and springs. Her birth had caused the death of her mother, who seemed to survive in her. The General had watched over her with infinite tenderness. He taught her how to read in Homer's Greek—the Iliad was her first book—and she was always familiar with the sciences, although it never seemed to her that she had to learn anything. She understood, also, in their most intimate sense, the mysterious enchantments of music.

Really, it is not more difficult to know everything than to ignore everything, and the wings of Psyche traverse space without an effort, provided they do not let themselves be loaded with the lead of human idiocy. Gen. Mercoeur feared for his daughter venomous snakes less than sentimental or falsely poetic ideas. She was lithe, strong, in good health, but in her subtle mind, delightfully refined, a foresight which apparently owed nothing to the senses was developed.

She felt in advance phenomena of nature; she replied not to the speeches but to the thoughts of peasants; she had the gift of divination—a gift which should be common and not exceptional, and which all men might have retained if they had not surrendered to pretentious ignorance. How could Gen. Mercoeur find a husband worthy of her? He despaired of her ever marrying, since the heart of man could hold no secrets from her. But he became acquainted with Frère-Orban, whose mind was as pure as hers. The young people met, and, at first sight, fell in love with each other. For a year of their engagement, the charm of which preoccupied Paris intensely, they were inseparable. They were similar in expression of face and in attitude, they were ever joyful, enchanted, isolated in the crowds, relishing with ecstasy the suavity of their perfect happiness. Astonished Destiny forgot for a time to dig her claws in them.

But she made up for lost opportunities suddenly and cruelly. Frère-Orban was called to Brussels to defend a suit. The separation of the lovers was to last three weeks, and the lovers consented, as if lovers could live apart for three minutes without peril. They never saw each other again. He saw his cousin, Claire Orban, and, when she looked at him, he felt sure that her glance had pained Hélène Mercoeur. For her there was no distance; she had his ideas, she was subject to his impressions, and the letters they exchanged were always old letters, retailing sensations which had been a thousand times more intense.

Frère-Orban was invited to the opera by his uncle. "Is it true," asked Claire, in their proscenium box, "that, realizing a legend created to astonish the Parisians, you are faithful to Hélène with an exaggeration that surpasses the wildest fancy? Is it true that you would not even kiss another woman's hand?" He said yes, and that if it was ridiculous he did not care, and that if there was bravery in defying the ridiculous he had no merit in doing it, as he had never regarded ridicule as a peril. She said nothing in reply; she waited until the Prime Minister came to pay his respects to her father, and all the eyes in the audience were riveted on the personages in the box of the Orbans. Then she threw her arms around him and kissed him on the mouth. It was 10 o'clock.

The next morning, as Frère-Orban was brushing his lips desperately as Lady Macbeth washed her hands, he received a message saying that Hélène was ill. He was preparing to take the train for Paris when he received a second message, saying that Hélène had died at 10 o'clock the night before.

Frère-Orban and his cousin Claire were married, and they were happy forever after. Society in Brussels would not have admitted any other sequel to the scandal which Claire's action had provoked. They were always happy because there was nothing unconventional in their love for each other.

Illustrates a Phase of Clericalism.

From The London Daily News.

One of the most famous of mediaeval utterances is a curious mixture of diabolical wit and savage fanaticism. It is told of the Papal Legate Milo, at the sack of Beziers, in the "crusade" against the Albigeois. History, or tradition, says that when it was asked how it would be possible to distinguish the heretics in the town from the Catholics, the Legate cried out: "Kill them all! God will know his own." So the story goes. But did the Legate ever say it? Or, was it said by Arnold, the Cistercian Abbot? Did anybody say it? The only thing absolutely certain is that, expressing, as it did, in the pithiest style, the spirit of mediaeval fanaticism in religion, it might very well have been uttered by somebody.

Dr. Jameson's Mistake.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Englishmen worshipped Dr. Jameson; Boers liked and respected him; but the Chartered Company was hated by the one and cordially disliked by a large proportion of the other. This proportion consisted mainly of men from Kimberley and Natal. The former, who were squeezed out of the diamond fields by the amalgamation policy of Rhodes, have never ceased to nurse their resentment to keep it warm. The Natal men hated everything that had any savor of the Cape. There were divisions among Englishmen, and they, generically, had their national jealousies as against Germans and Hollanders. Jameson never seemed to appreciate this fatal absence of unity, and hence it is that what was probably at best but a sectional appeal came to be interpreted by him as the universal solicitation of the Rand.

"MANON" AT THE OPERA

A Triumph for Mme. Melba and M. Jean de Reszke.

It is well, for the sake of M. Massenet's standing in this community, that his outrageous "Navarraise" should be succeeded as soon as possible by a work which shows him to so much better advantage as "Manon." The balanced and melodious numbers of this work, are, perhaps, the author's best performance in dramatic music, and they are up to the best level of contemporaneous French compositions. They take us into another world from that of the noisy savagery of the later opera.

The present presentation is largely a repetition of that of last year. The most conspicuous difference is the substitution of Mme. Melba for Miss Sibyl Sanderson, who made in "Manon" her first appearance in her own country. There cannot be any question of the improvement in this respect, in a work which is so largely a "prima donna opera." Mme. Melba was in excellent voice, and sang the laborious part without a sign of flagging or fatigue. The brilliant music of the promenade scene, including a minuet added by the composer since the last production of the opera here, was, of course, perfectly within her scope. In the duet with De Grieux, in the fourth act, however, she reached a height of dramatic as well as musical force which she has very seldom equalled. It was, indeed, a brilliant performance. Of M. Jean de Reszke's Chevalier there is no need to speak, so entirely adequate and satisfactory it is. The tenor and the prima donna seemed in the critical scenes to stimulate each other. Nothing could be prettier than their delivery of the pretty music of the second act, while the climax of the opera was really thrilling in its dramatic intensity. With Melba and Jean de Reszke "Manon" ought to be brought out of the comparative neglect of an occasional production to become one of the mainstays of an opera season. The applause at the end of the third act was not limited to hand-clapping, but from all parts of the house came the cries of admiration that denote real enthusiasm.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the minor parts were well filled. The opera has been very liberally and intelligently put upon the stage. The promenade in the third act was especialy noteworthy as a stage picture, full of movement, light, and color. The band, under Signor Bevignani, did its best to present Massenet's music worthily. It was baffled, in respect to the interludes, by the unmusical people who insisted upon gabbing incessantly through the pianissimos. The complete cast is as follows:

Manon Lescaut..................................	Mme. Melba
Pousette............................	Mlle. Bauermeister
Rosette..	Clara Hunt
Javotte..............................	Mme. Van Cauteren
Le Chevalier Des Grieux..........	Jean De Reszke
Le Comte Des Grieux..............................	Plancon
Guillot..	Castelmary
De Bretigny..	De Vries
Lescaut	Maurel
Conductor	Signor Bevignani

QUEENSBERRY WAS WITH US

He Talks About War Times and Sons Who Marry Music Hall Singers.

Interesting for several reasons, one of them its grammar, is the following letter, written by the Marquis of Queensberry to The London Figaro:

I have read your extremely offensive remarks concerning my son, who is in America and not here to defend himself. I can understand an American paper kicking an Englishman when he is down, but why the English Press should accentuate this I do not comprehend. I have every reason to understand, and do actually sympathise with much of the hatred that is felt and shown in America to this country, though regretting it. At the time of the war between the North and the South, in the years 1862-1863, I was serving on board a British man-of-war, the ship to whom Slidell and Mason were surrendered to after the Trent affair. I well remember—though only a lad of eighteen at the time—I was about the only Union man in the ship, which seems strange, since I was always a Radical and a Home Ruler.

The feelings of this country, certainly of all Conservatives and those who now call themselves Liberal-Unionists, were entirely for separation and the smashing up of the Union of the United States. Why, our men used to sing nightly on the forecastle, laying off New-Orleans, and surrounded by half-a-dozen Federal ships, "The Bonny Blue Flag," the Southern rebels' song. Fancy us, as I used to say, on our backs fighting for our lives for the preservation of the Union here with Ireland, and in Portsmouth Harbour a Yankee ship's crew singing "The Wearing of the Green" for the edification of half-a-dozen British men-of-war laying around them! No wonder we were not popular.

It was not a question of fighting for Home Rule, but the question of preserving the integrity of the Union. Yet England seemed to be against them to a man—the mighty Gladstone included—though those who now call such people as myself as Separatists because we would do justice to Ireland, to give her Home Rule, are the very ones who, when it came to actual separation in another country, were the real Separatists. The Grand Old Man was an exception to his own party, some of whom were the only ones in favor of the North. Men who are now Home Rulers for Ireland are and were those who in justice were the true Unionists, and this is amply proved, and will yet be further proved should we ever get into further difficulties with Ireland.

From your remarks about my son it seems to imply that I give him no allowance. I give him his £300 a year as I did to all his younger brothers when they started, but if sons go to distant lands and choose to marry music-hall singers without asking with or by your leave, why, they must take the consequences and provide for them as best they can.

How Books Get Valuable—to Cranks.

From The London Daily News.

Anything—a printer's error, the author's private or public troubles, a freak on the part of its last distinguished possessor—may run up the price of a book by leaps and bounds, and set all the cranks on the prowl. Books have been run after merely because they were barbarously mauled by their owners. A late eminent Shakespearean scholar used to tear out of volumes in his possession all the matter which he considered of insufficient interest." And we are assured that "there were recently at large persons bearing all the outward semblance of sane humanity" who bought up the mutilated volumes at high prices. The illustrious Charles Darwin, being a practical man, untroubled by any sentiment about books, as such, had a savage habit of cutting his bulkier volumes into halves. These fragments should fetch long prices.

William Is Now England's Ogre.

From The Saturday Review.

The most striking thing about the little jingo outbreak of last week was the evidence it gave of the reality and depth of the anti-German feeling among the English populace. We have had little war scares with Russia, with France, and with the United States, but while they excited diplomats and newspaper writers, they left the people utterly unmoved. The display of French or American colors or uniforms in a music-hall ballet, for instance, has always fetched a round of applause, while the German flag has been hissed. But the German Emperor's gaucherie was as a spark in a powder magazine, and Mr. Chamberlain's amazing popularity with the crowd dates from the moment when he snubbed the Kaiser. Since the time when "Boney" was popularly depicted as a hideous blood-drinking ogre, there has been no such general outbreak of dislike against a foreign sovereign.

Tonnage Dues on German Vessels.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your dispatch of to-day announcing that the Senate Committee on Commerce has indorsed the bill proposed by Mr. Frye to reimpose the tonnage dues on German vessels is a curious comment on the condition of our merchant marine.

This tax was removed in the interest of our own ships, which at the time outnumbered those of Germany. But, by the suicidal policy of which Senator Frye has been the chief promoter, Germany has been allowed to take our carrying trade from us, and now Mr. Frye proposes to punish her for availing herself of the opportunity we have thrown into her hands. Had we possessed the same liberty to provide ourselves with ships that she has enjoyed we should at least have divided this lucrative business with her, and the Maine Senator would not have thought of this petty revenge.

JOHN CODMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1896.

A Graceful Apology.

From The Saturday Review.

We lately described Mr. Austin as a suitable successor to Eusden. After reading "Jameson's Ride," the first fruits of the Laureate's genius, we feel we must apologize—to Eusden.

CUBAN REBELS REPULSED

Antonio Maceo Retreating; Twice Defeated by Gen. Luque.

LACRET REPORTED NEAR JOVELLANOS.

Marquis Ahumada, a Liberal, Second in Command in Cuba—Nineteen Battalions of Reinforcements from Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana says that the rebels have been repulsed while trying to burn the town of Sabanilla. Seventeen insurgents were killed and many were wounded.

Gen. Luque, the dispatch says, has twice defeated the rebels under Antonio Maceo, killed a large number of the insurgents, and wounded 100 or more.

Maceo is retreating into the country, which is rough and hilly, and, consequently, offers many difficulties to the movement of cavalry. Because of this, he has abandoned 600 horses.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—The Government operations against the rebels are being rapidly pushed, but as yet do not appear to be productive of any decisive results. The rebel Commander in Chief, Maximo Gomez, who has repeatedly been reported to be attempting to make his way back to the eastern part of the island, is still somewhere a short distance east of the railway line running from Havana to Batabano.

The rebel leader Lacret is reported to be near Jovellanos, in the Province of Matanzas. Antonio Maceo, the second in command of the rebel forces, entered Mantua, a town in the western part of the Province of Pinar del Rio, Jan. 23. He was accompanied by half his command. The other half remained at Escortina, while the wounded men belonging to Maceo's force were at Guane. It is believed here that Maceo's men will be compelled to abandon Guane and Escortina owing to the activity of Gen. Luque.

The Marquis Apeztegui, President of the Conservative Party, has resigned that office for business reasons. He is manager of the Constancia sugar estate, one of the largest on the island, which is owned by an American syndicate.

Cable dispatches from Madrid, published here yesterday, state that the Queen Regent has signed the decree appointing General the Marquis Ahumada as the second in command of the Captainship General of Cuba. Gen. Barges also was named by the Queen Regent to take command of a division in Cuba. Gen. Martitgui will be second in command in Puerto Rico.

The plan for sending reinforcements to Cuba has been modified. Nineteen battalions of 1,200 men each will sail for Cuba on Feb. 10.

Gen. the Marquis Ahumada, appointed as second in command in this island, is a distinguished member of a noble family. He has been associated with the Liberals, and for many years was Adjutant to the Duke of Torre.

Gen. Marin has accepted the appointment of Governor General of Puerto Rico.

FEAR OF GEN. WEYLER IN CUBA.

Predictions that Martinez Campos and Canovas Will Fight a Duel.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—The effect of the mere announcement of Weyler's appointment was truly wonderful. Many people of all classes, from the wealthy to the laboring poor, began to make preparations for leaving the island, and during the past three or four days outgoing steamers for New-York, Key West, Tampa, and other American ports, as well as for Spain, have been crowded with passengers. Local newspaper men, too—those who have been employed on papers whose policies favored the revolution—have been foremost among those who secured passports and steamship tickets.

Hundreds of others have gone to "the woods," and many more are in readiness to leave as soon as they are certain that Weyler has sailed from Spain for Cuba. Even Pando, whose name was mentioned as the coming Captain General of the island, is not the terror for Cubans that Weyler is. The latter announces by cable from Madrid his programme, and if he carries it out the end will be appalling. He says, among other things, that he will deal only with Cubans and Spaniards. In other words, that there will be no neutrals. Every man in the island must be either for or against him. Therefore are hundreds laying their plans accordingly.

Weyler gained this unenviable reputation in the last war. He was only a Brigadier General then, but he made a record that twenty years have not effaced. The Spaniards regard him as talented, cunning, and courageous; the Cubans think him a bloodthirsty villain. He is Irish by descent, his ancesters being among those families who left Ireland with Sarsfield after the famous treaty of Limerick. The Duke of Tetuan, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, is also a descendant of Irish exiles who settled in Spain at the same period.

Upon the departure of Martinez Campos it was said in Havana that a duel between the old commander and Premier Canovas would take place upon the arrival of the former in Spain. Canovas has been a secret enemy of Campos for years, and it is said here that he telegraphed it as the Queen's desire that Martinez Campos turn over the Government to Marin.

Martinez Campos believed the Prime Minister was acting without her Majesty's authority, and telegraphed to Canovas a message denouncing him as a liar and a traitor. Still, he was glad of the opportunity to leave Cuba, and he at once obeyed the order. An hour later he received from Queen Maria Christina a telegram expressing implicit confidence in him, and assuring him of her tenderest personal regard.

There are many here who believe an encounter between the two men inevitable, and they recall a former unpleasantness in the Spanish Senate upon the close of the last war. In public debate Canovas demanded of Martinez Campos a statement of military expenditures. The latter arose and told the present Prime Minister that he would give him an explanation at the point of the sword. A duel was prevented by friends, but the breach has widened.

Americans here who express an opinion at all with reference to the successor of Martinez Campos, favor Gen. Pando. He would conduct the most vigorous style of campaign for a few months, and if unable to crush the rebellion in that time, would return to Spain and urge that a deal for the island be made with the United States. He is American in his ideas, and does not hesitate to express the belief that Cuba will eventually become a State of the Union. As it is, he is the attorney for the American mining companies.

Newspaper correspondents were amused one day this week by a visit made to them by a near relative of Gen. Weyler, who had a fine photograph of that officer, which he would sell for $25. Said one of the reporters to him: "If Weyler is coming, I shouldn't think you would want to get rid of his picture." "That's precisely why I do," was the answer, "for he thinks I favor Cuban liberty, and so I want enough money to take me to the United States—out of his reach."

Father Bales, the Cobre priest who was imprisoned a couple of months ago because he signaled to the rebel army with the chimes in his church tower, has been released in accordance with orders from Madrid. The Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba secured his release, and has warned Father Bales that he must not in any way indicate his sympathy with the rebel movement. The priest says he will no longer seek the protection of the Church, but will appeal to the Government of Chile, of which republic he is a citizen.

A practical joker was the cause of the arrest of a dozen people in Havana to-day. He received through the mails a roll of revolutionary circulars, issued by Rojas Paul against President Crespo of Venezuela. These he dropped in the parks, and curious people, coming along, picked them up. A soldier arrested one man, and then there was much excitement in the prado, and many persons were hustled off to the city prison before the dull officials realized that the documents related to Venezuela, and were dated Caracas.

FILIBUSTERS ON THE HAWKINS.

Instructions to Revenue Cutters to Intercept the Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Acting Secretary Wike has instructed Collectors of Customs to look out for the steamer J. W. Hawkins, alleged to have left New-York last Friday on a filibustering expedition to Cuba.

Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, says Calixto Garcia is aboard the Hawkins, with arms and ammunition and men, and that the steamer will take on more men and stores at Palm Beach, Fla.; that she will pass in United States waters near Key West; that the arms confiscated at Cedar Keys, Fla., are in readiness to be put aboard the Hawkins, and that the famous steamer Commodore, at Wilmington, N. C., forms part of the conspiracy.

Orders have been sent to the revenue cutters Morrill, McLane, and Colfax to proceed to sea, and, if possible, intercept the Hawkins, provided the allegations of the Spanish Minister are found to be correct.

Little doubt is now entertained that it is to intercept, if possible, this expedition that the cruisers Raleigh and Montgomery have been ordered to sea.

OFFICIAL LIST OF VICTORIES.

Dispatches from Havana to the Spanish Minister at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Spanish Minister has received the following dispatches from Havana:

"Gen. Gonzales Runez overcame the united bands of Francisco Rabi and Rios, who were trying to cross the Cauto River by the Mala Pass, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, forcing them to retreat and disband. The Spanish troops had one killed and sixteen wounded; the enemy suffered severe losses.

"Lieut. Col. Padron of the Cuba Provisional Battalion of the Spanish Army defeated the enemy in Neuva Paz, capturing some arms.

"Lieut. Paglieri, with a company of the civil guard and others of the San Quentin Battalion and forty guards of the First Column, defeated, in Santa Rosa, the band of Eusebio Vega, capturing nine horses with their saddles, and a number of arms. Lieut. Feijo took one prisoner with his arms and horse.

"Lieut. Col. Carrasco defeated the enemy in the Celesta cattle ranch, killing four and wounding six.

"Capt. Sosa of the Talavero Regiment defeated the band of Delgado in the plains of Maysi, Santiago de Cuba; the enemy lost six killed and nine horses; the Spanish losses were one killed and four wounded.

"The columns of the Zamora regiment and the Cuban provisional battalion defeated in the Serra cattle ranch the band of Octavio Hernandez. Major Perez Blanco defeated the day before yesterday, in Boluja, Santiago de Cuba, an insurgent band, and yesterday Capt. Mancello defeated the enemy in San Marcos, Camaguey. Yesterday Col. Molina had an engagement in the coffee plantation, Calderon, with the band of Bienvenido, of about 600 men, taking his encampment, killing four and capturing horses and arms.

"The column Narain of the Aispurua brigade, which was conducting a convoy to Cabaiguan, in the district of Las Villas, had an engagement with a band of 200 men, capturing the encampment of Loma Pimilianta, killing four, wounding several of the insurgents, and taking several prisoners."

REVERENCE FOR PRINCE HENRY.

New Squadron's Sail Postponed and Quebec's Carnival Lacks Aberdeen.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is announced that the new flying squadron of British warships now assembled off Berehaven, Bantry Bay, on the south coast of Ireland, will not sail until after the funeral of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Agents-General in London of the British autonomous colonies have sent to the Queen, through Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, a joint expression of their sympathy with her in the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. The message referred to the deep-seated feelings and loyal devotion of the colonies. Mr. Joseph G. Colmer, Secretary to Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, signed the letter in behalf of Canada, Sir Charles now being in the Dominion.

The Queen has commanded Mr. Chamberlain to assure the Agents-General that she and Princess Beatrice, widow of Prince Henry, are deeply touched by their sympathy, feeling that their letter is indicative of their genuine sentiments.

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—It is announced that, in consequence of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Governor General, Lord Aberdeen, and the Countess of Aberdeen, will not attend the Winter carnival which commences in Quebec to-day.

TRANSVAAL AND UNITED STATES.

Difficulty of Appointing a Diplomatic Agent to Pretoria.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The cabled request of American residents of the Transvaal that President Cleveland send a diplomatic agent there to look after the interests of the American citizens arrested for complicity in the late alleged Uitlander conspiracy has been received at the State Department.

No action has been taken upon the request, but Secretary Olney is said to have talked it over with the President at a long conference between them this morning. There is a somewhat delicate question involved in appointing a representative, with diplomatic functions, to a State over which Great Britain claims suzerainty.

It was recently semi-officially announced from London that if Emperor William sent a diplomatic officer to Pretoria Great Britain would regard it as a declaration of war.

MENELEK'S PEACE CONDITIONS.

Italy Must Renounce Its Protectorate over Abyssinian Territory.

ROME, Jan. 27.—King Menelek has addressed a letter to Gen. Baratieri stating the terms upon which he will conclude peace.

The Abyssinian monarch demands that the Italians shall withdraw to Massowah, Keren, and Asmara, abandoning all the territory now occupied by them and renounce the protectorate of Italy over any Abyssinian territory.

Union of Newfoundland and Canada.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Post will to-morrow say that the union of Newfoundland and Canada seems to offer a very favorable prospect for both, but that the problem connected with the French Shore question must be solved before federation can be realized. It adds that the time seems fitting for a reopening of the question.

Clyde Shipyards Are at Work Again.

GLASGOW, Jan. 27.—The employes of the Clyde shipbuilders who have been locked out for several months owing to an agreement between their employers and the Belfast shipbuilders, whose employes were on strike, resumed work to-day.

Lalor Inquest Finished.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 27.—The Lalor inquest was concluded late to-night by Coroner Strong. The jury, however, had not rendered a verdict at midnight. It was reading over the testimony given at former sessions.

William E. Lalor, twenty-seven years old, was found hacked to death, in his home, in an old farmhouse on Jackson Avenue, Jan. 2. His mother, Mrs. Minnie Lalor, and his brother, James, seventeen years old, are held on suspicion. The crime was discovered by Mrs. Lalor, and on some of the clothing worn by her that day spots of human blood were found by Prof. Walter T. Scheele.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—1:35 A. M.—1,057 Third Avenue, Michael McInerney; damage, $200.

—9:45 A. M.—104 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Max Bernstein; damage, $150.

—11 A. M.—49 Bayard Street, Warren Rains; damage, $30.

—11:40 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, west of Eighth Avenue, Mary Kerrigan; damage, $10.

—3:20 P. M.—175 Second Street, Joseph Smack; damage, $25.

—3:50 P. M.—30 Eighth Avenue, Mary Slevin; damage, $10.

—4:55 P. M.—8 Thomas Street, George R. Gibson and others; damage, $45,000.

—6:30 P. M.—35 West Third Street, Ackerman & Altman; damage trifling.

—10:45 P. M.—175 Madison Street, Soloman Aradman; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 27.—A fire in the Hartford Fire Insurance Building last night caused a loss of about $12,000, principally by water. The company's loss to building, furniture, &c., is $10,000. The National Life Association will lose $500, and the balance is distributed among the several tenants.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 27.—The Hotel Broadway, at Nanticoke, conducted by E. C. Whitmer, was burned this morning. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000. Some of the guests were unable to save their effects.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Fire at Fishkill Landing last night damaged Thomas Murphy's saloon, John Neil's clothing house, and Peattie's livery establishment. Total loss, $5,000, partly insured.

KAISER'S BIRTHDAY FETES

Thirty-seventh Anniversary Celebration in the White Hall.

DECORATIONS TO TWO MINISTERS

Congratulations from Bismarck—A Brilliant Reception Given by the German Embassy at Washington.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The Emperor's thirty-seventh birthday was celebrated to-day with great ceremony. Divine service was held in the morning in the castle chapel, and later a grand reception was held in the White Hall of the Schloss, which was attended by a large number of guests, including the foreign diplomats, a number of the royal and reigning Princes, the Ministers of State, and many others of the high Government officials.

The Emperor decorated Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, with the cross of Grand Commander of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern, the order of the Prussian royal family, and also decorated Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, Prussian Minister of Husbandry, with the Order of the Red Eagle.

The imperial family and the Prussian royalties had a birthday banquet together at the palace this afternoon.

Prince Bismarck telegraphed his congratulations to the Emperor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The German Emperor's birthday was celebrated at the German Embassy to-night by a brilliant reception. The German Ambassador and Baroness von Thielman are favorites, and their invitation list for to-night contained 700 names. Excepting the English Embassy, which is in mourning for the Queen's son-in-law, all the embassies and legations were represented among the guests bidden to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday.

The German Embassy, on Highland Terrace, was decorated with vines and flowers hung about the walls, chandeliers, and mantels. In the ballroom the splendid life-size portraits of the German Emperor and Empress, which have been placed there since the coming of the present Ambassador, attracted much attention. They are is massive Florentine frames, and between them is draped an enormous Persian rug, which makes an effective background. The rest of the walls are hung with similar draperies, but the curios and the usual ornaments were removed from the room that the floor might be entirely free for dancing.

Baroness Thielmann is a handsome and gracious young matron, the mother of two little girls—Carola and Hilda—one five and the other three years. She is tall and slight, with fair hair. She speaks English very well, having been educated in Dresden, and having since childhood mingled with English-speaking people. She was Countess Ross before her marriage, and is of an old Saxon family. She wore a becoming toilet of white moire antique and point lace, garlanded with carnations.

Supper was served from the time the reception commenced until its close. In the small reception room and library bowls of punch and other cool beverages were conveniently placed.

Baron von Ketteler, Counselor and First Secretary of the embassy, with Capt. Heese, Albert von Schwerin, and other members of the embassy, assisted in the honors. Mr. von Mumm, nephew of a former Secretary of the embassy; Mr. von Lingen, the German Consul in Baltimore, with his wife and daughter; Mr. Lautz, the President of the Baltimore German Club, with Mgr. Schroeder of the Catholic University, were among those present.

Prince Raoul Wriede of the Austrian Legation and Marquis Malaspina, two recent acquisitions to the Diplomatic Corps, were present. The Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Senate, and residential society generally made up the guests.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—BUCKINGHAM—Congressman Richard C. Shannon.

—ASTOR—Lieut. Col. Peter C. Hains, United States Army.

—ALBEMARLE—The Rev. Dr. W. N. McVickar of Philadelphia.

—MURRAY HILL—Congressman Charles A. Russell of Connecticut.

—HOFFMAN—Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica.

—PARK AVENUE—Thomas E. Benedict, United State Public Printer.

—HOLLAND—Gen. Orland Smith of Baltimore and Erastus Corning of Albany.

—WINDSOR—E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company.

—WALDORF—Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry, N. Y.; ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, and Charles Goldsborough of Baltimore.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Richard F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, ex-Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts, Henry W. Oliver of Pittsburg, and Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—RIGGS.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Meurer, and L. De Boel, New-York.

—NORMANDIE.—G. E. Miller, Charles H. Tweed, and Thomas H. Hubbard, New-York.

—RALEIGH—F. S. Ely, M. L. Simmons, G. A. Crisson, W. L. Voorhis, I. S. Strong, L. Harrison, New-York.

—PAGE'S.—C. L. Buckingham, J. A. Woods, Miss Odette Tyler, Mrs. Hatch, J. Richardson, and J. W. Ambrose, New-York.

—EBBITT.—Samuel I. Davis, A. McKinley, C. W. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Humphrey, C. A. V. Blauvelt, R. Freebrock, and J. P. O'Brien, New-York.

—WILLARD'S.—George H. Hayman, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Carey, D. L. Davis, Alfred A. Bredow, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Feeney, New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Rupley, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM—D. Henriques, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Borden, Silas M. Giddings, F. B. Thurber, C. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William McCaroll, Miss McCaroll, G. H. Buck, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—John H. Girdu, Thomas H. Canos, Mrs. Mays, Thomas B. Van Nostrand, Charles McRae, C. D. McRae, James C. Carter, W. P. Rowe, Col. C. A. Burt, Henry D. Hoskins, John S. Bliss, New-York; Carl Naesu, Brooklyn.

"Grapevine" Cable by Associated Press

From The Hamilton (Ontario) Spectator.

This is from Ashanti, by way of New-York:

> The Governor's words fell like a thunderbolt upon the Ashanti natives, and there was an impetuous movement forward, which boded trouble. But the troops, who had been at the "ground arms," were promptly ordered to "carry arms," and the machine-like precision with which the Martini-Henry carbines were lifted from the ground to the carry struck dismay into the Ashantis, and they fell back as if fearing a volley from the troops.

We are just a little afraid that the dispatch which contained that information was padded a trifle in New-York. The British soldier does not stand at "ground arms" in the presence of an enemy, or even on parade. The British soldier never gets the order to "carry arms"—the American soldier does. The soldiers of the expedition are not armed with carbines, but rifles, and the rifles are not Martini-Henris. With these exceptions the statement may be correct.

Senator Gordon Determined to Retire.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Within the past two or three days Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith and ex-Speaker Crisp have urged Senator Gordon of Georgia to withdraw his declination and be a candidate for re-election to the Senate, and both men assured the Senator that if he would do so they would not permit their names to be used as candidates against him. Senator Gordon, while appreciating the friendship that causes the proffer, remains firm in his determination not to again be a candidate for the Senate.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Bark America, (Ital.,) Ferral, Alexandria, via Castellamare, 120 ds., with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes; vessel to J. C. Seager. Bark Matilda, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., Swain, Trinidad, via Delaware Breakwater, 30 ds., with sugar to Jacob Lee & Co.; vessel to [illegible]

TO MARK GILBERT STUART'S GRAVE

Council of the Fine Arts Federation Has Decided to Start a Search for the Painter's Burial Place.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Fine Arts Federation of New-York, the following resolution was passed:

> Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of your Committee on Painting, that the grave of the distinguished American painter, Gilbert Stuart, remains at this day unmarked, save by the number of record on the maps of the cemetery where he is buried, be it therefore
>
> Resolved, That the Fine Arts Federation recommend that steps be taken for the erection of a suitable mark over the grave of Gilbert Stuart; and that the Committee on Painting is hereby instructed to take action to this end and report to the Council of the Federation.

Regarding the resolution, J. Carroll Beckwith, Chairman of the Committee on Painting of the Fine Arts Federation, said yesterday: "In November last, a letter was published in a New-York paper stating that the grave of Gilbert Stuart was without mark other than a number in the cemetery. The letter was signed Albert M. Morlan of Indianapolis. I wrote to this gentleman and received a reply to the effect that Gilbert Stuart was buried in or near Boston. Mr. Morlan was unable to give me a more exact location, and he added that he did not believe there were any descendants of Mr. Stuart whom it would be necessary to consult.

"I am endeavoring to locate this grave and invite the aid of all who can give information on the subject. When the information is obtained, the committee will send out a circular to the public and to art and historical institutions, asking for subscriptions for the erection of a monument."

Thomas W. Wood, President of the National Academy of Design, said he did not think Gilbert Stuart had been buried in any out-of-the-way place, where his remains could not be found. It was true, however, that Stuart was unfashionable toward the latter end of his life.

A search at the Astor Library resulted in finding a book by George C. Mason, published in 1879, entitled "The Life and Works of Gilbert Stuart." This biography, it is stated in the preface, was written at the request of Jane Stuart, the only surviving member of Mr. Stuart's family. This book contains the following reference to Gilbert Stuart's burial place:

> The remains of Gilbert Stuart were deposited in the cemetery on Boston Common. A gentleman who was present told Miss Stuart that he had made a note of the number of the vault, but, unfortunately, he put it away, and could not find it. Could the spot have been identified, a gentleman, distinguished for his liberality and kindness of heart, would have had the remains removed to Rhode Island and placed in the family burial plot.

At the same meeting of the Fine Arts Federation a resolution was passed recommending to the favorable consideration of American painters and sculptors the invitation to the artists of the United States, received through the Consul General at Berlin, to participate in the exhibition to be held in that city in the current year.

RUSSIAN ESCAPES FROM SIBERIA

Prof. Schwencke Gains His Freedom and Comes to America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—A local paper this evening prints the story of the escape from the Siberian mines of Prof. Schwencke, who, before being condemned to an indefinite term of punishment, held a position in the University of Moscow.

Prof. Schwencke came to this country in 1893 and visited the World's Fair, going thence to New-York. While there he came in contact with the prominent members of the Russian colony, among them, the editor of The New-York Liberty, the anarchistic journal of that city. Upon his return to Moscow he was arrested and accused of having been in the confidence of the editor of The Liberty of New-York. Prof. Schwencke, not knowing the editor was a Nihilist, admitted this and he was exiled to Yokootsk.

The Governor of the prison, finding his prisoner a university professor, excused him from hard labor and set him to work teaching the children. Some time after a civil engineer, who had known Schewencke in Moscow, went to the place and assisted him to escape, after which he made his way to Yokohama and San Francisco.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Lucien Birdseye.

Ex-Judge Lucien Birdseye died suddenly at his home, 238 Warren Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He was one of the best-known lawyers in this city and Brooklyn. He was born at Pompey, Onondaga County, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1821, entered Yale College in 1837, and was graduated in 1841. His father was Victory Birdseye, who was known throughout the State in politics and law.

After being graduated, Lucien entered the law office of Kirkland & Bacon, in Utica, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1844. He then went to Albany, where he practiced law. He was married in 1846. He was induced to take up his residence in Brooklyn in 1850, and he also became a member of the firm of Kirkland & Birdseye.

In 1856 he was appointed by Gov. Clark a Supreme Court Justice to fill an unexpired term, and in the Fall of 1857 he accepted the Republican nomination for Supreme Court Justice, but was defeated by Justice John A. Lott. He subsequently returned to the practice of law, and became the senior member of the firm of Birdseye, Sommers & Johnsen, which firm ceased to exist in 1861. Subsequently the firm was reorganized under the name of Birdseye, Cloyd & Baylis, and at the time of his death the firm was Birdseye & Birdseye, his son being the junior partner.

Mr. Birdseye was a member of the Hamilton Club, the Brooklyn Bar Association, the Lawyers Club of this city. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and two sons. One of his daughters is Mrs. Benjamin H. Baylis of Brooklyn, and another Mrs. E. P. Merritt of Boston. The funeral services will be held to-morrow, and the burial will be in Greenwood on Thursday.

William MacMonnies.

William MacMonnies, father of the American sculptor, Frederick MacMonnies, died at his home, 670 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Sunday, from blood poisoning. He had been ill four years. It is believed he contracted the disease while doctoring a favorite horse.

Mr. MacMonnies was born in the Isle of Whithorn, Scotland, Aug. 31., 1819. He came to America in 1849, and settled in Brooklyn and became an exporter of grain. He subsequently went into the cutlery business, with stores on Cliff Street, this city. He was a Democrat. He was one of the organizers of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and owned several yachts.

He took pride in his son's work as a sculptor, and made the tools his son used. The first piece of casting done by his son was a bust of his father, in 1883, which now ornaments the parlor of the Hancock Street house. Mr. MacMonnies was a member of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church.

He leaves a wife, a daughter and two sons. A cablegram has been sent to his son, the sculptor, who is now in Paris.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Mrs. Mary Hastings, widow of Hugh Hastings, one of the former owners of the Commercial Advertiser, of New-York, died at her cottage at Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, yesterday of cancer of the stomach. Mrs. Hastings was President of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, and was also connected with other charities. She founded the Free Reading Room in Long Branch. Mrs. Hastings had been ailing for a long time. She leaves two children. Her funeral will be held Wednesday and the interment will be in Albany on Wednesday. Her nephew, Hugh Hastings, is the State Historian of New-York.

—The Rev. Frederick Augustus Gascoigne died Saturday at the Brooklyn Hospital, where he was operated upon by Dr. G. R. Fowler. He was thirty-three years old, and was born in Brooklyn. He was graduated from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and was subsequently stationed at West Suffolk, Conn. He was a resident of New-Rochelle at the time of his death. The funeral services will be held at the home of his sister, Mrs. George W. Lyle, 139 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, this evening.

—William Stiles of Elizabeth, N. J., for many years Vice President of the Elizabeth Water Company, died last night at North Adams, Mass., where he went to undergo a surgical operation. He was ninety-two years old, and a native of Elizabeth. He was engaged in the hardware business, the firm being Stiles & Winans, for several years. Three daughters survive him.

—Seth Chauncey Weed, died at his home, in New-Canaan, Conn., aged fifty-three years. Death was due to heart failure, and came very suddenly. He left seven children. He was worth $2,000,000, and owned several blocks in this city, on Third and Sixth Avenues, extensive property in Newark, N. J., and in Harlem, besides several hundred acres of land at New-Canaan.

—William G. Watson, formerly General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Atlantic System of the Southern Pacific Railway, died in Chicago Sunday, aged fifty years. Mr. Watson was one of the best known railroad men in the country.

—Hiram W. Brundage, [illegible]

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

An Old-New Drama of the Erring Wife at the Empire.

A WOMAN'S UNREASONABLE REASON

Sarah Bernhardt's Marvelous Acting in "La Dame aux Camelias" at Abbey's—The Star Theatre's New Policy.

In the remarkably short time that had elapsed since Mr. Charles Frohman decided to throw aside Henry Arthur Jones's lost angel play, the actors at the Empire Theatre had prepared themselves to give a spirited, if somewhat rough, performance of another new play—"A Woman's Reason"—which received plenty of applause last night, and may survive the somewhat cynical indifference of sophisticated persons to purely sentimental views of life and old-fashioned stagecraft. These are not the only, or the best, attributes of the new play, but they are strongly in evidence. In London this piece was frequently likened to "Frou-Frou," when it was acted at the Shaftesbury Theatre, and a note on the house bill now directs attention to its resemblance to "The Stranger," by Kotzebue, which used to make our grandmothers weep. It is something like "East Lynne," and in one situation favors "The Banker's Daughter."

There is a noble lord, who is penniless, and fond of cards and wine. He has a handsome, high-strung daughter. His estates are all mortgaged to a Jew, who is also a saint. This gentleman, Stephen D'Acosta, loves the nobleman's daughter, and tsks permission to offer to her his hand and large fortune. The father induces the girl to marry D'Acosta, and tells D'Acosta that the girl loves him.

Whereupon the noble family settles down in the splendid home D'Acosta builds for his bride, and for seven years the Jewish gentleman dwells in a fool's paradise, until one evening, after a severe family rumpus, his wife elopes with Captain Crozier, who has long been dangling about her. D'Acosta secures a divorce, merely because he thinks Nina will be happier as Crozier's wife, but after living with her gallant Captain a few months, Nina leaves him and dwells in seclusion, devoting her life to repentance and good works, and yearnings for her deserted son and the worthy husband she has now learned to love.

She is persecuted by Hypocrisy, and her Captain hunts her down and pesters her with his shameful attentions. Then comes the saint-like ex-husband. First he compels Crozier to formally offer marriage to Nina. When that offer is rejected and Crozier dismissed, there is a new wooing, tearful but joyful, and the curtain falls on reconciliation.

The characters are all painted in bold primary colors, excepting D'Acosta, who is shining white. The selfish nobleman and his wife, the hypocritical curate, and his horsy daughter, are depicted by the playwrights, Charles Brookfield and F. C. Phillips, with all the exaggeration permitted by theatrical license. The manner of the play is ancient and artificial. The soliloquy is used to needless excess. Verisimilitude is a word not in the dictionary of these authors. Occasionally, in the dialogue, there is a line which suggests modern influences, either in an attempt at the affected cynicism of the little imitators of Congreve, or in a touch of over-frankness.

Leah, the sister of D'Acosta, who manages his household and brings up his child, is a lady of such an irascible temper that the heroine's misdoing is partly extenuated.

The comic element is strong and appreciable. In its emotional side the play is certainly effective. It received the tributes of laughter and tears last night, and a large part of the audience seemed to accept it without cavil.

The performance was, necessarily, cruder than those we generally see at the Empire, but there was no lack of vigor. Miss Allen, Mr. Miller, Mr. Davenport, and Miss De Wolfe treated their rôles with a good understanding of their theatrical value. Mr. Dodson was very droll as an utterly impossible curate, and May Robson contributed an amusing caricature as a sporting young woman.

Stephen D'Acosta	Henry Miller
Algie	Master Welch
Lord Bletchley	W. H. Crompton
The Rev. Cosmo Pretious	J. E. Dodson
Capt. Crozier	Edgar Davenport
Martin Tutt	George Bryant
Mr. McGeorge	E. Y. Backus
James	W. J. Whitman
Lady Bletchley	Genevieve Reynolds
The Hon. Nina Keith	Viola Allen
Agatha Pretious	May Robson
Curtice	Ellen Gall
Leah D'Acosta	Elsie de Wolfe

Bernhardt as Marguerite.

Though one may never have had more than a trace of sympathy with the philosophy set forth in "La Dame aux Camélias," and though one may, after seeing a sufficiently large number of performances of the play, become familiar to the point of weariness with its incidents as incidents and its story as a story, yet the technical excellence of its construction is so close to perfection that the piece still preserves an amazing interest, and, at least during its progress, can silence all doubt as to the reality of its life and of its emotions. When, as last night at Abbey's Theatre, it is Sarah Bernhardt that assumes the rôle of Marguerite, every merit of the piece is emphasized, all its faults disappear. The spectator can only appreciate, only rejoice at the good fortune that gives him once more an opportunity to see a dramatic genius of the highest order in a part that illustrates almost every one of her powers.

The performance last night was a veritable triumph for the marvelous Frenchwoman. The audience was large, intelligent, and cordial, the play went admirably from beginning to end, and Bernhardt has rarely given a more careful or more inspired portrayal of this great rôle. Not only were the "great scenes" presented with more than her ordinary potency, but her attention never slackened for a moment. Minute details received the same adroit treatment as did the crises of emotion. The reception of Armond's first letter was a piece of art so exquisite that even the scene with the elder Duval did not surpass it, and that, in turn, only contrasted with and did not eclipse the episode by the card table or the death itself.

Applause was frequent and enthusiastic all through the evening and the recalls numberless. Several members of the supporting company won a share of this approval. The Armand of Mr. Deneubourg was a thoroughly commendable piece of work, and most of the others managed to reach the line which avoids reprehension, even though it may not excite praise.

New Things at Koster & Bial's.

Mlle. Martha Marthy, charteuse comique, from the Casino, Paris, was the star of the somewhat new bill at Koster & Bial's last night. She sings in French, imitates animals and musical instruments—in French—and, on her final appearance, riding a human donkey, she reminds one of the non-shadow-casting Paquerette.

She differs in several things from the French singers who have been lured into New-York in the most recent years, and when it is stated that she has a voice there is no need of saying much about her powers as a monologist or a donkey rider.

The pot-pourri of wind instruments and barnyard menagerie was cleverly done and won a call for the artiste.

M. La Roche, the man who, incased in a perforated ball of copper and brass, rolls up a spiral track, amazed a great many persons who thought, when the ball was started on the track, that a cable drew it to the top.

Cinquevalli, the wonderful juggler, and the Craggs, in amazing acrobatic feats, are the other best performers in a splendid series.

Star Theatre.

The Star Theatre began its career as a popular priced house under the management of Walter Sanford last night, and a large audience assembled to see Joseph Murphy, the Irish comedian, in his popular play, "Shaun Rhue." The piece is an old one and has been seen here before, but it is a good Irish drama, and Mr. Murphy and a competent company played it well. The same bill will be presented all this week. Frequent changes of programme will be a leading feature of the [illegible] of the Wallack company will obtain a good footing among the city theatres.

"The Lady Slavey" in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—"The Lady Slavey" was seen for the first time in America to-night at the Lafayette Square Opera House, where it was produced by Canary & Lederer's Casino company, under the direction of Mr. Kerker. The two merry acts of this "operatic comedy" were not concluded until a late hour, the first act requiring more than an hour and a half for its performance. "The Lady Slavey" is a sort of temporary Cinderella in a company of some thirty persons with names and as many more without names, all with more or less scanty, but pretty costumes, some conventional types of comic character, and a particularly bold and boisterous concert hall actress, who is employed to divert the attention for a brief time of an American millionaire, who is disposed to appreciate the modest attractions of the Cinderella.

There is much more that is humorously enjoyable than there is of the reasonable in the production. Dan Daly is provided with a part in which, with the help in the second act with a topical song, with its refrain of "Then he woke up," he will add to the drawing power of the piece.

Miss Marie Dresser, as Flo Honeydew, the gayety girl, was agile and picturesque, and contributed her share to the success of the resonant chorus that won several recalls at the close of the first act. Miss Virginia Earle, who is a favorite here, was a satisfactory Lady Slavey, and with Dan Daly and Mr. Danby made a pleasing impression in a funny song and dance in the second act, into which, by the way, is crowded much of the best music and the most taking humor of the production.

The costumes were new, bright and various, a fancy dress ball in the second act affording the opportunity for the exhibition of these garments, and for the anatomical display incidental to the scanty costuming.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—A novelty in the performance at Proctor's Pleasure Palace yesterday was the American début of Ella and Lulu Zuila, "heroines of the aerial cable." The work which these sisters did on the high wire was startling and gave great pleasure to the large audiences which saw it. They rode on the wire on a bicycle, and did many thrilling feats. Jules Levy, Sisieretta Jones, Lily Post, John W. Ransone, and other well-known vaudeville artists contributed to the performance, which was quite up to the standard set by Manager Proctor heretofore.

—TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—Tony Pastor's new policy of making a continuous-performance house of his theatre, in East Fourteenth Street, has proved a very successful one. His prices are the lowest in the city, and his house was packed all day yesterday. The bill provided was a very strong one, and fairly comparable to those given in the higher-priced theatres. The artists included Kitty Mitchell, the dialect comedienne; the King sisters, Maud Harvey, Weston and Beasley, George P. Murphy and Kitty Kursale, Matthews and Bulger, and the always popular Tony Pastor himself.

—HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM.—Prof. Felix, with his miniature ponies and equestrian baboon, made his first appearance in America at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum yesterday, and was heartily welcomed by large audiences. Some of his feats in animal training have never been witnessed here before. All of them are very interesting. Evelyn, the water queen, also appeared and gave great satisfaction by her exhibition. A number of other artists were on view in the Curio Hall and the theatre, all of which were well applauded.

—HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Kathryn Kidder appeared at the Harlem Opera House last night, presenting her English version of Sardou's "Madame Sans Gene," and a large and enthusiastic audience greeted her. The performance was given with the same scenery and costumes which characterized it when done further down town last season, and the cast is practically the same. Miss Kidder will remain in Harlem all this week, and will not be seen again in this city this season.

—KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—John W. Mason and his wife, Marion Manola, appeared at the Union Square Theatre yesterday, and were greeted by very large and friendly audiences. They presented a little comedietta, written for them by John J. McNally, and called "Criss Cross," which proved very entertaining. The marionettes, which have been on view at the Olympia, were also a feature of the programme, and a long and very fine vaudeville show was given.

—EDEN MUSEE.—At the Eden Musée yesterday the attendance was large, and all seemed to be perfectly satisfied with their entertainment. A number of changes have been made in the groups of wax figures, and the musical performance given by Koevessey's Orchestra is of a kind to please all classes of hearers. The musical programme is changed daily at this house, so that its patrons can always rely upon hearing something new.

—HUBER'S EIGHTH AVENUE MUSEUM.—At Huber's Eighth Avenue Museum this week, a pie-eating contest is in progress between four Virginians, and a number of vaudeville artists are appearing in their specialties. Among them are Colby and De Witt, burlesque aerialists; Prof. Kruger, magician; Mlle. Rose, the bearded woman, and a large company in the theatre. The performance closes with a farce called "The Black Detective."

—GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Primrose & West's Minstrels began an engagement at the Grand Opera House last night, opening to an audience which filled the house. Among the army of black-and-white artists who appeared were George Wilson, Howe, Wall, and McLeod, and the Millar brothers, who present stereopticon pictures, with mechanical effects. The entertainment was a very fine one, and was applauded heartily by the great audience which gathered to see it.

—OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL.—At Hammerstein's Olympia this week the artists are Fanny Wentworth, in her monologue, "An Up-to-Date At Home"; Carl Hertz, the illusionist, in "The Gambler's Dream"; Virginia Aragon, on the mid-air wire; the Leamy sisters, the Aveles, the five Joes, the Elliotts, the Savenas, and the Kurachins. The performance is an excellent one, and is attracting large audiences.

FUSION IN LOUISIANA

The Sugar Planters Indorse the Populists' Nominations.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 27.—Fusion won a victory at the sugar planters' mass meeting to-night. The planters met a month ago and nominated E. N. Pugh, a lawyer, of Donaldsonville, for the Governorship. He was to be nominated by the Populists and the regular Republicans. The Populists failed to indorse, and nominated A. B. Booth.

The Populists' Executive Committee had power to fill vacancies, but it went further, and withdrew Booth, putting up Capt. J. N. Pharr, a planter and Prohibitionist, who lives at the home of Gov. Foster. The planters were not favorable to Pharr's candidacy, and wished to stand by their own candidate, but the promise of the Populists to join heartily in the fight on Democracy led to the indorsement of the entire ticket put up by the Populists, which includes two Republicans.

It is believed the regular Republicans also will support the ticket, making a triple alliance. The ticket will be weakened, however, by the refusal of Booth to accept the action of the Populist committee in putting him aside. Undoubtedly, the Populists will be divided. The fact that Pharr is a Prohibitionist also weakens the chances of his election.

Upholds the Police Board.

A special meeting of Good Government Club B was held at the clubhouse, 70 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, last night to pass on the question, "Whether the action of the Police Commissioners in their honest and impartial enforcement of the law should be approved by this club."

After a short discussion Henry R. Elliott offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

> Resolved, That the policy of honesty and impartial enforcement of the laws pursued by the Board of Police Commissioners is approved by this club, and merits the approval and support of all good citizens.
>
> Resolved, That this club protest against any movement to legislate out of office the present Board of Commissioners.

Gallagher Won the Tourney.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—"Tom" Gallagher, the favorite, won first money in the shortstop billiard tournament which ended to-night. He easily defeated Maggioli, 400 to 133, thereby making a tie for second place between Maggioli and Hatley. Each of the six contestants played with each other. McLaughlin of Philadelphia won fourth place, and the tail-enders, Capron and Sutton, the Canadians, were tied with each other, with no money attached, each winning one and losing four games. The tie for second place will be played off to-morrow night at the Chicago Athletic Club house.

[illegible]

Inquest on Miss Mary E. Hills.

MAMARONECK, Jan. 27.—The Coroner's jury, in the inquest held this afternoon on the body of Miss Mary E. Hills, who was found dead in her home, in Sunny Brook Park, Jan. 21, brought in a verdict that death was caused by starvation, some time between Jan. 17 and 21.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

There is a vitalizing freshness about the prices on Carpets, Rugs, and Mattings at COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.

E. & W. New Collars. **Chico.** Auskerada. **E. & W.** New Collars.

DIED.

ALDEN.—In New-York City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, 1896, Maria Weed Alden, wife of the late Ogden M. Alden and surviving child of the late Thurlow Weed.

Funeral services at University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th St., Wednesday morning, Jan. 29, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Albany, N. Y.

BIRDSEYE.—Suddenly, on Jan. 27, 1896, Lucien Birdseye, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 238 Warren St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 4:30 P. M. Burial private. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

BROWN.—In Utica, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1896, Mary Elizabeth Brown, daughter of the late Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., third President of Dartmouth College.

Interment at Hanover, N. H.

CHAPIN.—On Saturday night, Jan. 25, at his residence, 5 West Thirty-seventh Street, New-York, of heart failure, Lindley Hoffman Chapin, son of Julia S. and the late Abel D. Chapin of Springfield, Mass., in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral at the Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, Tuesday morning, Jan 28, at 10 o'clock. Interment at New-London, Conn. Train leaves Grand Central Depot Tuesday at 12 M., returning at 5 P. M.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum has received intelligence of the death of our esteemed friend, Mr. Lindley H. Chapin, who for a number of years has been our associate in the management and care of the institutions under charge of the board; therefore

Resolved, That we hereby tender our sincere and respectful sympathy to the family of our late associate, and beg that Almighty God will strengthen them to bear this sad affliction.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect for the memory of our late associate, the Board of Managers attend the funeral in a body; and further

Resolved, That the Secretary is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

FOLKARD.—At Garden City, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 27, of pneumonia, Ella, wife of Robert D. Folkard, and daughter of the late Thompson N. Hollister.

Funeral private.

GREEN.—At No. 2 Clark St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 26, 1896, Stanley Whitlock, only child of Ernest S. and Josephine W. Green, aged 9 months and 16 days.

Funeral services will be held at the house at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, Jan. 29.

KAMM.—On Saturday, Jan. 25, Catharina Kamm, widow of Friedrich Kamm, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 49 St. Mark's Place, New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MACY.—In Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 26, at the residence of his son-in-law, Francis N. Holbrook, Josiah G. Macy, son of the late Josiah Macy, in his 83d year.

Funeral services at the house, Jan. 28, on the arrival of the 1:10 P. M. train from New-York. Carriages will be in waiting at the station. Interment at the convenience of the family.

TRACY.—At Colorado Springs, Col., Wednesday evening, Jan. 22, Charles Edward Tracy, son of the late Charles Tracy, Esq., of this city, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and East 16th St., on Wednesday morning next, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

VAIL.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, Francis Newton, son of Margaret C. Willis and the late Walter Vail.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN DEUSAN.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 26, Alfred G. Van Deusan.

Funeral services at Hudson, Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Special Notices.

Sale This (Tuesday) and Wednesday

AT 8 P. M.

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The highest award at the World's Fair was granted Dr. Deane, dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th. Specialty, artificial teeth. Expression restored.

New Publications.

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IN THE

ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR FEBRUARY

is a striking presentation of the requirements of the Presidential office, and a discussion of Mr. Reed's fitness for it.

This article is the first of the IMPORTANT POLITICAL STUDIES which will appear in THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY during 1896. The issue and some of the personalities of the approaching campaign will be discussed from an independent point of view.

Other features of this issue will be:

Glasses.

A complete story by Henry James.

Some Memories of Hawthorne.

By his daughter, Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.

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GODEY'S MAGAZINE

FOR FEBRUARY

appears in a beautiful and original cover—a quaint Japanesque conception for St. Valentine's Day.

Cleveland Moffett tells some of the richest stories about the late Eugene Field; and among the interesting articles are

"Studio Life in Paris."

"What the Bicycle does for the Muscles," and a description of how the deaf are taught speech and speech-reading.

Under the head of

"Talks of Successful Women."

appears an interview with Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, who has accomplished so much for women in New-York and elsewhere.

The fiction of this number is unusually strong and abundant, including a farcical speak-story by Tudor Jenks, and an intense romance by Robert C. V. Meyers.

For sale on all news stands.

THE GODEY COMPANY

RIDING FOR ROAD RECORDS

How Bicycle Races Over Roads are Governed and Recorded.

CENTURY ROAD CLUB'S SUPERVISION

Rules Provided for the Establishment of Records Claimed for Long Distance Runs on the Wheel.

ROAD record riding on the bicycle is in a distinct class of its own, and is entirely separate from riding done on prepared race tracks. Track riding is under the supervision and absolute control of the League of American Wheelmen, from whose Racing Board a sanction must be obtained before a race meet or record trial can take place. Before accepting a record, the Racing Board requires the most positive evidence of the officials in charge of the track at the time, especially the timers and judges, and furthermore, must be furnished with a surveyor's testimony as to the correct measurement of the distance claimed to be covered. This last is an important consideration, as many of the best-known tracks vary from a few inches to several yards from the size they are supposed to be.

There is no organization which controls road racing to the same extent as track racing is held in check by the league. It is manifestly impossible to require that sanctions be taken for every road race that takes place, as many road races are impromptu. In fact, miniature road races may be seen every day, for the "scorcher" is ever alive to an opportunity to show his mettle to others whom he meets in the course of a day's ride.

Road records are usually made in one of two ways. It may be that in the course of a road race, preparations for which have been made well in advance, the winner is pressed so sorely to secure or maintain his advantage, or the time prize winner is compelled to ride so fast to make up the lead which the others have been given through the gift of the handicapper, that he covers the distance in faster time that it has ever been accomplished before, as far as known. Or, a rider of known ability or ambition determines that he can ride a certain number of miles, or the distance between two well-known points in less time that it has been ridden in before, and after arranging for the usual officials, goes over the course, with or without pacemakers, as the case may be.

In track racing, separate records are allowed for records made by the different classes into which the men are divided, and are allowed also according to the manner in which the ride is conducted. This is why the record table is so long that a man of ordinary intelligence is swamped before he has read half through it. The one-mile record, for instance, is down as being in the possession of several riders, depending upon the class in which they ride and whether they were horse-paced, man-paced, or not paced at all, and whether against time or in competition, or from a standing or flying start. In record riding all these fine points are not considered, as the Century Road Club of America, to which body all claims for road records are submitted, proceeds under the principle that "no distinction should be made between paced and unpaced or competitive and non-competitive records, nor between an out-and-home, or a straightaway course; the desire being simply to place on record the fastest time for given distances.

The Century Road Club of America, above referred to, is generally accepted as the custodian of American road records, and through its Road Records Committee it investigates, if the circumstances warrant, officially confirms all State and National records for standard distances as well as between prominent points of general interest. It serves as a check upon reckless record claims, and while it does not seek to push road racing, still does much, by its governing power, to foster the healthy growth of road riding.

The need of such a body has been shown in no way so strongly as in the recent "road-record" epidemic which attacked the road riders of Buffalo and the vicinity of that city. Many rides of undoubted merit were made and many attempts at "crooked" records as well. In all cases claims for the various records were made upon the Century Road Club, and while investigation has proved some to be correct in every particular, others were proved to be false beyond question. The natural result has been to make the Road Record Committee more than ordinarily vigilant, and it will in the future consider no claims which do not show that every rule of the club has been carefully lived up to. This being the case it is naturally to the interest of the sport generally as well as to riders who may in the future make attempts at records, to be fully posted as to the requirements necessary to the consideration of a claim.

In the first place, records for the following distances only are allowed: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 miles; also greatest number of miles ridden in twenty-four hours, in one year, and the greatest number of century rides made in one year. Records for no other distances than those mentioned are considered, except the distances between well-defined points on routes of general interest. Where a record for one of the distances stated is claimed, a surveyor's certificate must be sent, showing that the distance from the points where the time at the start was taken, and that where the time at the finish was taken is exactly full, if not over the distance claimed. There must also be abundant testimony that the intermediate distance was covered by the rider on his wheel between the time given for his start and finish. In a twenty-four hour ride, time and distance must be certified to in like manner.

Concerning records between certain prominent localities, the distance is not material, although interesting. But the exact points of the timing at start and finish must be specified. Ordinarily the start would be exactly in front of the City or Town Hall, as also the finish at the Town or City Hall at the other end of the ride. In some few cases the city lines have been taken in competitions of this kind, but the Century Road Club is not likely to allow any claim of this sort. The reason is apparent when we consider that the distance from the City Hall of New-York to the City Hall at Philadelphia is twelve miles longer than the distance between the city lines of the same two cities. Taking City Hall, or Town Hall, then for start and finish, the rider is certain that his claim will be considered, provided all other requirements are fulfilled.

The question naturally arises, "What are these requirements?" They are these, in addition to those already mentioned: For a five-mile record a two-and-a-half-mile course may be used, but for records for ten, fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five miles, the course must measure not less than five miles in length; for a fifty-mile record, not less than ten miles; and for a record of one hundred miles and upward, not less than twenty miles.

Timing must be done by competent persons, and with at least three watches, at both start and finish, all the watches to be carefully compared to standard time and a certificate that will be satisfactory to the Road Records Committee as to the accuracy of the timing must accompany a claim for record.

The burden of proof as to the genuineness of a record in every particular is understood to rest with the claimant, the Road Records Committee, of course, taking whatever steps it deems proper to secure evidence bearing upon the record.

For checking purposes on long-distance record rides, unless checkers have been stationed at frequent distances along the course, the rider must carry a book or checking list, in which he must obtain at essential points, en route, the signatures and addresses of competent checkers, together with date and time of signing, the same to be submitted to the committee with the claim, together with affidavits as to the genuineness of the performance. Also, postal cards may be mailed to the Chairman of the committee at frequent intervals en route, giving date and time of arrival at the point from which the card is mailed. If this latter method is adopted, the Chairman should be notified beforehand of the proposed route and schedule. The rider may also, in addition to the foregoing methods of checking avail himself of the services of persons with whom he may ride during the whole or any part of the journey. H. P. Walden, 123 Fifty-first Street, Chicago, is the Chairman referred to, J. A. McGuire, Barclay Block, Denver, Col., being the Western, and C. P. Staubach, 575 Madison Avenue, New-York, the Eastern member of the Road Records Committee.

Rules for Road Racing.

The Century Road Club is, as stated, not prepared to assume any legal responsibility by assuming control of road racing, but any claim for a record which is made in competition will not be considered unless made in accordance with the following, which are valuable as suggestions to all riders and clubs that may arrange to hold road races at any time.

Officers.—The officers of a road race should be a referee, three judges, three timekeepers at the start and three at the finish, one starter, one clerk of the course and assistants, one scorer and assistants, one checker and assistants, and one marshal and assistants.

Referee.—The referee should have general supervision of the race during its progress, and should give judgment on protests received by him, decide all questions or protests received by him respecting foul riding, &c., of which he may be personally cognizant or which may be brought to his notice by any other official. He should decide all questions whose settlement is not provided for in these rules or those adopted for the race. His decision must be final.

Judges.—There should be three judges at the finish, and in case of disagreement the majority should decide. Their decision as to the order in which the men finish should be final.

Clerk of the Course.—Should arrange the competitors in groups according to handicap ready for the start, provide each with his respective number in duplicate, and see that it is properly displayed on each arm or back.

Checker.—Each checker should oversee that part of the course to which he is assigned by the referee, and watch closely the riding, and immediately after the race report to the referee any competitor whose riding may be considered unfair. Where any cutting of the course is possible, or, in fact, in any race of any length, each checker should make a note of each man's number as he passes him.

Marshal.—The marshal and his assistants should keep the course clear for the competitors, prevent crowding by the spectators at the finish, and generally preserve order. Promoters of road races are recommended, when practicable, to have these officers commissioned as special constables.

Competitors.—Competitors must be in position according to handicap at the tape, and ready to start promptly at the time appointed. Each competitor must wear his number conspicuously displayed on his back, well down near the waist, or on both arms between the shoulder and elbow. The start should be made from a standstill, and no call-back allowed under any circumstances after the limit-men have started. Any competitor who is not on his mark and ready to start promptly on time should be placed with the first group starting after his arrival.

Rule of the Road.—All contestants must keep to the right, and when passing in the same direction, must go to the left. Any violation of this rule is at the violator's peril, and in case of a foul he should be ruled out. No sidepaths should be taken, and any violation of this rule should constitute a foul.

Change of Machines.—Contestants may change machines during a race, but must at all times be with a wheel, and make no progress unaccompanied by a wheel.

Protests.—All protests in regard to foul riding may be submitted to the nearest checker or judge, and should be decided by the referee.

Careful consideration of these rules and management of races in accordance with them will help to make every event of the kind a success, and if the proper precaution in regard to the surveying of the course and care in timing is taken, it is a comparatively easy thing to obtain recognition of any and all records that may be made.

Mileage and Century Records.

Having considered all records that may be made in time trials or in competition, there remains but two for which record claim may be made, namely, individual mileage for one year and number of centuries ridden in one year. The individual mileage is reported semi-monthly on blanks furnished by the committee, and each report is attested by at least two persons who are prepared to certify that it is correct. At the end of the season a summary of the entire mileage of the year is sent in, accompanied by an affidavit as to the correctness of the claim made. A suitable medal is presented to the rider holding membership in the club who rides the greatest number of miles each year.

Century riding under the present rules consists in riding 100 miles or over within 16 hours, elapsed time, over a course not less than 20 miles in length. It is very probable, however, that the time limit will be reduced to 12 hours or less in the near future. The entire distance, 100 consecutive miles, must be covered awheel or afoot, and no traveling by train is allowed. No century is allowed where more than 20 miles or 20 per cent. of the whole distance is ridden over paved city streets, boulevards, park roadways, or race tracks. Riders should be accompanied by others if possible; otherwise applications must be attested by a Notary Public, the affidavit appearing on the back of the claim.

Membership in the Century Road Club is secured in much the same way as in the League of American Wheelmen, and, like the League of American Wheelmen in its control of track racing, the Century Road Club's control of road records is not confined to performances of its members only, but to record rides of all who are fast enough to ride faster over a given distance than any one else has before, and who, by a regard to the necessary rules governing road records, can secure recognition for their good time by proving their performance and receiving one of the highly prized certificates of the Century Road Club for record breaking.

THE DISPUTE ABOUT SEEDS

Senator Hansbrough Criticises the Course of Secretary Morton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.,) addressed the Senate to-day on the subject of the failure of the Secretary of Agriculture to execute the law on the subject of seed distribution. The essence of the controversy, he said, lay in the proposition whether an executive officer of the Government has the right to willfully, deliberately, designedly, and, as in this case, premeditatedly, ignore a solemn statute of Congress. He believed it could be shown that the Secretary of Agriculture had disobeyed the mandate of the legislative branch of the Government. The last Congress had made an appropriation of $130,000 to be used in the purchase and distribution of field and garden seeds, trees, cuttings, bulbs, &c., as required by law.

The Secretary was opposed to the appropriation at the outset, and, although it was his clear duty to do everything in his power to carry out the law, he had placed every obstacle in the way of its execution, and had finally refused to execute it.

Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) said that he disagreed entirely with the Secretary of Agriculture as to his duty. He thought it was the Secretary's plain duty to execute the law and to purchase the seeds required by the appropriation bill.

Mr. George, (Dem., Miss.,) made an argument against the pending joint resolution, which directs the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the act. Congress, he said, could not order an executive officer to carry a law into effect. It was not for Congress to construe a law, or to decide whether it had been carried into effect. Those were judicial questions. No action was taken on the resolution.

Two Full Moons in the Same Month.

H. V. Chapin in The Boston Globe.

I own almanacs from 1806 to the present date, and I find that in 1806 in June there were two full moons, 2d and 30th; the same in 1809, Jan. 1 and 31; the same in 1811, Oct. 2 and 31; in 1814, Aug. 1 and 30; in 1817, May 1 and 30; 1819, Dec. 1 and 31; 1822, Sept. 1 and 30; 1830, Oct. 2 and 31; 1833, July 2 and 31. I find also there were two full moons in January and March, 1828. In 1887 there were two full moons in October—1 and 31.

Masters' Chess Tourney Ended.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—The international chess tournament ended to-day, the last three games resulting in draws.

Tschigorin and Steinitz drew an Evans gambit, which was left adjourned on Thursday, after 96 moves on Saturday. Pillsbury and Tschigorin and Steinitz and Lasker drew queen's gambits declined after 59 and 44 moves, respectively.

Lasker won first prize, Steinitz the second, Pillsbury the third, and Tschigorin the fourth. The final score:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Lasker	11½	6½	Pillsbury	8	10
Steinitz	9½	8½	Tschigorin ...	7	11

CYCLE SHOW PROFITS

The Board of Trade Gets a Big Check, and There's More to Come.

NEW OFFICES FOR THE ORGANIZATION

Important Amendments to the Constitution to be Offered by President Coleman—The Show's Attendance.

To just what proportions the profits of the great bicycle show will attain cannot be definitely stated at this time, but a little transaction recorded yesterday will serve to give people mathematically inclined plenty of good material to figure on. The transaction was this: The Cycle Board of Trade received from Manager Sanger a check for $20,000 on account of their share in the show profits. Just how much more the board will receive can only be conjectured, but from something A. G. Spalding said at one of the meetings, it is conjectured it may be at least $10,000.

The Chicago show yielded $10,000 for the Cycle Board of Trade, so that the two exhibits were not such bad ventures after all. It isn't every concern that can make a profit of $40,000 in less than a month.

Many inquiries have been made in cycling circles as to what disposition would be made of the money received from the two big shows. It seems to be the sentiment among the leading members of the board that the money ought to be spent for road improvement purposes. When this matter is discussed for final action, the board will probably decide on such a course.

President Coleman, the Board of Trade's new Executive, put in a busy day yesterday trying to find a desirable suite of offices. The present quarters in the Vanderbilt Building are too small, or they will be, with the enlarged business which the board will transact in the near future. The Bureau of Information, which the board has talked about for months past, will become a reality in the new quarters, and there will be additional features of interest to the trade. Mr. Coleman says he will make it a point to be present at the offices every day.

At the next meeting of the Board of Directors, President Coleman will offer two amendments to the constitution, that will undoubtedly be unanimously adopted. One will be that the officers of the board shall be elected by the stockholders, and not by the Directors. The other will provide that the President shall not hold office for more than one year.

Owing to the very large quantity of goods exhibited at the cycle show, not all of them were removed from the Garden until yesterday noon, and by early evening, the vast amphitheatre had resumed its usual appearance. The manner in which the show was handled was a matter of great satisfaction to the members of the Board of Trade, and Manager Sanger has been the recipient of many congratulations.

Saturday's attendance, according to Mr. Sanger, was 20,564, which brings the total for the entire run of the show up to something like 115,000. No event previously held in Madison Square Garden ever attracted so many people.

The Potter Claim Case.

The now celebrated Potter claim case is on the calendar to come up in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn to-day. The proceedings, however, will probably be postponed to enable the witnesses summoned to give their depositions at home. The amount for which Mr. Potter sues is something like $4,000, this sum comprising principal and interest. In 1891 Mr. Potter made a contract with the Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen to conduct for three years the Good Roads Bureau, from which was to be issued a publication called The Good Roads Magazine. Mr. Potter conducted the bureau for two years, when the work was taken out of his hands and the bureau moved to Boston. According to the provisions of the contract, the Executive Committee had no right under the existing circumstances to break its agreement, hence the suit. Last week Mr. Potter had several prominent manufacturers subpoenaed to appear in the Supreme Court in Kings County at 10:30 A. M. to-day. By them he hopes to prove that the Executive Committee did not meet one of its obligations by soliciting help for the magazine from the manufacturers. The object in summoning the manufacturers at this time was to secure their testimony at the smallest possible cost, all of them being in town for the cycle show. When the contract was made between the league and Mr. Potter, it was stipulated that he give up his law practice. This he turned over to his partners for the term of his contract.

Troy Speaks About "Zimmy."

Willis Troy, who knows Zimmerman as well as any man, said yesterday that he did not believe half that has been printed recently about the great racer's career in Australia. It has been said, among other things, that the "Skeeter" had lost his marvelous burst of sepeed, but Mr. Troy smiles at this and says he is only on the threshold of his prime, and that he has a long career ahead of him. "Zimmy" is twenty-six. Peter Berlo is thirty-two, and has been campaigning for years, yet at New-Orleans a few weeks ago he rode a mile faster than any bicyclist ever covered the distance before. This is mentioned as showing that Zimmerman still has plenty of time to race, if he so desires. Medinger, at thirty-eight, was the fastest sprinter in France in 1894, while Dubois, another Frenchman, displayed great speed at thirty-nine. It is thought that Zimmerman will sign a three years' contract with a bicycle house in this city upon his return. This same house made him an offer of $10,000 a year for three years early last season, but the champion refused it.

Hildick Not to Run Again.

President A. Edmund Hildick announced yesterday that he would not stand for re-election at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, which takes place on Friday evening, Feb. 21. Mr. Hildick has held the office for three years, and he feels that some one else ought to have it now. Among those who may become candidates for the place are W. E. Scudder of the Jersey City Club Cyclers, P. Brock of the Catholic Club of Jersey City, and Mr. O'Neil of the Metropolitan Bicycle Club.

Staubach's Mileage Prize.

The mileage medals offered by the Manhattan Bicycle Club for 1895 were won by C. P. Staubach and J. W. Foster, Jr. The records of the contestants for the year have only just been compiled. Staubach gets first prize, his mileage footing up to 10,066. Foster's record for the year was 9,259 miles.

The annual reception of the Metropolitans will be held at the Lexington Opera House on Feb. 6.

The Brooklyns' Arabian Nights.

At the Criterion Theatre, in Brooklyn, to-night the Brooklyn Bicycle Club will present "Arabian Nights," and a large attendance of wheelmen is assured. This is the annual theatrical event of the Brooklyns, and its financial success is assured, every seat in the house having been sold.

American Wheelman's Show Number.

Probably the largest bicycle trade paper ever issued was the show number of The American Wheelman. Besides containing many special articles of high merit and a very complete review of the exhibit, it printed an unprecedented number of "ads," showing the high appreciation in which the manufacturers hold it.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A statistician has figured that there are in the metropolitan district 150 cycling clubs, with a combined membership of 80,000. The annual dues paid for club privileges are $1,900,000. The annual cost for the maintenance of these clubs is about $1,200,000, and the value of the wheels owned by the members is about $8,000,000. The total number of miles ridden by these members is about 35,000,000 every year.

—It is the intention of the New-York Division officers to push the bicycle baggage question to the limit of their power. They desire to have the test decided in this State, and will spare neither pains nor expense to obtain a favorable verdict. Chief Consul Potter says the division will push the matter to the end if it costs $10,000, and the money has to be raised by subscription.

—J. T. Beckwith, the best player in the Kings County Wheelmen's pool tourney, has had to pass several scheduled games recently. About a week ago he was run into while cycling, and his right hand was so badly injured that he has not since been able to use it. He hopes to be able to resume his engagements in the tourney within a fortnight.

—"Sid" Black is not going to England after all. His plans were changed yesterday and now he will take an extended trip through the Southern States and Mexico in the interests of H. A. Lozier & Co.

—"Billy" Martin, the long-distance rider, is doing very well on the path in Australia, he having won several big races, besides a number of minor importance, since the season opened.

TOURISTS WON TWO GAMES.

Outbowled the Atalantas and Take the Lead in the Jersey Tourney.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 27.—Several hundred excited wheelmen gathered about the [illegible] Hall alleys to-night to witness a contest for supremacy between the Tourist Cycle [illegible] "knights of the pin," and the crack [illegible] the Atalanta Wheelmen. The latter came here leaders in the bowling tournament of the New-Jersey Cycling Clubs, and departed after two exciting games, leaving their laurels and the lead in the race to the Tourists. The yell with which the result was greeted by 200 "rooters" when Harry Taylor made it impossible for Count Olozaga to win out in the last jump, could be heard a half-mile away, and the losing team were forced to join in the triumphal march to the clubhouse, where the victory was joyously celebrated.

Bicycles.

NEW BICYCLES, LADIES' or GENT'S.

(Thirty-nine) 39.00 (Thirty-nine)

1,000 second-hand Bicycles—Libertys, Columbias, Ormondes, Royals, etc.—must clear at any price. NONPAREIL CYCLE CO., 10 Barclay St., a few doors west of Broadway.

The initial game saw the Tourists break away in front, owing to the work of Budd and Smith, who started in poor form with successive "ki-yi" escapades, while Lockwood of the Tourists also appeared to be left at the post. Olozaga gave his usual pretty exhibition, "weaving" in a brilliant spare in the second frame which was heartily applauded. Despite his fine work and nervy assistance from Halsey, the Tourists led easily in the fifth frame, when the Atalantas rallied and slowly crept up, only to go down finally when Dunphey, the Irish Count, coming with a rush, made the Tourists' victory certain, they winning out by eighteen pins.

The second game was nip and tuck throughout, the teams running under a five-pin blanket until the fifth frame, when Terbell went to pieces, while Silver Budd was "hot stuff." When Olozaga barked outside the woodpile in the sixth, a groan went up from the benches, and an excited Tourist rooter, executing a war dance, fell over in an involuntary somersault. This gave the Tourist team a winning lead, and though Smith set the crowd wild with a phenomenal spare ricocheting across the alley in what seemed an almost impossible fashion, the die was cast, and the Newark lads beaten, despite some heart-stirring rallies from J. W. Halsey, Robert Young, W. C. Morley, and Charlie Hardtower. These threw away their rabbit feet charmers only when the death-blow came from old reliable Taylor, whose chances for the spare tournament were materially increased by the night's play. The score:

FIRST GAME.

TOURISTS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	ATALANTAS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Drew	2	7	176	Budd	3	2	146
Cowan ...	1	6	153	Halsey	3	4	165
Lockwood ..	1	4	136	Smith	2	3	151
Dunphey ...	4	3	183	Terbell	1	7	158
Taylor	1	8	174	Olozaga ...	4	5	184
Total	9	28	822	Total ..	13	21	804

FRAMES.

Tourists 84 161 229 325 420 492 569 663 747 822
Atalantas 70 144 219 285 363 455 532 634 721 804

Average—Tourists, 164 2-5. Atalantas, 160 4-5.

SECOND GAME.

TOURISTS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	ATLANTAS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Drew	0	7	153	Budd	1	7	162
Cowan	0	4	133	Halsey	2	5	162
Lockwood ..	3	5	168	Smith	1	5	160
Dunphey ...	1	5	147	Terbell	0	8	120
Taylor	1	7	168	Olozaga ...	1	5	150
Total ...	5	28	769	Total ..	5	25	754

FRAMES.

Tourists 75 156 233 302 394 460 541 626 694 769
Atalantas 74 153 233 307 370 435 502 585 699 754

Average—Tourists, 153 4-5; Atlantas, 150 4-5.

Umpire—Mr. Robert Bryson; scorers—Messrs. Robert Young and C. H. Norwood.

YACHTSMEN ARE ANGRY.

Talk of Opposing the Regular Nominees at the New-York Yacht Club.

It looks as though the annual meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, to be held on Thursday, Feb. 13, would not be a love feast. There has been considerable fault finding among the members of the club for several months, and this grumbling has worked up a regular storm, which promises to break next month.

The club seems to be run, according to some members, for the aggrandizement of a few, and these few form a ring and run everything. This ring, it is said, is run by one man, who pulls all the wires and engineers all the schemes. Those who are in this small circle have all the good times that are to be had, and take all the honor that can be gained by officiating at the different functions arranged by the club. It was this ring that caused the Vigilant to have such a hard time in her races last Summer.

Those members of the club who are not in the inner circle are getting very tired of having everything cut and dried for them, and are talking of nominating an opposition ticket. According to the by-laws of the club, the regular ticket must be posted twenty days before the annual meeting, and the names of any other candidates must be on the bulletin board by ten days later. The regular ticket has been posted, and the opposition has until next Monday to post candidates.

A prominent member of the club, talking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, yesterday, said: "Things in the New-York Yacht Club have been very unsatisfactory for a long time. Several of the officers and committeemen have held office for such a long time that they have got to think that they own the club, and run things their own way, and not the way the majority of the members would like. The club has continually been getting in hot water of late, and many yachtsmen think that it is largely due to mismanagement. For this reason a change in the management may be tried, and then we can find out who is at fault. Just what will be done I can't say until our plans are completed, but some one may be surprised next month."

THE BROOKLYN STAKES.

Entries for the Fixtures for the Coming Spring Meeting.

Entries for the several stakes of the Brooklyn Jockey Club which closed on Jan. 15, which have now been received in full, show up in a most gratifying fashion in spite of the racing depression, about which there has been so much talk. The total number received, as compared with the entries of a year ago, are as follows:

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.	1895.	1896.
Brooklyn Handicap..................	30	32
Brookdale Handicap................	26	25
Parkway Handicap..................	27	26
Montauk Handicap..................	..	25
Myrtle Stakes........................	28	24
Seagate Stakes.......................	..	27
Patchogue Stakes....................	..	26
FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.		
Boulevard Stakes....................	30	26
Montague Handicap.................	..	21
Preakness Stakes....................	31	26
Hempstead Handicap...............	..	25
Falcon Stakes........................	30	22
Bayside Stakes.......................	..	26
May Stakes...........................	41	23
FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.		
Amazon Stakes.......................	52	54
Clover Stakes........................	52	51
Roslyn Stakes........................	..	49
Manhanset Stakes...................	..	46
Hanover Stakes......................	59	54
Bedford Stakes.......................	..	46
Seaside Stakes.......................	60	48

AN AMBITIOUS GOLFER.

Fenn of the Palmetto Club Wants to Play the Amateur Champion.

Golf at the Palmetto Club, near Aiken, S. C., appears to be at fever heat this Wnter. Arthur H. Fenn, generally regarded as the ablest player in the South, has been winning fresh laurels during the past few days. He is the Secretary of the club, and met some of our good Northern golfers last year in the Lenox Club tournament. His latest achievement is a victory over the club professional, Mackerell, late of the golf club at Pau, France. After a wonderfully close match, the amateur won by one hole. The Palmetto golfers are now wildly enthusiastic over their star player, and nothing less than a match between Fenn and Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago, the amateur champion of the United States, will satisfy them. Six of the club members have offered to subscribe $100 each to back Fenn against Macdonald. A challenge has been sent to the Chicago golfer.

A few local golfers to whom this fact was mentioned yesterday were inclined to think it very amusing, and were extremely doubtful of Macdonald's accepting the Palmetto challenge. They did not think it likely that Fenn would stand the least possible chance against the amateur champion. Macdonald's reputation has been at the top for years, and our best golfers always give him credit as being their superior. While Fenn is a good player, there are probably a score or more of golfers in this vicinity who could beat him.

MINOR LEAGUES RECOGNIZED.

A Time Limit to be Fixed for the Payment of a Baseball Player.

N. E. Young, the President of the National Baseball League, John T. Brush of Cincinnati, Charles H. Byrne of Brooklyn, and A. H. Soden of Boston, forming the Board of Control of the League, met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to transact business with the minor leagues. Those representing the Eastern League were Charles T. Sheehan of Springfield, W. H. Draper of Providence, Frank Bogart of Buffalo, and P. T. Powers, the President.

The request of John M. Ward to be released by the New-York Club was considered, but Mr. Freedman asked to have the final consideration go over until the meeting of the League to be held Feb. 24, and the board agreed to the postponement.

The representatives of the Eastern League asked that a time limit be fixed for the date of the [illegible] for the exchange or reservation of a [illegible] stated to them that the [illegible] discussed the matter and had [illegible] should be fixed, and it had [illegible] Mr. Young said that, despite the claims of the minor leagues that it lost by reason of the failure of Nation League clubs to occasionally take a man reserved, the amount paid by the National League for the privilege of reserving players in the minor leagues greatly exceeded the sum paid it by the minor leagues for protecting its players. The sum paid for reserving players in minor leagues this season, Mr. Young said, would exceed $18,000.

The claims of several players and clubs were decided. H. P. O'Hagen, the pitcher, claimed by Toronto and New-Haven, was given to New-Haven, that club having first accepted his terms.

At the evening session the following addition was made to Article 6:

"A club making a selection of a player as authorized in the preceding paragraph of this article shall have the right within thirty days of the notification to the Secretary to withdraw from such selection, and, upon notification, the Secretary shall return to the club the amount deposited with him. A club failing to exercise this right within the time shall not be allowed subsequently to withdraw its claim, and immediately on signing the player to a formal contract the Secretary of the board shall remit to the original club receiving the amount to be deposited with him on account of such selection. The selecting club shall within sixty days of its original selection tender the player selected a formal contract, as specified in Paragraph A of this article, and in case of its failure to do so the Secretary shall remit the amount deposited with the club for whom the player was selected."

The board then adjourned until Feb. 24.

THE CARNIVAL OF SPORTS.

Over 400 Entries for the Games on Saturday Evening Next.

Much to the surprise of the officials of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, the entries for the carnival of sports to be held in Madison Square Garden next Saturday night number almost 400. Yesterday they fairly snowed in upon Mr. Sullivan, President of the club, and the handicapper has a gigantic task on hand. Yale will be represented by a dozen good men; Pennsylvania by her crack runners—Orton, the champion, and Oates, a promising young flier. Princeton is also represented, and the meeting will have an intercollegiate coloring to it that is unusual for a club set of games. That the championship runs, the two-mile steeplechase, and the ten-mile run will be scorching events is a certainty. A letter from Holy Cross College, where Conneff is training, says that the little Irishman is in almost perfect shape, while Bean of Boston writes to the same effect, as do the other men who have been training for these races. The interscholastic quarter-mile has brought out the fastest runners of the schools in the metropolitan district, and the result of this race will pretty satisfactorily tell the best young men in the schools at that distance.

Requests for seats should be sent to James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New-York, or Frank W. Sanger, Madison Square Garden. The tickets will be placed on public sale Wednesday.

STARK WON THE TOURNAMENT.

Defeated Each of the Other Contestants for the Billiard Players' Cup.

J. B. Stark last night defeated F. Poggenburg at billiards and is now winner of the amateur billiard tournament, which has been held at Daly's Academy. Stark has won every game in which he has played.

F. Poggenburg, Frank Keeney, and A. F. Gardner are tied for the second, third, and fourth prizes, with six games won. The ties will not be played off, owing to a death in the family of one of the contestants. The first prize in the tournament is a handsome silver cup, presented by Maurice Daly, and the winner also takes the largest share of the $250 sweepstakes contributed by the players. These prizes will be presented at a banquet to be given by Mr. Daly at the Arena to-morrow night.

Fred Oakes and W. A. Barnard were to have played yesterday afternoon, but the game was postponed until this afternoon by mutual consent. The following is the score of the Stark-Poggenburg game:

J. B. Stark (270)—1 0 11 11 5 1 23 4 25 16 2 0 0 0 0 1 6 1 0 0 7 1 0 0 6 23 1 16 3 2 13 2 3 0 11 2 6 2 0 1 1 0 16 1 10 2 14. Total, 270; highest run, 36; average, 5 30-48.

F. Poggenburg (200)—2 1 11 1 6 0 5 8 0 1 1 1 1 0 17 1 0 0 0 0 1 10 4 0 16 2 8 9 3 5 0 1 10 1 0 1 13 0 0 2 2 1 5 0 17 1 0. Total, 163; highest run, 17; average, 3 22-47.

The record of the players follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.
J. B. Stark	9	0
F. Poggenburg	6	3
F. A. Keeney	6	3
A. F. Gardner	6	3
A. Townsend	4	5
Dr. A. C. Miller	4	5
W. A. Barnard	3	5
Dr. H. D. Jennings	3	6
Fred Oakes	2	6
Dr. A. R. Ranney.....................	1	8

CYCLES AND CYCLEMAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—As the result of a meeting held by the travelers of the various firms exhibiting at the cycle show, an organization which will be known as the Cycle Travelers' Association of America has been formed and it already has over 100 members. Its objects are to promote the good fellowship that has existed among the cycle salesmen in the past and to further bring them together. It is purely a social organization. The meeting was held directly after a banquet given at the Hotel Metropole Thursday evening, and it is the intention of the association to hold an annual banquet during the annual cycle show or the National League meets. The officers are: President, R. S. Stillwell of the Newton Rubber Works; Vice President, Howard B. Moses of the Trenton Watch Company; Secretary, G. W. Houk of the Eclipse Bicycle Company; Treasurer, C. L. Hall. The Directors are Messrs. Castle, James Murphy, Raisch, Houk, and Stillwell. The following are among the charter members: W. Herrick, Morgan & Wright; Edwin Oliver, Edwin Oliver & Co.; George R. Bidwell, Spalding-Bidwell Company; W. H. Crosky, W. C. Marion, Indiana Bicycle Company; H. L. Drullard, March, Davis Cycle Co.; Frank Weston, Keating Wheel Works; G. W. Houk, Eclipse Bicycle Company; Henry Goodman, John V. B. Metcalf, Francis P. Kintzing, George F. Kahew, C. H. Wood, E. W. Stuyvesant, A. H. Seemuller, W. F. Atgar, Pope Manufacturing Company; W. C. Anderson, C. Ro— Ely, C. H. E. Griffin, Peerless Manufacturing Company; C. A. Benjamin, Barnes Cycle Company; C. Edward Wood, Syracuse Cycle Company; S. A. Haines, H. E. Walker, W. J. Walker, Eclipse Bicycle Company; J. C. Perreiz, Edward J. Porter, Palmer Tire Manufacturing Company; Robert Lennie, Morgan & Wright; C. G. Minturn Warden, Monarch Cycle Company; William M. Shirley, Palmer Tire Manufacturing Company; L. A. Howe, Sterling Cycle Works; E. J. Willis, Park Row Cycle Company; Robert M. Gay, F. H. Bissell, Edwin Oliver & Co.; F. A. Very, Warwick Cycle Company; L. H. Jackson, Warwick Cycle Company; Paul Grosch, McKee & Harrington; L. S. Stillwell and R. W. Stillwell, F. A. Rowan, Newton Rubber Works; M. F. Wilkinson, Eclipse Bicycle Company; W. H. Kellogg, Ames & Frost Company; Charles J. Iven, Rich & Saeger, and C. L. Raisch, Newton Rubber Works.

—One of the features of the show was the exhibit of the Stanley Bicycle Company. Like many other firms it was unable to secure more than one space, but that space was constantly crowded by mechanics and wheelmen anxious to hear the explanations given by Mr. Lewis of the various special features of the machine. The Stanley factory, at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, is perhaps the most completely equipped in the city, and few bicycles contain as many new features as this wheel. Although this is its first year, nearly its entire output has been contracted for.

—Edouard de Reszke, the renowned basso, was a prominent visitor in the Fowler Cycle Company's booth, at the show last Saturday, and as a result ordered two Fowler wheels for himself and his brother, Jean de Reszke. He also purchased a Fowler home trainer. As these gentlemen are accomplished bicyclists and have purchased and ridden the best wheels of European make, this is a decided compliment to Chicago and the West as manufacturers of high-grade wheels.

—During the big show several dealers in the city remained quietly at home attending to business, and some of them had plenty of it. It was a busy week with the Nonpareil Cycle Company, as it had a big stock of new high-grade wheels, which, in order to dispose of, were offered at a big cut in price. More than one who visited the show went subsequently to the basement of 10 Barclay Street and negotiated with Fred Herbert for a wheel at half the usual price.

—A young man who makes many friends and keeps them is Robert W. Fisk, one of the energetic traveling salesmen of the firm of John McClave & Sons, manufacturers of the Colonial bicycles. Mr. Fisk has had seven years' experience in the bicycle business, and he is making a success in his present venture. He controls a vast trade in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. His home is in Vevay, Ind.

—The Black Manufacturing Company has been in existence only three years, but in that time it has made a reputation for the Tribune bicycle that has seldom been equaled in so short a time by any company. Persons & Grieve, the New-York City agents, have built up a good constituency for this wheel, and their trade is with an exclusive class. They are now far behind their orders.

—If the expensive decoration of wheels grows to be a fad, as is now threatened, some sensational "hold-ups" on the road may be expected. The Cleveland wheel, which has been on exhibition at Tiffany's, was purchased Saturday for $900, and bought not as an ornament, but as a vehicle. Riders of such cycles will be hardly safe on country roads at night.

—Exhibitors from both East and West agreed that the Chicago show was eclipsed by that in Madison Square Garden. The visitors from the Western metropolis had a rare lesson in New-York enterprise when the time came for getting out the wheels. At 1 P. M. yesterday every stand was down and not a wheel or piece of furniture remained.

—The manuufacturers of the Palmer tire have looked up records made by wheelmen in 1895, and claim to have found that 65 per cent. of the records were made on their tires. Considering the number of tire manufacturers, this is very flattering, especially as many of the records were road records made on road tires.

—Kenwoods, Imperials, and Union Crackajacks will be handled in Brooklyn this year by the Alex Schwalbach Cycle Company, opposite the Willink entrance of Prospect Park, in Flatbush Avenue. This new concern will open its doors on Feb. 1 with a large riding school, dressing rooms, &c. The Kenwood will be its leader.

—George D. Hendee's line of wheels, with the D-shaped rear forks, the Silver King and Silver Queen, will be handled locally by George T. Stebbins, at 103 Reade Street, where the Syracuse cycles have hitherto been the only line.

—Papier-maché rims are being successfully used on the [illegible]

RHEUMATISM

A testimonial from Mr. JOHN S. WILLARD, the well-known manufacturer of mirrors at 137 West 23d St.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1895.

Ripley Brom-Lithia Water Co., 159 West 23d St., City.

Gentlemen: The R. B-L. Water was recommended to me some two months since for rheumatism and gout. After trying it a few times I invested in a jug of the water, which I took quite regularly as long as it lasted, but did not get more as I think myself cured. The swelling of the limbs and pain are gone. Should I ever feel the pangs again, you would be the first I should call upon for help, feeling sure I could be cured without any trouble and but little expense. I shall take pleasure in recommending it to any who are suffering as I did.

Wishing that all the world knew of the cure, I am, very truly yours,

JOHN S. WILLARD.

Circulars mailed free. Write or call for same.
A dose is but a wineglassful four times a day.
1 case of 12 quarts will last about 6 weeks.
1 jug of 4 quarts will last about 4 weeks.

Send for circulars. Sample free at Main Depot,
EASTERN R. B.-L. Co., 159 West 23d St.

For sale by all first-class druggists and at our other New-York City Depots: J. Jungmann, 61st St. and 3d Av.; B. G. Kraft, 101 West 125th St.; Hudnut's, 205 and 1,201 Broadway, and A. Ammon, 440 Columbus Av.

STRANGLED AT HER SON'S HOME

MARY PINTE, AN ITALIAN, MURDERED ON STATEN ISLAND.

Her Nineteen-Year-Old Daughter-in-Law Arrested on Suspicion of Having Committed the Crime.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Jan. 27.—Mary Pinte, an old Italian woman, was strangled at the home of her son, Carmine Pinte, on Second Street, near Lafayette Avenue, last evening. Her daughter-in-law, Antoinette Pinte, is locked up at the West Brighton Police Station on a charge of murdering the old woman.

Carmine Pinte keeps a little shoe shop at the place named. He has been there some time, and his reputation in the neighborhood is generally good. He married Antoinette four years ago. He is said to have paid $250 to the girl's father for his wife. She was then fifteen years old, and pretty. She has a child three years old. She is still attractive in appearance.

Pinte's family consisted of his wife and child, his mother, a little grayhaired woman, who is said to be sixty years old, but might, from her appearance, be twenty years older, and two or three male boarders. The two women have never been on good terms. Their quarrels have frequently gotten them into the Justices' courts on counter complaints of assault.

The young woman, her child, and the old woman were alone in the house yesterday afternoon, Pinte having gone to visit friends in Clifton. Antoni Congamelo, one of the boarders, entered the house shortly after 5 o'clock, and started to go into one of the rear rooms on the first floor. Antoinette stopped him and said that the old woman was in her room trying to sleep, and she must not be disturbed.

The girl acted strangely, but Congamelo went up stairs to his room. He says he caught a glimpse of the old woman's bed through a partly open door. She lay beneath the covering and groaned faintly. Nicholi Mulinani, another of the boarders, came in half an hour later, and he, too, was sent up stairs by Antoinette.

The men decided that something was wrong, and came down to the first floor to investigate. They found the doors leading to the rear apartments locked. They finally gained access and found old Mrs. Pinte dead. Instead of notifying the police, they set out to search for Pinte. They returned with him at 10 o'clock. A call was sent by Pinte for Dr. C. W. Townsend, who had attended the family.

When the doctor, who is also a Coroner, arrived at mdnight, he found the old woman almost cold. Upon her breast, neck, and face were great abrasions of the skin, and there were other evidences that her death had not been from natural causes. The police were notified, and, after the Coroner had made some inquiries, Antoinette was arrested and committed by Justice Acker on a charge of murder.

Evidence was found about the house that the women had been fighting. Antoinette's face is scratched in several places. There was so little blood about, and the deep red marks on the old woman's neck were so dry that it was at first thought she had been burned with an iron rod which was found upon the floor near her bed. When examined by daylight to-day, it was found that the marks were simply abrasions of the skin.

The autopsy, which was made by Dr. W. C. Walser, revealed the cause of death to have been asphyxia. A jury was impanelled by Coroner Townsend. The inquest will be held at the New-Brighton village hall, Friday evening.

No statements can be obtained from Pinte or his boarders concerning the affair. The only statement that the accused woman has made was that she had not done anything to hurt her mother-in-law.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S FOOLISH GOVERNOR

His Absurd Statement that the East Is Antagonistic to His State.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

In his message to the Legislature, Gov. Evans of South Carolina, speaking of the South Carolina exhibit at the Atlanta exposition, said he had directed the exhibit to be shipped to Chicago with the hope that it would be the nucleus of a greater exhibit of the State's resources. In this connection he said: "Efforts have been made to obtain our exhibit to be placed in Philadelphia and New-York, but I can see no good results to come from this course. The interest of that section is so antagonistic to ours, and their greed for bonds is so great, that I fear we could expect nothing save financial bondage."

This is a remarkable statement. It is all the more remarkable as it comes from one whose public utterances ought to have great weight with the people of South Carolina. In what respect is the interest of the section which includes New-York and Philadelphia more antagonistic to the interest of South Carolina than is the section which includes Chicago? Gov. Evans makes a sweeping assertion, but he advances no facts or arguments to sustain it.

He calls attention to the rapid increase in South Carolina's cotton manufacturing interests. Who is furnishing the money to build these factories, the people of the East, or the people of the West? Have capitalists of Chicago or any other Western city ever invested any considerable amount of money in South Carolina, or do they indicate a purpose of doing so? If the Governor should answer these questions fairly the people of his State would begin to wonder what he meant by his statement that the interest of the East is antagonistic to the interest of South Carolina.

Who took the bonds of South Carolina when she refunded her debt, Western capitalists, or Eastern capitalists? They were taken in the East, and that, too, at a much better price than South Carolina capitalists would pay for them.

It may be that the Eastern capitalists are, as the Governor says, greedy for bonds, but did Western capitalists offer a better price, or, in fact, any price for the South Carolina bonds when they were placed on the market? It was the confidence that Eastern capitalists had in South Carolina's integrity that enabled her officials to float her bonds at all—or, at least, at a price that was not ruinous.

Where does South Carolina find a market for the products of her farms and factories? In Chicago and the West? We do not think so. Her market is in the East, and it is likely to continue to be there. On what ground, then, does Gov. Evans base his assertion that the interest of the East is antagonistic to that of South Carolina, while the interest of the West is in harmony with it? It seems to us that he ought to have some basis for his assertion.

Does he think the capitalists of the West would be any less greedy for bonds if they had money to invest that way than are the capitalists of the East? If he does he is much less acquainted with the ways of the world than he is generally thought to be. In support of a cotton exposition in Chicago the idea has been thrown out that Chicago will put money in cotton manufacturing plants in the South with the hope of having the handling and distributing of the product of the Southern mills. In the first place Chicago is a borrower, and not a lender, and her people have very little money to invest away from home. And if they had surplus capital they would likely put it into cotton mills in and around Chicago, if they invested in cotton mills at all. Indeed, in one of the recent meetings at which the proposed cotton exposition in Chicago was discussed, the talk was to the effect that an effort should be made to cover the prairies adjacent to Chicago with cotton mills.

The truth is, the business relations of South Carolina are with the East and not with the West, and they will continue to be as long as her railroads lead to the East and her ports are connected with the Eastern ports by steamships and sailing vessels. There may be politics in Gov. Evans's suggestion about South Carolina's interest, but there is no business or statesmanship in it.

ORIGIN OF POPULAR PHRASES

WHENCE COME THE CATCHWORDS THAT EVERYBODY USES.

We Have Taken Some from the English and Invented or Adopted Very Many Ourselves—Examples.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Mention has been recently made of the disputed origin of the word "teetotal," claimed by two inventors, one living in England and the other in America, and each of whom may have hit upon the word independently and for the different reasons assigned. To curious-minded persons who like to know the whys, whens, and wherefores of everything the origin of popular catchwords and figures of speech is an interesting subject.

The word "machine," as we use it politically, is another which, like "teetotal," is of doubtful parentage. In the days of the old volunteer fire companies, which in large cities were potent factors in local politics, the phrase "to run with the machine" came into common use, and it meant that a man so spoken of was identified with the political coterie of the fire company with which he trained. The famous Boss Tweed began his career in New-York "running with the machine" as a volunteer fireman. Yet the term as we now employ it was used in England long before. The Duke of Wellington, in a letter to a friend in 1845 deploring the increasing influence of popular agitation on the action of the Houses of Parliament, said: "Such is the operation of the machine as now established that no individual, be his character, conduct in antecedent circumstances, and his abilities what they may, can have any personal influence in general." We may have derived our term "the machine" from our old volunteer fire company days, but in the England of Wellington's time there were no fire companies exerting any political influence.

That much overworked word "crank" gained universal vogue in connection with Guiteau's assassination of President Garfield, but it was long before that applied by the late Don Piatt, who claimed to be its inventor, to Horace Greeley—the purpose of it being to liken the famous editor to the crank of a hand organ, which is forever grinding out the same old tunes. The word, as we have now come to apply it, means much more and worse; it implies a condition of mind verging upon insanity, and this has given rise to the erroneous notion that it has its origin in the German word "krank." The word "Dago," now commonly applied to Italians all over the country, came originally from Louisiana, where it at first referred only to people of Spanish origin, but was later applied to Italians and Portuguese as well. The word is a corruption of "Diego," (James,) which is a common Spanish name, San Diego being the patron saint of the Spaniards.

Another word of incessant employment in American speech is "dude," with its feminine complement "dudine." This may have come to us from the old English word for clothes—"duds," in earlier times spelled "dudes." Thackeray writes of one of his characters: "Her dresses were wonderful, her bonnets marvelous. Few women could boast such dudes." Shakespeare, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," writes of a "bucke of dudes"—meaning a basketful of clothes ready for washing. Its present-day literary currency dates from February, 1876, when the word appeared in Putnam's Magazine. But a famous New-York clubman, Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, claims the credit of first starting it as a popular term of contempt or ridicule for an overdressed person. He claims that a youth of this type, who passed by the Union Club window with a mincing step, provoked himself and another clubman to hum together an accompaniment to the youth's walk, thus: "Du da, de, du du, du de," and that he remarked, "Good enough. Dude is the proper name for it," and that thus the word was born.

The words "jingo" and "jingoism," just now at the end of everybody's tongue and pen, are also of disputed derivation. We all know about the English music hall song which set the word going with a new meaning in 1877, but the original coinage of the term "By jingo!" is quite doubtful. In the Basque language the word jingo means God, and it is widely believed that "By jingo!" was a form of oath with which the Basque sailors familiarized the English sailors, and, through them, all English-speaking people. But others believe the word is a corruption of St. Gingoulph. It is one of the oddities of popular wordmaking that the term "jingoism," as now used, is a complete travesty of the sentiment of the song from which it was taken. A jingo, either in England or America, is now set down as a man spoiling for a fight, eager for war at any cost. But the original music hall song, with the jingo chorus, expressed exactly the opposite sentiment—a desire for peace. It began with "We don't want to fight," and its fiercest war note was struck in the declaration that if they had to do what they would rather not, they had plenty of men, ships, and money.

"John Bull," the mythical personage supposed to represent the English people, and now figuring largely in our editorial writing and in cartoons, was the invention of Dr. Arbuthnot, in one of his satirical sketches ridiculing the great Duke of Marlborough. In the opinion of Dr. Johnson, Arbuthnot was "the first man among the eminent writers in Queen Anne's time." He drew John Bull as the typical Englishman—a stout, red-faced, old farmer, far too corpulent for comfort, choleric, but withal an honest and well meaning fellow. He clothed him in leather breeches and top boots, put a stout oaken cudgel in his hand, and a bulldog at his heels, and so set him up for all time to serve as the representative Englishman. He may have been not so bad a caricature in the days of Queen Anne. But to-day certainly there is much force in Leslie Stephens's remark that "he completely hides the Englishman of real life." The average Englishman of 1896 is physically no stouter certainly than, probably not so stout as, the average American; and the stout cudgel and the bulldog are no longer apt symbols of the modern Britisher's disposition. He has lost the excessive pugnacity of his forefathers, and, as we have lately seen, is above all anxious to keep the peace with his Uncle Samuel.

Speaking of "Uncle Sam" and "Brother Jonathan," whose names are being freely used, too, in the passing international flurry, there is no doubt about their origin. When Gen. Washington went to Massachusetts to take command of the Revolutionary Army he found a great lack of ammunition and other supplies. He turned for aid to Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, and got it, and in many emergencies of that period he used the phrase, "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." The expression became nationally current, and it stands as the American parallel to "John Bull." Uncle Sam was not invented until the war of 1812. Two inspectors of war supplies at Troy, N. Y., were named Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson. A workman in their employ was marking a lot of casks received from one Elbert Anderson, a New-York contractor, and which were thus stamped: "E. A.—U. S." A bystander asked the workman what these marks meant, and he replied that they probably meant "Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam," alluding to Inspector Samuel Wilson, who was locally called "Uncle Sam." Thus the initials of the United States were transformed by a local joke into a National sobriquet, which will doubtless last as long as our Republic.

But who first undertook to give the portrait of "Uncle Sam" or "Brother Jonathan" as a long, lean, slab-sided, lantern-jawed individual, is not known. Whoever he was, he libeled us. There is strong reason for believing that the average American of to-day is heavier in the scales, broader between the shoulders, deeper in the chest, and of more generous waist girth than any of his civilized contemporaries.

DR. CONRAD.
SPECIALIST.
DISEASES OF WOMEN.
PRIVATE SANITARIUM, [illegible]

RETALIATION IS IN FAVOR

The House Supports the Husted Insurance Bill.

EFFORTS AT AMENDMENT DEFEATED

An Animated Debate over the Advisability of Permitting the Superintendent to Bar Foreign Companies from the State.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—In the House to-night the Husted bill, granting to the Superintendent of Insurance power to enforce reciprocity in dealing with foreign insurance companies, was called up on second reading.

Mr. Robbins moved to strike out the enacting clause.

A speech favoring the passage of the bill was made by Mr. Husted. The bill was, he said, a joint one. It allowed the Insurance Superintendent to deal with foreign companies in the same manner as foreign powers dealt with New-York State companies.

Mr. Robbins thought the bill was too sweeping. It was also too extreme, as it compelled the Insurance Superintendent to cancel the privilege of foreign companies to do business. An amendment was then offered by Mr. Robbins, making it discretionary with the Superintendent to cancel the licences of foreign companies to do business in this State.

Mr. Armstrong opposed the bill. It placed too much power in the hands of one man.

The opinion of Mr. Armstrong was attacked by Mr. T. F. Donnelly. It was about time that this State should take some steps to protect her interests against the action of foreign countries, especially Prussia. That country had issued a mandate which banished an American insurance company.

Mr. Butts said that the State companies in question had not evaded the laws of Prussia. The State should stand up for its own companies. What was just in Prussia was just here, and reciprocity was right. Mr. Butts hoped that Mr. Robbins would withdraw his amendment.

A speech favoring the bill was made by Mr. Hobbie. Any certificate issued by the State of New-York should be sufficient to satisfy any foreign power.

The desire, Mr. Robbins said, was to get the bill into legal form. The matter should be left with the judgment of the Insurance Superintendent. If the Insurance Superintendent passed against any one company, under the bill, the Superintendent would be compelled, in the present form of the bill, to pass with disfavor upon all companies of that particular foreign country.

The bill did not affect policies already issued in foreign companies, said Mr. Husted. He was sure of this.

Mr. Husted's assurance did not make it so, retorted Mr. Robbins.

He had great respect for Mr. Robbins's opinion, said Mr. Husted, but in this case he was wrong. The amendment would kill the real reciprocity idea of the bill.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Armstrong prohibiting the Superintendent of Insurance from passing with disfavor upon any company, a similar one of which has not been refused recognition in a foreign country.

Mr. Green favored the amendment of Mr. Robbins. He could not see how the amendment would harm the bill.

The amendment, Mr. Husted claimed, would destroy the intent of the bill. No one opposed it except the foreign insurance companies.

The vote was taken upon the amendment of Mr. Armstrong, which the Chair stated was an amendment to the Robbins amendment as first offered.

Mr. Robbins took objection to this, and stated that Mr. Armstrong's amendment was one to the bill, and not to his amendment.

The Speaker, Mr. Stanchfield, in the chair, stated that Mr. Robbins was mistaken, and ordered the roll call upon "Mr. Armstrong's amendment to Mr. Robbins's amendment."

The Armstrong amendment was lost by a vote of 89 to 32.

Mr. Robbins's amendment making action by the Insurance Superintendent discretionary and not mandatory was voted upon and lost by a vote of 67 to 47. The bill was then advanced to third reading.

Bills prohibiting railroading on the following streets in Brooklyn, without the consent of property owners, were advanced to third reading: Woodbine, New-York Avenue, Dean Street, Willoughby, and Kosciusko Streets. These bills were passed:

Mr. Audett—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure to allow the Kings County Judges to appoint two stenographers and two confidential clerks.

Mr. Hill—Providing for the appointment of a special Deputy County Clerk to take charge of the court records in New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo.

Mr. Guider—Authorizing the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge to make the roadway of the structure free to bicycle riders.

Mr. Carlisle—Transferring Westchester County records to the custody of the Register of New-York County.

Mr. Butts of New-York offered a resolution urging upon Congress to pass a bill to purchase the Island of Cuba, and then to bring about peace negotiations between Spain and the United States.

Mr. Butts spoke for the resolution. He thought a favorable consideration of the resolution would have the effect of sparing the shedding of precious blood.

Upon motion of Mr. O'Grady the resolution went over, under the rules, and was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Eldridge offered his resolution, offered but not accepted at last Monday night's session, providing for a committee to investigate as to the advisability of establishing State grain elevators at New-York and Buffalo. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Trustees for Brooklyn Inebriates' Home—Fees of Jurors.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-night was one by Mr. Wieman, naming as a Board of Trustees for the Inebriates' Home of Kings County the Rev. Lyman Abbott, Alfred T. White, George E. Fowler, M. D., James Hardie, Homer L. Bartlett, M. D., Robert Gair, Victor A. Robertson, M. D., Michael Finnegan, John H. O'Rourke, James Davis, James A. Walsh, Henry Joseph, Augustus C. Fischer, Eben G. Begg, John Lefferts, and the Mayor, Controller, and Treasurer of Brooklyn. Other bills introduced in the Senate were:

Mr. Brackett—Increasing the compensation of trial jurors to $2.50 a day, from $2 a day; also amending Sec. 214 of the Code of Civil Procedure; also allowing Sheriffs 50 cents fee for summoning each trial juror.

Mr. Wieman—Appropriating $15,000 for the Adjutant General to equip Troop C with arms and uniforms.

Mr. Wieman—Increasing the appropriation for repairing the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, from $100,000 to $250,000.

Mr. Mullin—Appropriating $68,800 for the changes in the Senate and Assembly Chambers, and for deficiency in last year's appropriation for care, lights, labor, and other expenses of the State Department of Public Buildings.

Mr. Higbie—Reorganizing, regulating, and providing for the maintenance of a police department in Richmond County. The bill provides that the present police force shall be reappointed and a bi-partisan police board of two members shall be appointed by the County Judge, Sheriff, Treasurer, County Clerk, and District Attorney of the county.

Senator McCarren—Exempting clerks in colleges and academies from jury duty.

Mr. Ellsworth—Amending the Niagara River Tunnel Company Incorporation act by allowing the construction of a public highway in the tunnel, (same as Assemblyman Warner's bill.)

Mr. McCarren—Authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to widen Kent Avenue between South Eighth Street and Broadway.

Mr. Wieman—Providing that the Inspector of repairs, alterations, and improvements of public buildings in Kings County, last appointed, shall hold office for five years at a salary of $3,000 a year.

In the House bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. O'Grady—Appropriating $6,000 to equip the quarantine boat Ripple with disinfecting apparatus.

Mr. Nixon—Prohibiting the unauthorized wearing of the badge of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. Hoffman—Providing that New-York City Police Board shall give policemen time to vote.

Mr. Butts—Giving the Commissioner of Street Incumbrances in the annexed district power to remove incumbrances on the streets in that section.

Mr. Carlisle—To encourage suburban communities and to compel the issuance of family trip tickets by certain railroads.

Mr. J. N. Stewart—Fixing the price of gas in Yonkers at $1.25 a thousand feet.

Mr. Nixon—Providing that the personal estate of corporations shall be assessed in the town or ward where situated.

Mr. Nixon—A general amendment to the school law prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission.

Mr. A. C. Wilson—The bill of last year providing for the establishment of public employment bureaus under the supervision of the State Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Mr. Kempner—Prohibiting the appointment of a salaried city or county official as a referee.

Mr. McKeon—Ordering the removal of elevated railroad structures on Adams Street between High and Sands Streets, and on Sands Street between Adams and Washington Streets in Brooklyn, not now used for railroad purposes.

Mr. Armstrong—Prohibiting the use of soft or bituminous coal in the public institutions in any city of over 50,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Saunders—Amending the mileage book law of last year so as to prevent railroad companies from evading its provisions.

Mr. Everett Brown—Providing that the salaries of Excise Commissioners in cities of 140,000 inhabitants and upward, shall not be less than $1,500 per annum.

These bills were referred and ordered printed.

MR. STANCHFIELD'S LITTLE JOKE.

Stops House Business for a Republican Conference.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—During the third reading of the bills in the Assembly Chamber this evening the minority leader, Stanchfield, was in the chair.

In the centre aisle, with their heads close together and in deep conference, were Speaker Fish, Majority Leader O'Grady, and Ashley W. Cole, Private Secretary of the Governor.

As the Clerk was in the midst of a roll call Mr. Stanchfield suddenly rapped sharply with the gavel and said:

"The Chair will not allow the business of the House to proceed until the Republican caucus in the centre of the chamber is completed."

A hearty laugh broke from the members, but the three prominent Republicans scrambled for seats.

LITTLE BETTER THAN A FARCE.

The Greater New-York Hearing Has Enlightened No One.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Some of the members of the committee which has been hearing arguments on Greater New-York of late regard the results of the work up to date as little better than a farce. Senator Lexow, Chairman of the sub-committee, was not in the Senate to-night, and in his absence no one pretends to say whether the programme has been changed by the hearings or not. It is pretty certain it has not.

Senator Brush, the Brooklyn member of the committee, who heads the anti-consolidationists, said he thought the committee took about the same view of the situation now that it did before it went to Brooklyn.

"The committee doesn't know much more about it now than it did then," he said. "It has listened to speeches which go to show that there are some who favor consolidation and some who are opposed to it. That has been known all the time. The committee heard arguments on no other question. It is impossible to learn much as to the real sentiments of the people in this way. The only way to find out whether Brooklyn wants union is to take a vote of the people on the question. If the scheme is to be put through regardless of what Brooklyn thinks then there is no use in hearing arguments from Brooklyn on either side. If the wishes of Brooklyn are to be taken into consideration at all the people should be allowed to express themselves in the only possible way, by another vote."

Opposed to Consolidation.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club, met last evening in the Johnston Building, Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, without expressing any opinion in favor or adverse to the consolidation of Brooklyn with New-York, this club is strongly opposed to the passage of any charter or other legislation consolidating the two cities which shall not be subject to ratification by the voters of Brooklyn,

Resolved, That, copies of the above resolution be forwarded to his Excellency, Levi P. Morton, Governor of the State of New-York; to each Senator and member of the General Assembly, and to the press.

Speeches were also made upon other topics interesting to the members.

Little Done by the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The Senate transacted very little business at its session to-night. The report of the Committee on Rules was not presented, as a meeting will be held to-morrow to permit Senator Cantor to be heard. Senator Ellsworth said few changes would be made.

Several bills of no general interest were passed, a large number were introduced, and a few were reported favorably.

Gov. Morton sent in the nomination of Andrew T. France of Edgewater, Oneida County, to be manager of the Craig Colony.

Extending the Bi-Partisan Idea.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The bi-partisan plan of police control seems to be gaining in favor. Senator Tibbits to-night introduced a bill for a bi-partisan police commission for the town of Greenbush, Rensselaer County. The importance of the matter can readily be judged from the fact that the bill also provides for increasing the police from four to six members.

Manhattan Hospital Bill Received.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The Manhattan State Hospital bill and the bill authorizing New-York City to issue $1,500,000 in bonds to pay back taxes on account of the State care of insane law, have been received here, approved by Mayor Strong, and have been sent to the Governor for Executive action.

THE SOURCES OF IVORY

Indiscriminate Slaughter Threatens to Destroy a Once Great Trade.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

The fear is often expressed that the ever-increasing demand for ivory in Europe will in an appreciable number of years result in the practical extermination of the elephant, unless some means are taken by those chiefly interested to regulate the business. The figures of the import of ivory into the principal European ports for 1895 are now available, and show that there is a slight increase in the quantity imported in recent years. In 1890 the total was 591,000 kilograms, and for each year since there has been a smaller quantity, until last year, when the imports rose to 614,000 kilograms.

The three principal centres of the ivory trade—in fact, the only centres of the trade in Europe—are London, Liverpool, and Antwerp, and of late years Antwerp has been making great strides in advance, until it is near treading closely on the heels of London, which still remains, however, the principal emporium for the trade. The quantity sold in London at the quarterly sales during 1895 was 344,000 kilograms, while at Antwerp 272,000 kilograms were disposed of, and at Liverpool 57,000 kilograms.

It is interesting to note that the Congo Basin last year supplied more than half of the whole of the ivory brought to Europe. In 1894 the quantity brought from the Congo was 232,000 kilograms, in 1895 it was 340,000 kilograms, and of this large quantity no less than 206,846 kilograms was consigned to Europe by the Congo Free State, a most striking illustration of the extent to which the Free State has become a monopolist in the principal article exported from its territory. No doubt some of the ivory obtained in the Soudan, which formerly reached the European markets through Egypt, now comes by way of the Congo, and a considerable quantity is brought to ports on the Mediterranean from Wadai and Darfur from the same source.

The only other important dealers in ivory in the Congo Basin who may be said to be commercial rivals to the Free State are the Belgian Society of the Upper Congo, which exported 74,736 kilograms during the year, and the Antwerp Congo Society, which exported 21,920 kilograms. The Anglo-Belgian Rubber Company was responsible for no more than 3,663 kilograms, so that it is not too much to say that the Free State has a practical monopoly of the trade, except on the upper river—a fact which is not, perhaps, entirely unconnected with the action of Capt. Lothaire in hanging Mr. Stokes, who was unquestionably the Free State's most formidable commercial rival in Central Africa.

No Visiting Lighthouses on Sunday.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The latch strings of the lighthouses will no longer hang out at all hours, instructions having been received by the keepers from the department not to admit visitors except on certain days—Tuesday and Friday at present, so The Rockland Opinion is informed. This rule has been adopted to guard against unreasonable interruptions, and is designed especially to put a stop to visiting on Sunday, which has been a favorite day for excursionists and idlers to make their calls. Hereafter visitors must select some other day.

DENIED BY THE SHERIFF

Answer of Mr. Tamsen Filed with the Governor Yesterday.

DECLARES HE HAS DONE NO WRONG

The Indictment Found Against Him in New-York City, the Official Claims, Will Not Be Pressed.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Frank H. Platt, of the firm of Tracy, McFarlane, Boardman and Platt, to-day filed with Gov. Morton the answer prepared by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy to the charges filed with the Governor in November last by Henry Grasse and other citizens of New-York City against Sheriff Tamsen of New-York County.

The answer is a general denial, and the charges are discussed in detail on the same lines as at the trial of the Sheriff on the indictment found against him on practically the same charges.

In his answer Sheriff Tamsen reviews the appointment of Henry F. Raabe and James P. Archibald as Wardens of Ludlow Street Jail, and states that so far as he could learn there was not any degree of doubt at the time of the appointments as to their capacity or their business ability and general intelligence.

Referring to the escape of the three Post Office robbers, Killoran, Allen, and Russell, from the jail, he states that they were in the custody of the United States Marshal, who was allowed to place them in the confines of the jail, and who was to be responsible for their safe-keeping, and not the Sheriff.

The Sheriff says it is not true that he has failed to exercise the duties of his office with diligence and care. He claims that he has exercised a safe supervision over the jail and prison to the best of his ability. He states that the charges are the same as those on which an indictment was found against him; that he was tried but not convicted on this indictment, and that if Gov. Morton will communicate with District Attorney Fellows of New-York he will undoubtedly learn that the indictment will not be further pressed.

Regarding the charge that the Sheriff had failed to properly summon jurors, he shows that in nearly all cases where complaints were made the persons to be summoned either resided outside the State or were unknown at their last given place of residence.

In answering the charge of exacting unlawful auctioneers' fees, the only charge which the court did not pass upon, Sheriff Tamsen, in his answer, says:

It is not true that I have at divers times, or at any time, wrongfully and unlawfully charged, exacted, or received from various or any persons excessive fees, allowances, or payments for the performance of any duties of my office, by myself, agents, deputies, or servants.

Under the present law the Sheriff of this county does not receive for himself, nor has he any interest in, any fees, allowances, or payments made at the office. At the beginning of my term the entire fee bill was carefully made up and submitted to the Controller, to whom the Sheriff accounts for all the sums coming into the office. That fee bill was submitted by him to the Counsel of the Corporation, with whose approval the same was adopted for the guidance of all persons in the office, especially the Auditor.

It is not true that in January and February, or at any other time, I employed or caused to be employed, in violation of the law or otherwise an auctioneer who was a person disqualified by law from acting as an auctioneer. From representations made to me before I took office I feared that improper practices at sales of goods under process of the Sheriff were not uncommon. At the suggestion of others four persons, in each of whom I had confidence, formed a partnership as auctioneers, especially for the conduct of Sheriff's sales.

This firm of auctioneers, for a brief time, it seems, employed as a crier August Schwab, who had been a licensed auctioneer for nearly twenty years, and who had handed in an application for the customary renewal of his license. This license was refused by the preceding Mayor upon grounds not affecting either the honesty or the capacity or even the fitness of Mr. Schwab. When the matter was brought to my attention I spoke to the auctioneers, and Mr. Schwab was no longer employed. Thereafter, however, Mr. Schwab was given a license by the present Mayor.

There was long, as I am informed, a dispute as to the propriety of employing auctioneers upon Sheriff's sales and of the commission to be paid to them. In Chapter 523 of the Laws of 1890, the "act in relation to the office of Sheriff of the City and County of New-York," provision was made for the sale of property through auctioneers, and the Sheriff was therein authorized and directed to withhold from the proceeds of the sale a sum sufficient to compensate the auctioneers, adding that "in no case shall such auctioneer's fee exceed the customary market rate of auctioneers' fees for similar services."

It was the intention, as I have been informed by the framers of that statute, to do away with all dispute by substituting a new provision for the provision of an act of 1817, usually deemed obsolete, and the statute was so accepted until very recently. This construction of the act of 1890 was adopted repeatedly by Judges of the courts in this city, including, as I am informed, four Justices of the Supreme Court. It has been held otherwise, however, by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court before whom the point was brought last Autumn. The fee charged during the years 1890 to 1894 and since, and so allowed by the courts, was 5 per cent., which is generally admitted to be below "the customary market rate of auctioneers' fees for similar services."

As a matter of fact, however, I have never allowed the auctioneers to receive any compensation for sales of this character until after the bill had first been taxed by the proper authority or received the written approval of the attorney in interest. There was such approval in each of the cases set forth in the complaint.

The new arrangement for the conduct of Sheriff's sales has proved alike successful and advantageous. I have personally attended a number of them and scrutinized all the accounts of the auctioneers. I have forbidden anybody connected with the office, excepting the deputies or assistants directly concerned with the specific process, to attend such sales, and I have also forbidden the taking from parties or others directions in any wise likely to restrict bidders or diminish the prices realized. I have also caused advertisements to be made in the ways most reasonably likely to receive the attention of buyers, having reference to the kinds of goods and the localities of the sales. The results have been of advantage to both debtor and creditor.

For the best possible performance and discharge of the multifarious duties, functions, and acts imposed upon and incident to the Shrievalty I have used as best I could all the offices, buildings, and appliances furnished by the city; I have duly and promptly appointed and employed all the officers and persons for whose appointment or employment provision has been made by law, and as to such appointment and employment I have exercised great care and diligence, and I have bestowed in the performance of my official duties even greater attention and prudence than I bestow in acting upon my own concerns.

I therefore respectfully ask your Excellency to dismiss the charge of the petitioners.

The Governor will look over Sheriff Tamsen's answer, and will determine later what action he will take. He can either appoint a Supreme Court Judge or a special commissioner to take further testimony.

SAYS THE SHOOTING WAS ACCIDENTAL

Henry Lyons, Who Wounded His Mother, Comes Home and Is Arrested.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 27.—Henry Lyons, the boy who shot his mother, Mary E. Lyons, returned to his home, 71 Hudson Boulevard, late last night. At 1 o'clock this morning, his uncle, Simon Sterling, took him to the Third Precinct Station House, on the Heights, and he was placed in charge of Matron Wyatt. The boy said that the shooting was accidental. He had taken the pistol from the closet, he said, to clean it. He supposed that it contained only blank cartridges, and when his mother scolded him for not going to Sunday school he pointed the pistol at her and said that he would shoot her. She became frightened, he said, and struck the pistol with a broom handle, causing it to explode.

When he saw her fall he became frightened and ran away. He spent the evening on the meadows with some boys, one of whom gave him an old hat and coat. They built a fire to keep them warm. When the other boys went home he wandered about, and finally went to a shoemaker near where he lived and was told that his mother was not dead. Then he went home. He was held on a charge of felonious assault.

He was taken, later in the day, to see his mother at the hospital. She admitted that the boy had given a correct account of the shooting, though she was not positive that she had hit the pistol with the broom-handle. She said she raised the broom as a sort of shield, but did not remember hitting the pistol with it. She kissed the boy and forgave him. The surgeons have not yet found the bullet. They consider the woman's chances for recovery good.

Mrs. Lyons's husband was killed by a railroad train at a crossing near his home, while going to work one morning five years ago, and two years ago her eldest son was killed at the same crossing.

"THE SIN OF SCHISM."

Lecture by Prof. E. B. Andrews of Brown—A Union of All Religious Sects Under One Head Would Be Beneficial.

Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown University lectured in Adams Hall of the Union Theological Seminary last evening, on "The Sin of Schism."

On the platform with the speaker were President Seth Low of Columbia College, Archdeacon Tiffany, Prof. Charles Briggs, and President Thomas Hastings of the seminary.

Prof. Andrews said:

"Denomination is a modern conception. The word does not occur in the New Testament. In the sacred oracles "chuch" is the great idea. Jesus Christ declared that he would found a church, and that the powers of hell should not prevail against it. In the New Testament the Church is no mere assemblage of churches, as if the local church were primary, and the Church in the general sense, secondary. The oulation is precisely the reverse."

Before the Reformation there were sects, but most of these, if not all, had the consciousness of sects, manifesting their respect for the principle of unity by contending for the title of orthodoxy. Each thought itself right, and would put down the rest. There was not the toleration and wishes for success among them that we now see among the Methodists and Presbyterians.

Catholics in general do not like to recognize Christians who are not of their Church, though, to their credit, be it said, they rarely deny that such exist.

It is the great vice of denominationalism that it tends to lapse into sectarianism and to ignore the Church's unity, thereby leading to the sin of schism. This is the characteristic guilt of the ultra-Protestant world to-day; of Baptists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and Methodists.

We have a sharp sense of denomination, but almost no sense of Church. The ordinary denominationalist now has no feeling for the old Catholic Church. Usually he hates and despises it. He remembers that it bred Leo X., but forgets that it raised up Luther, Calvin, and Knox.

Prof. Andrews extolled the benefits which would be derived if all sects and denominations would unite under one great head and cease airing denominational differences.

TROUBLE IN A BAYONNE CHURCH

St. Paul's Has No Minister and Has Not Pensioned Its Former Pastor.

BAYONNE, N. J., Jan. 27.—The Rev. Frederick W. Holls, who was retired against his wishes from the pastorate of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church of Bayonne, with the promise of a pension, will remove to Buffalo, N. Y., within a few weeks. His former church, which he served fourteen years, has neglected to determine the amount of the pension or make any payment on account since his regular salary ceased last November.

Mr. Holls, according to his wife, has practically given up hope of receiving the promised pension. He has been in the ministry forty-five years, and is about seventy years old. The President of the Missouri General Synod of his Church promised to give him the first call. While four of the aged pastor's sons are clergymen, one lives in Buffalo and two near by.

St. Paul's Church continues in a turbulent and divided condition resulting from the retirement of Mr. Holls. Public opinion and the General Synod support the deposed pastor. The church is in good financial condition, although six members have resigned. Others threaten to adopt the same course unless the pension promised is voted and paid.

A call to the pastorate extended Jan. 12 to the Rev. Otto Selker, assistant pastor of St. Matthew's German Evangelical Church of Broome Street, New-York City, remains unaccepted. The recipient writes he must consult his congregation before replying finally.

Prof. H. A. Aubke, who has conducted the church schools during the past six years with marked success, recently received an offer to accept a similar position in St. Matthew's German Evangelical Church of Allegheny, Pa. St. Paul's Church held a business meeting yesterday and discussed the situation. The decision was unanimous in favor of keeping Prof. Aubke in Bayonne, although the offer from Allegheny carried much better prospects and higher salary. Prof. Aubke says he will abide by the decision and remain here.

GAMES IN AN ARMORY

Large Fields and Good Sport at a Brooklyn Meeting.

The National Athletic Club and Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment held a very successful indoor athletic meeting in Brooklyn last night. The fair admirers of the "sojers" gathered in good force, and when the pistol cracked for the first event, the spacious armory was crowded with Brooklyn's fairest lassies. In some of the events the competition was good, but the management was so poor that a general state of chaos reigned all through the programme.

Sixty-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—E. Howard, Bay Ridge A. C., (9 feet,) first; A. Swords, Brooklyn H. S., (10 feet,) second. Time, 0:06 4-5. Second Heat—L. S. Herrick, H. S. A. C., (12 feet,) first; G. J. Patrick, New York City, (12 feet,) second. Time, 0:07. Third Heat—A. E. Shoeder, New-York City, (5 feet,) first; E. Goetting, Brooklyn H. S., (10 feet,) second. Time, 0:07. Fourth Heat—F. Flones, (10 feet,) first; P. A. Sayles, (12 feet,) second. Time, 0:07. Fifth Heat—C. Brown, C. G. S. A. A., (9 feet,) first; J. G. Conlon, W. Barth A. C., (7 feet,) second. Time, 0:06 4-5. Sixth Heat—W. Weidman, St. George A. C., (10 feet,) first; C. Bowe, W. Barth A. C., (11 feet,) second. Time, 0:07. Seventh Heat—H. Bjorkwall, (5 feet,) first; J. J. Rader, Xavier A. A., (11 feet,) second. Time, 0:07. Eighth Heat—M. P. Halpin, N. Y. A. C., (4 feet,) first; W. S. O'Brien, W. Barth A. C., (13 feet,) second. Time, 0:07. Ninth Heat—J. F. Rinn, Pastime A. C., (2 feet,) first; J. McIntyre, W. Barth A. C., (8 feet,) second. Time, 0:07. Tenth Heat—J. Ward, National A. C., (11 feet,) first; W. Dreycott, New-York City, (13 feet,) second. Time, 0:07. Eleventh Heat—B. Sanford, N. J. A. C., (11 feet,) first; E. Murphy, Aotas T. C., (12 feet,) second. Time, 0:06 4-5. Twelfth Heat—M. P. Lynch, (12 feet,) first. Time, 0:07.

Second Trial.—First Heat—J. McIntyre first; E. Murphy second. Time—0:06 4-5. Second Heat—J. T. Fitzgerald first; E. Goetting second. Time—0:07. Third Heat—Sayles first; Conlin second. Time—0:06 4-5.

Semi-Finals.—First Heat—E. Howard first. Time 0:06 4-5. Second Heat—C. Brown first. Time—0:06 4-5. Third Heat—M. P. Halpin first. Time—0:06 4-5.

Final Heat—E. Howard, Bay Ridge A. C., first; B. Sanford, New-Jersey A. C., second; M. P. Halpin, New-York A. C., third. Time—0:06 4-5.

60-Yard Dash.—National Guard New-York, First Heat—W. Dubois, Twenty-third Regiment A. A., (1 foot,) first; E. J. Harbordt, (4 feet,) second. Time—0:06 4-5. Second Heat—L. Lichtenstein, Twenty-third Regiment A. A., (scratch,) first; W. J. Dann, Twenty-third Regiment A. A., (9 feet,) second. Time—0:06 4-5. Final Heat—W. Dubois, first; L. Lichtenstein, second; E. J. Harbordt, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

880-Yard Run.—National Guard New-York—E. Hjertsberg, Twenty-second Regiment A. A., (20 yards,) first; G. Hallander, Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, (scratch,) second; E. J. J. Mills, Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:03 4-5.

880-Yard Novice.—First Heat—Warren W. Smith, New-York City, first; C. B. Campbell, Brooklyn, second. Five qualified for the final. Time of the winner—2:24 2-5. Second Heat—A. H. Walsh, St. George A. C., first; C. King, Co. F, 47th Regiment, second. Time—2:26. Final Heat—Warren W. Smith, first; H. Weir, second; W. L. Pabst, third. Time—2:18.

One Mile Run, Handicap.—W. H. Gray, Sylvan Harriers, (130 yards) first; W. B. Bailey, Bay Ridge A. C., (135 yards) second; A. M. Remington, New-York University, (45 yards) third. Time—4:35 3-5. "Andy" Walsh of the Xavier A. C. started from scratch, but was unplaced at the finish.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—W. Cohen, New-York City, (8 yards,) first; E. J. Harbordt, Twenty-second Regiment A. A., (8 yards,) second. Time—0:25 4-5. Second Heat—C. M. Cohen, New-York City, (8 yards,) first; J. Ward, National A. C., (9 yards,) second. Time—0:26. Final Heat—Goetting first; Cohen second; Bjorkwall third. Time—0:24 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—E. Howard, Bay Ridge A. C., (10 yards,) first; H. D. Bannister, New-Jersey A. C., (8 yards,) second; G. V. Lyons, Xavier College, (13 yards,) third. Time 0:55 1-5.

880 Yards Run, (Handicap.)—E. Hjertsberg, N. J. A. C., (20 yards,) first; A. R. Tomlinson, St. Nicholas A. C., (40 yards,) second; S. Walters, Williamsburg A. A., (25 yards,) third. Time—2:04.

One Mile Relay Race—Championship of National Guard, New-York.—Twenty-third Regiment A. A. team won, and was composed of Dubois, Lichenstein, Harhardt, and Dann; Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment, second, Mills, Young, Dixon, and Scully. Time—3:41 2-5.

Did a Misspelled Word Cause War?

An ingenious explanation of the action of Dr. Jameson is given by the London correspondent of The Birmingham Gazette. According to this, Jameson, with his men, were waiting for some word from Johannesburg. It came in a telegram worded thus: "Revolution carried, in compliance with your desire." That was the telegram received. The telegram actually sent from the Johannesburg committee was, "Resolution carried, in compliance with your desire." That "v" instead of "s" made all the difference. Jameson made his plunge into the enemy's country, expecting to find the settlers in arms waiting for his coming. Instead, he found only great masses of armed Boers barring his way. The Boers were fully prepared, and expected his coming. This raises the curious suggestion. Had they anything to do with altering the telegram? Was it a trap for the English raiders to draw them on in order to justify the quaint vulgarism of Kruger that when the tortoise put out its head they would cut it off.

RECEPTION TO MR. SAVAGE

Friends of the Boston Clergyman Bid Him Godspeed.

GUEST OF THE CHANNING CLUB

Regret for His Determination to Leave the New-England Capital —Good Wishes for His Success in New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Nearly 200 Unitarian ministers and laymen met in the parlors of the Thorndike this evening and gave the Rev. Minot J. Savage a hearty reception. The topic uppermost in the conversation was Mr. Savage's resignation from the Church of the Unity in this city, with the intention of assuming an associate pastorate of Mr. Collyer's Church in New-York. That Mr. Savage's departure would not take place for nearly nine months did not in the least diminish the expressions of regret from his numerous friends in and out of the ministry.

Mr. Savage was the centre of many groups, which engaged him in conversation until the dinner was announced. At the close of the dinner the company sang three verses of a hymn written by Mr. Savage, beginning, "O God, whose law is in the sky," and then Frederic H. Nazro, President of the Channing Club, under whose direction the reception was held, in a brief speech, full of pleasantries, welcomed the members of the club and its guests.

Speeches were made by Lieut.-Gov. Roger Wolcott, Gen. A. P. Martin, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the Rev. E. A. Horton, and Mr. Savage.

Mr. Wolcott said he was glad to join with the members of the Channing Club in wishing Mr. Savage godspeed.

"Our good friend Savage," said he, "will carry with him to New-York the good wishes of all Boston. We wish him godspeed, and I hope that his great powers will be spent in as large and happy a field as he leaves behind him."

Dr. Hale, who was introduced as "the youngest-hearted man in the room," said it was fortunate that he was so, because the occasion was not an agreeable one, as all were sorry that "Brother" Savage was to leave Boston. He never had worked so hard as he had worked to get Mr. Savage to remain in Boston.

"Well," said Dr. Hale, "I am glad he is going to New-York. The business of the Unitarian body of America is to address itself to the people; to the rank and file, to all sorts and conditions of men. The policy of the Unitarian body forty years ago was to preach to educated congregations, to read out of gilt-edged books, to sing hymns and never stop over in the singing."

"The curse and danger of the Unitarian body has been this sense of elegant respectability, and no one has done more to remove this curse and danger than my friend Savage. Yet he is a scholar among scholars, and a master of metaphysics and theology. He is not satisfied with having gilt-edge people only to hear him. He desires that the masses shall hear the truth as to the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

"The people do not hear the truth in theology from the pulpits of to-day. Col. Ingersoll, with his pronounced views, knows enough to go into the theatres, and the people go to him in thousands.

"How many ministers of the Gospel dare thus to challenge the people? How many of our ecclesiastical authorities who dare open a public place where the clergy may say what they think of Noah and the Witch of Endor, the same as Ingersoll does?

"The general opinion is that the men in pulpits have certain reserves about the Bible, which they dare not utter. We must address the people. Unitarianism is the democracy of religion."

The Rev. Mr. Horton spoke affectingly of his acquaintance and relations with the Rev. Mr. Savage.

"Mr. Savage," said he, "is one of the very best fellows treading this little planet of ours. Mr. Savage has been tested in his every-day life, on his own merits, and he is respected for what he has given in the wear and tear of life.

"He has put a tongue in the dumb mouth of agnosticism. He has put the bloom and breath of health into the skeleton of law, and interpreted the universe until it sings the song of love and majesty."

After complimentary remarks by Gen. A. P. Martin, Mr. Savage was introduced, and the warmth of his reception showed that he occupied a warm place in the hearts of his auditors. Mr. Savage said, after expressing his thanks:

"It is nothing personal that takes me away from Boston. I shall never be able to make the friends there that I have made here. Yes, I feel perfectly certain of that. I don't wish to duplicate them. I shall keep my Boston friends deep in my heart. But Boston is strong in Unitarianism; New-York is weak. I go there because it is a place in which they tell me I can do good service. I go as an officer, duty bound. Let us consecrate ourselves to giving our religion to the world."

Mr. Savage was born at Norridgewalk, Me., in 1841. He was graduated at the Bangor Theological Seminary, a Congregational school of the most orthodox character, and went soon after as a missionary clergyman to San Mateo, Cal., a small post village, about twenty miles south of San Francisco, on the road to San José.

Returning East a few years later he first filled a pastorate at Framingham, Mass., and went thence to Hannibal, Mo., still in the orthodox, or Congregational, faith. At Hannibal, however, after nearly four years' service, he became imbued with the views and faith of Unitarianism. He received, almost at the same time, calls from three churches of that denomination—at Indianapolis, Springfield, Ill., and Chicago.

The Third Unitarian Church of Chicago was selected in response, Mr. Savage believing that it offered the best field for freedom in his new views. Here he met the Rev. Robert Collyer, with whom he formed a close and cordial friendship.

At the end of one year, however, he decided to go to Boston in response to a call from the Church of the Unity of that city. He was influenced to this change somewhat by a desire to be near his aged parents, who, in their declining years, required his attention. After nearly twenty-one years' service in Boston he is to go to New-York in the belief that he will find there a yet wider field for usefulness than at any time in the past.

Mr. Savage is in the full tide of his strength, mental and physical.

He has already written something like a dozen books, one of which, "The Religion of Evolution," has attained a very large circulation, having been translated into German and other languages, and together with several volumes of his sermons has gone into all parts of the world where liberal religion has penetrated.

He Was a Good Pumper.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Men are not always willing to tell where they got their experience. The prizetaker for frankness in this particular is doubtless the man who worked for the contractors on a Maine railroad extension, pumping water by hand into a tank. He did this work so well that somebody complimented him on his proficiency. "I think I ought to be able to pump by this time," he said, shrugging his shoulders with a little look of self-conceit, "I worked at it six years in the State prison."

Has It All Settled for McKinley.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, (Rep.)

So far there has been nothing to show that Speaker Reed has strength enough to get any delegates west of Pennsylvania. Ohio, Nebraska, Texas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri have already either declared for McKinley or given unmistakable signs of their intention to vote for him. Morton is to have most of New-York, and it is settled that Iowa will vote for Allison at the beginning of the contest. It is easy to see how the struggle is to terminate. Ohio's candidate cannot be beaten.

Quebec's Winter Carnival Opened.

QUEBEC, Jan. 27.—The official opening of the Quebec Winter Carnival took place this afternoon in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators. The city is full of visitors, most of whom are Americans, and incoming trains are crowded. The ice bridge over the St. Lawrence forms a great attraction, and hundreds crossed on it to-day.

Hotels.

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Enlarged and remodeled, will open Dec. 20, 1895, under former management of Mr. C. A. Linsley, who has given the hotel widespread popularity. Fifty rooms, mostly with private baths, have been added to the hotel, giving a total capacity of 225. For booklet and particulars address C. A. LINSLEY, Augusta, Ga., or F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

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Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost one million dollars. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry, average temperature, 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.

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Miscellaneous.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c.
CURED BY
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Dancing.

GEORGE WALLACE'S SCHOOLS, LESLIE Rooms, 83d St. and Boulevard, (new building.)—Opening Feb. 8; classes forming. HARLEM SCHOOL, 80, 82 West 126th St.; see circular.

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Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Last week but 2 of the Opera Season.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
To-night, Tues. Evg., Jan. 28, at Brooklyn Academy, Falstaff, with original N. Y. cast.
To-morrow (Wed.) Evg., Jan. 29, joint appearance of Mme. Melba and Mme. Calvé in CARMEN.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 30, last time of TRISTAN und ISOLDE, (in German.)
Nordica, Brema, Jean and Ed De Reszke, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.
Friday Evg., Jan. 31, Falstaff.
Saville, Lola Beeth, Kitzu, and Scalchi, Cremonini, Campanari, Arimondi, and Maurel.
Sat. Mat., Feb. 1st, Mefistofele.
Calvé, Mantelli, Cremonini, and Ed De Reszke.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 1st, at pop. prices, Huguenots.
Sun. Evg., Feb. 2d, first time of Berlioz's DAMNATION OF FAUST.
Nordica, Lubert, Castelmary, and Plancon. Entire chorus and orch. Conductor, Seidl.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 3, only performance of "Die Meistersinger." Lola Beeth, Bauermeister, Jean De Reszke, Plancon, Campanari, Daubigne, Carbone, and Ed De Reszke. Conductor, Seidl.
Tues. Evg., Feb. 4, last opera night in B'klyn.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 5, last time of Manon. Melba, Jean de Reszke, Plancon, and Maurel.
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Eve. 8:15. MUSIC HALL. Matinée Saturday.
EUROPEAN VAUDEVILLE.
FANNY WENTWORTH, the Female Grossmith; VIRGINIA ARAGON, Queen of the Wire; LEAMY SISTERS, aerial wonders; CARL HERTZ, Royal Illusionist, & 25 other celebrities.
EVGS. 8:15. THEATRE. MATS. WED. & SAT.
RICE'S EXCELSIOR, Jr.
Yvette Violette as Yvette Guilbert.
100th Souvenir Performance February 17th.
CONCERT HALL—Promenade Concerts.
50 CTS. ADMITS TO ALL.
Sunday Eve., SCHEEL POPULAR CONCERT.
Feb. 3, Jane May in Songs and Imitations.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, Sarah Bernhardt.
Second Week of Mme. SARAH BERNHARDT and her complete company, with all appointments, from the Theatre de la Renaissance, Paris.
Repertoire for this week.
To-night—ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
Wed. and Sat'y Evening—FEDORA.
Thurs. Ev'g and Sat'd Matinée—CAMILLE.
Friday Ev'g—ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
Reserved seats, $1, $2, and $3.
Next Week, Mon. Ev'g, last night of Izeyl; Tues. Ev'g, La Tosca; Wednesday special matinée (by request of Izeyl; Wed. Ev'g, Camille; Thurs. Ev'g, La Tosca; Fri. Ev'g, Magda, ("Heimath"); Sat'y Mat., La Tosca; Sat'y Ev'g, Feb. 8, Magda. Sale of seats opens Thursday. In preparation, Gismonde.

LYCEUM. 4th Ave. and 23d St.
DAN'L FROHMAN....Manager
..........4TH WEEK..........
"It is a triumph."—World. "Brilliant."—Herald.
THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.
THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.
By Pinero, author of "Amazons" and "Sweet Lavender." At 8:15. Mats. Thursday & Saturday.
To-day, Sidney Woollett, at 3:30, Recital. Guinevere............and............Selections
Friday 3:30, "Passing of Arthur" and Selections

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.
H. C. MINER..........Proprietor and Manager
WM. H. CRANE IN THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.
BY FRANKLIN FYLES.
Seats on sale two weeks in advance.

Third and LAST RECITAL by
VICTOR MAUREL
Programme. German Songs.
CHICKERING HALL,
Thursday Afternoon, Jan. 30, at 3:30.
PHIPPES & ALPUENTE, Managers.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15,
THIRD CONCERT OF
The Kneisel Quartet
OF BOSTON.
Seats at Schuberth's and Box Office.

CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL.
This Tuesday Afternoon at 3. First Recital.
PLUNKET GREENE.
VICTOR HARRIS, ACCOMPANIST.
Old English, Irish, and Scotch Melodies and Wagner, Brahms, Jensen, and Handel songs.
Seats for four recitals, $5; single, $1.50; admission, $1, at the hall.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-NIGHT.
MLLE. MARTHE MARTHY, CINQUEVALLI, MONS. LA ROCHE, MARTINETTI'S PANTOMIME, THE CRAGGS, MARLO-DUNHAM TRIO, ROSIE RENDEL, ORIGINAL LIVING PICTURES.
EVERY SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on TUESDAY EVE., Jan. 28. Boxes can be had from 11 to 1 P. M. at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 19 West 56th St., 16 West 11th St., and of managers.

BIJOU. Broadway & 30th St.
Rudolph Aronson, Mgr.
THURS. EVE., JAN. 30,
JAMES T. POWERS. GENTLEMAN JOE.
The reigning London success.
Box office now open.

CANARY & LEDERER'S. CASINO. Last 5 Nights! Last Mat. Sat.!
LAST 6 TIMES. FRANK DANIELS Comic Opera Co. THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.
Feb. 3—N. Y. Casino Co. in "The Lady Slavey."
Sale of seats now progressing.

CASINO CHAMBERS. B'way and 39th St.
TO-DAY 2 to 6. TO-NIGHT 8 to 12. The Parisian Sensation CABARET DU NEANT
Performances half hourly daily and Sund. Ad. 25c.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c
TO-NIGHT—BURMAH

HOYT'S Theatre. 24th St. nr. B'way.
Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP.
N. Y. Herald says: "A Black Sheep" is a worthy successor to "A Trip to Chinatown."

STAR THEATRE, B'way & 13th St.
Res. Seats, 25, 50, 75.
Management Walter Sanford. Mats., Wed., Sat.
JOSEPH MURPHY, "SHAUN RHUE."

Proctor's PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St., near Lex. Av., 12 to 12.
25c. 50c. Stalls, bxs, $1, $1.50, $2.
Geo. Lockhart's Comic Elephants.
J. W. Ransone, Black Patti, Zuilas; 40 others.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
DAVID BELASCO'S
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

GARDEN THEATRE. Madison Square.
Mr. A. M. PALMER..............Sole Manager
Begins at 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
Enormous Success of CHIMMIE FADDEN

PALMER'S THEATRE. Last 2 Weeks.
Engagement of JOHN DREW. The Comedy Triumph. THE SQUIRE OF DAMES.
Evenings 8:10 sharp. Matinée Saturday.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
AN ARTIST'S MODEL. "Immense Go."—Sun. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. A New Play. A WOMAN'S REASON.

ICE PALACE, SKATING DAY & NIGHT. LEX. AVE. & 107TH ST.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Last two weeks.
The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN Jno. R. Rogers's Comedians.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
20 HORSES THE SPORTING DUCHESS.
Matinée Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
MME. SANS GENE WITH KATHRYN KIDDER.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MONARCHS OF MINSTRELSY.
PRIMROSE AND WEST.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

Garrick—To-night. 8:30. Saturday Matinée.
STUART ROBSON—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past.
Next week, Holland Bros., A Social Highwayman.

PASTOR'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
BEST SEATS 20 AND 30 CENTS.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
To-night at 8:10, CHAUNCEY OLCOTT, in MAVOURNEEN.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15.
"SIE WIRD GEKUESST."

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PHYSICIANS URGE REFORM

Seeking to Bring Medical Positions Under Civil Service Rules.

AN APPEAL MADE TO MAYOR STRONG

A Board of Examiners Proposed by the Medical Society for Applicants for Vacancies in County Institutions.

At the meeting of the County Medical Society last night it was made known that an organized effort is to be made at once to revolutionize the method of appointing the surgical and medical staffs of the various hospitals and other institutions under the direction of the Commissioners of Charity and the Commissioner of Correction.

Behind this movement there are, primarily, the doctors and surgeons who were recently, to the number of about 120, dismissed without warning from their positions in the county institutions. Behind them, in turn, are the three medical organizations in New-York—the County Medical Society, the County Medical Association, and the Academy of Medicine.

The purpose animating the movement is to establish a kind of local Board of Medical Regents, the members to be chosen preferably from the three organizations mentioned. It is proposed that this board shall hold public examinations for every vacancy on the medical or surgical staffs of the county hospitals or institutions under the direction of the Commissioner of Correction or the Commissioners of Charity. But the adoption of this plan, or some other, is a detail, the principal object being to get the civil service laws applied to the appointment of doctors and surgeons in the county institutions.

Incidentally, the representatives of the doctors and surgeons who were dismissed recently by the mandate of the Commissioners of Charity are going to seek reinstatement through the courts. They have, as it were, informally organized for the common defense, and have employed William B. Hornblower to look after their interests.

Mr. Hornblower will apply to Supreme Court Justice Andrews, in Special Term, on Feb. 5, for an order to show cause why a writ of peremptory mandamus should not be issued compelling the Commissioners of Charity to reinstate Dr. F. R. Sturgis as physician and surgeon at the City Hospital.

The courts are also to be asked to compel the Commissioners of Charity to appoint doctors and surgeons to the county institutions only after competitive examinations, conducted under civil service rules.

Dr. W. R. Pryor reported last night to the County Medical Society the result of the efforts of himself and Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa to induce Mayor Strong to secure the application of the civil service rules to the appointment of the medical attendants in the county institutions.

"I don't know whether we had any success or not," said Dr. Pryor. "We called on the Mayor, and he quizzed us for half an hour. He asked us what we thought of the old Board of Charities and Correction, and about some of the Commissioners we expressed ourselves very freely."

Here several members of the County Medical Society interrupted the speaker by laughing in chorus.

"The Mayor," continued Dr. Pryor, "said he had told the Commissioners to go ahead and do what was right, but had not paid much attention to the details of their administration.

"To sum it all up, we saw the Mayor and the Mayor saw us. Whether we accomplished the object of our interview or not, we do not know, and probably nobody will ever find out.

"Mayor Strong talked very freely. He called the Commissioners 'boys,' and frequently referred to them as such."

The rest of the meeting was given over to the reading and discussion of papers. The papers were read by Dr. Egbert Le Fevre and Dr. Andrew F. Currier.

Dr. John Winters Brannan, Chairman of the Committee on Hygiene, read the report of the operations of that committee since November, 1895.

Through the committee's efforts, at least in part, two reforms, it was announced, had been accomplished.

No more vagrants are to be lodged in station houses. The Charity Commissioners have arranged for a nice, pleasant barge to be moored at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, near the Morgue. All persons who apply for lodgings at the station houses are to be referred to this barge. Then the sheep are to be set off from the goats. The genuine tramps from other places are to be shipped home. The Simon Pure new-York vagrants are to be nestled in the workhouse for a time. The worthy poor are to be taken care of with due consideration.

The second item of reform relates to expectoration in cars and public places, which the Board of Health is going to stop. The public has already been warned, and there is to be an amendment to the Sanitary Code providing a penalty for spitting in any conveyance or public place, except in the proper receptacle.

WANTS THE DIRECTORS BROUGHT IN

Justice Gaynor Interposes in a Wall-Paper Company's Troubles.

"I can see that this is a case on which the Court should set its hand," Justice Gaynor said in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, in the suit of George Russell to restrain the Consolidated Wall Paper Company from disposing of the property of the company.

"But," he continued, "I don't see what I can do before all the directors are brought in. There should be quick action, but this mortgage is for value, and how can I prevent a foreclosure? Bring in the directors and I will soon dispose of the matter."

The plant of the company is in Mamaroneck, N. Y., and the personal defendants are Isabel Grenfell, Walter B. Whiting, and Herbert E. Ashemore.

A mortgage on the plant was given to Isabel M. Grenfell Aug. 4, 1895, for $25,000, loaned for one year at 10 per cent. with a bonus of $1,000. Default was made in the interest, and foreclosure proceedings followed, and the sale was fixed for Jan. 20, but was postponed by the Court.

Gen. King, who appeared for Mr. Russell, said the papers showed that the default was planned so that the defendants could purchase the plant. He also said the company had orders amounting to $125,000, which if filled would put the concern on its feet.

The case will be called again to-day.

RECEPTION TO MAYOR WURSTER

He Says He Proposes to Appoint Republicans to Office in Brooklyn.

The Federal Republican Club gave a reception to Mayor Wurster at its clubhouse, 341 Union Street, Brooklyn, last night.

Mayor Wurster, Police Commissioner Welles, Deputy Police Commissioner Crosby, Jacob Brenner, Granville W. Harmon, George B. Forrester, Allis J. Newton, and others were present.

The Mayor made a short address, in which he said he intended to carry on the administration of the city on a business basis, as had his predecessor, Charles A. Schieren, and would demand one dollar's worth of work for every 100 cents expended. He said he believed he could best do this by appointing Republicans to office.

Commissioner Welles and Granville W. Harmon also spoke, but none of the speakers referred to the excise question or the Sunday enforcement.

Lake Steamers Delayed by Rafts.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

At the sessions of the Lake Shipmasters' Association in Washington a committee consisting of A. J. McKay, Henry Root, and W. S. Mack urged upon the association the necessity of using its influence in the direction of securing more stringent regulations as to the towing of rafts on the rivers connecting the great lakes.

The committee reported that the large rafts towed last season were a constant dread to vesselmen, and that the law as now framed "permits large rafts to fill up whole navigable channels of our rivers; that the delay and damage caused thereby have been unreasonable and unfair, and that the laws are rigidly enforced against steamers, while rafts are permitted to be moved so large as to practically stop the passage of vessels." The report was unanimously adopted.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mrs. Astor gave her first large entertainment this season yesterday afternoon at the Astor marble palace, 841 Fifth Avenue, and from 4 o'clock until 7 there was a large attendance of members of the old aristocracy and the new. Over 1,000 cards were sent out, and from the tremendous crush it was evident that the hostess received but few regrets. Taking it all in all this tea was by far the largest and most general entertainment of the Winter. Assisting Mrs. Astor in receiving was her very popular daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The ballroom, the beautiful drawing rooms, the library, the dining and breakfast room, as well as the great hall, were decorated with flowers and palms from the Astor conservatory at Rhinebeck. The hostess wore an exquisite gown of black velvet and point lace, and several diamond ornaments from her collection, which is one of the largest and most costly in this country. The Nahan Franko Symphony Orchestra was stationed in the hall and screened by a collection of magnificent palms. To give a list of those invited or of those present would be almost a repetition of the Social Register, as about every matron, belle, and even beau of prominence in New-York society, was present. As has always been customary at the Astor entertainments, the collation was one of the great features, Pinard co-operating with Mrs. Astor's chef in arranging the menu.

—Perry Belmont's cotillion last night at the former residence of Madame de Barrios was a very smart affair, but a very late one. The guests, numbering something over three hundred, were nearly all present at the opera, and consequently it was after midnight when even the first arrivals were announced. As was expected, Mr. Belmont's sister-in-law, Mrs. August Belmont, received. The drawing rooms were decorated with roses and tropical plants. The absence of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont occasioned no criticism, for, although the affair was in many ways considered a family reunion, it was not to be expected that the younger brother and his bride would be present after having married contrary to the wishes of the family. There were some very handsome favors for the cotillion, which Mr. Belmont himself led. The information came from Newport yesterday that the builders have commenced work at Belcourt, Mr. Belmont's residence there, in order to make it suitable for a family residence. This undoubtedly means that Marble House, which was built by W. K. Vanderbilt, and was a gift from him to his former wife, now Mrs. Belmont, will be closed, for it is doubtful whether any one can be found who will pay the enormous rent which Mrs. Belmont will demand. It has been recently said that Senator and Mrs. Calvin Brice have been thinking of leasing it, but this is very doubtful.

—The biggest event of the week, and one of the most important of the Winter, takes place to-night in the form of the Charity Ball. All arrangements have been completed, and Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. Kingsland, and the other women of the management are congratulating themselves that the affair will be in every way a success. The dancing floor, which was laid last night after the opera in the Metropolitan Opera House, is, without doubt, the finest ever used in this city. Lander's orchestra of fifty musicians will be stationed in the north balcony, and will play the dance music, while the promenade concerts will be played by the band from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, taking the place of Gilmore's Band, which for many years furnished the music at the Charity Ball. It is said that Victor Herbert objected to his band furnishing other than the dance music, hence the change. As the Charity Ball is always an early affair, the grand march will begin promptly at 10 o'clock, and will be led by Gen. Ruger of the United States Army, who will have for his partner Mrs. Kingsland. The members of Gen. Ruger's staff, Major Gen. McAlpin and the members of his staff, Mayor and Mrs. Strong, Dr. Chauncey Mitchell Depew, and other men and women of equal prominence will participate in the march, which for many years has been a feature at this old-time function. Alexander Hadden has worked diligently to secure a Floor Committee which would be competent, and has certainly succeeded, having selected, among others, Newbold Morris, Clement Clarkson, Henry Pelham Robbins, Grenville B. Winthrop, Goodhue Livingston, Charles F. Leland, J. Dunbar Wright, I. G. Phelps Stokes, Sydney J. Smith, George H. Sullivan, George S. Brewster, Edward de Peyster Livingston, Charles A. Appleton, James De Wolf Cutting, J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Howard King Coolidge, Robert Dun Graham, Erskine Hewitt, and others. A complete list of the box holders has already been published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, as has also a list of the patronesses.

—Mrs. Erastus Corning and Miss Corning of Albany passed through New-York yesterday afternoon en route to Washington, where they will spend some little time, having secured apartments at the Arlington.

—Mrs. Franklin W. Smith and Miss Smith of Boston have returned to New-York from the villa, Zorada, their Winter home, at St. Augustine, and are occupying apartments at the Windsor Hotel preparatory to sailing for Europe, where they will spend the remainder of the Winter and a part of the Spring. George Stuart Smith, a son of Mrs. Franklin W. Smith, is as yet undecided whether he will accompany his mother and sister abroad or not.

—The Monday Evening Dancing Class, under the patronage of Mrs. James Hopkins, Mrs. William H. Falconer, Mrs. George D. Fowler, Mrs. Townsend D. Fellowes, Mrs. Charles Smylie, and Mrs. J. Edward Hasler, held a meeting last evening at the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms, when the cotillion was led by Edward P. Cockroft. Among the dancers were Miss Lillian Anderson, T. H. Fellowes, Miss Gertrude Fowler, Miss Tilden, Samuel Tilden, Henry Mills, Miss Lillian Peck, Dr. Patterson, B. W. B. Brown, and Miss Worthington. The last dance of this class for the present season will take place the night of Feb. 10. This class was formed by Miss Lillian H. Peck of 698 Madison Avenue, and is one of the most successful of the many classes.

—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw gave a small and early dance last evening at their town residence, Seventy-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

—Owing to the illness of Lewis May of 21 West Fifty-sixth Street, Mrs. May has been obliged to recall the cards which were sent out for a large reception to be given Feb. 6, to introduce the Misses Tobias of London.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have sent out cards for a dinner Saturday evening of this week at their town house, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street.

—Miss E. W. Brown of 31 East Thirty-sixth Street will give a theatre party to-night for her niece, Miss Julia Post Hard of 49 Park Avenue.

—Invitations are about to be sent out for the marriage of Miss Ida May Terry, sister of Mrs. Charles W. Olney of 130 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street to William Henry Herbell, which will take place Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, at the home of the groom, 124 West Ninety-eighth Street. Miss Clara Terry will be her sister's maid of honor, and Charles A. Herbell will attend his brother as best man. The ushers will be the bride's brother, Frederick Terry; Olney Higgins, a cousin of the bride; George R. Courts, and Arthur Rollwagen. A large reception will follow the ceremony.

—The marriage of Miss Louise Lauferty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lauferty, of 29 West Ninety-fifth Street, to Edward Lincoln Jellinek, a prominent lawyer of Buffalo, N. Y., will be celebrated at Sherry's at noon Wednesday, Feb. 5. There will be no bridesmaids or ushers, and only the relatives and intimate friends of the bridal couple will be present at the ceremony and breakfast. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman of the Temple Beth-El will officiate.

—Under the patronage of Mrs. J. D. Vermilye, Mrs. John M. Martin, Mrs. James J. Goodwin, Mrs. J. Howard Latham, Mrs. E. Pope Samson, Mrs. R. M. Hoe, Mrs. A. P. Cooke, Mrs. C. Cleveland, Mrs. Dillon Oliver, Mrs. J. K. Hayward, Mrs. F. T. Robinson, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. Robert B. Talbot, Mrs. E. W. Candee, Miss E. A. Slade, Miss McVickar, Mrs. George L. Kent, Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. James Struthers, Mrs. Charles Phelps, Mrs. Theodore P. T. Ralli, Mrs. G. W. Bartholomew, Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse, Miss Schenck, Miss Anna Sears Amory, Miss Emma Witt Harris, Mrs. Ellen D. Brown, Mrs. George Groves, Mrs. Isaac Roberts, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, and Mrs. Kohlsaat, Miss Adele M. Fielde will give a series of morning lectures on China and Japan in aid of the West Side Day Nursery. These lectures will begin Monday, Feb. 3, and will conclude March 9. They are to be held in the hall of the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, and tickets for the course or for single lectures may be had of the patronesses or at Brentano's.

—Henry Lewis Morris, who is giving a series of dinners just now at his residence, 12 West Fifty-third Street, gives one next Wednesday evening, when the Rev. David H. Greer will be the guest of honor. The dining room and table will be decked with yellow tulips. Among those to be present are George Crocker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Alfred M. Hoyt, A. Newbold Morris, W. Watts Sherman, George H. Morgan, Hermann H. Cammann, Anson W. Hard, Joseph E. Low, L. E. V. Turner of London, and the Messrs. Swords, Butterworth, and Peabody.

—The subscribers to the Bachelor Ball at the Waldorf Feb. 7 call themselves "The Chevaliers," and it is their intention to continue these dances from season to season. They are Harold Van Rensselaer, G. Lorillard Ronald, Edward R. Thomas, George Austin Morrison, Jr., Ellery O. Anderson, Edwin Clarence Moller, Robert Dun Graham, Harry V. Day, James W. Gerard, Jr., Kenneth Robinson, Charles Riker, Wainwright Parrish, Oswald Jackson, Jameson Cotting, Francis J. Otis, Stowe Phelps, Jr., Edward Davis, Seymour Cromwell, David Banks, Jr., E. C. Chisholm, John G. Neeser, Percy Morris Burrill, A. V. Z. Post, De Witt Clinton Falls, Alexander M. Hadden, Schuyler Schieffelin, J. Fred Pierson, Jr., S. D. Babcock, Jr., and Renwich Clinton Hurry.

—Miss Lillian Palmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Palmer of 25 East Sixty-fifth Street, will be married at noon Saturday, Feb. 8, at the home of her parents, to Lyman Otis Fiske. The marriage ceremony, which will be followed by an elaborate breakfast, will be performed by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector of the Church of Holy Trinity. Miss Marie Charles will be Miss Palmer's maid of honor, and Mr. Fiske has chosen John S. Douglas as his best man.

—Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman of 217 West Forty-fifth Street will be at home Saturdays, Feb. 1 and Feb. 8. These receptions will be of especial interest, for they are given for the members of the First Troop, Squadron A, of which Mr. Bridgman is a Captain.

—Miss Alice Woolsey made her social bow yesterday afternoon at a tea given by Mrs. Edward Mitchell at her residence, 31 East Fiftieth Street. The front and rear drawing rooms were decorated in white and American Beauty roses, and there was music by an orchestra in the hall. Mrs. Mitchell received unassisted.

—Much grief is felt at the death of Lindley Hoffman Chapin, who was a very accomplished man, and well known not only in the ultra-fashionable circles in this but in other cities. Although he had been very ill for several weeks, a fatal termination of his trouble had not been anticipated even by his physicians. The Chapins have been in mourning for some time for Mrs. Chapin's brother, Barrett Van Auken. The late Mr. Chapin injured his foot while in bathing at New-London, where his country house is situated, and this injury was followed by a long series of troubles, which culminated in his death.

—Among those present yesterday morning at Albert Morris Bagby's musicale at the Waldorf were Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. William Oothout, Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. H. T. Livingstone, Mrs. Peter Moller, Mrs. W. H. Field, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mme. Frances Saville, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. Edward Wells, Jr., Mrs. Samuel Penniman, Mrs. J. C. Westervelt, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. Joseph C. Jackson, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. Henry Steers, Mrs. McCaskrey Butt, Mrs. John di Zéréga, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Frederick Allen, Mrs. G. G. Howland, Mrs. Bolton Hall, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. Robert Osborne, Mrs. John B. Lawrence, Mrs. John R. De La Mar, Mrs. W. L. Livingstone, Mrs. Walter Watrous, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Jr., Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop, Mrs. Walter H. Lewis, Mrs. George H. Blanchard, Mrs. Arthur Cumrock, Mrs. Van Dussen Reed, Mrs. Alice Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Mamie Field, Mrs. Euretta Kernochan, Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, Mrs. Madelaine Knowlton, Mrs. Zelia Preston, Mrs. Alice Wilmerding, Mrs. Mamie Adams, Mrs. Elizabeth Bradhurst, Mrs. Juliana Cutting, Mrs. Ida Reid, Major Frank Colborne, James Otis, Frank Otis, Charles T. Mathews, P. F. Collier, Robert Kerr Richards, Alfred De Castro, John E. Sill, and James J. Harrison. The programme was as follows:

1. Quartet in A minor..........Schumann
   (Andante-Allegro-Scherzo-Adagio-Finale,)
   Adamowski Quartet.
   T. Adamokski, 1st violin; A. Moldauer, 2d violin; Maz Zurch, viola; J. Adamowski, 'cello.
2. a Aria from "Samson et Dalilah".Saint-Saens
   b Because..........Cowen
   c Sans toi..........Gui d'Hardelot
   Miss Lucille Saunders.
3. Air Russe for violin..........Wieniawski
   Mr. T. Adamowski.
4. a At Twilight..........Ethelbert Nevin
   b A Sailor Song..........Jules Jordan
   Mr. Heinrich Meyn.
5. Valse from Suite..........Volkmann
   Adamowski Quartet.
6. a Calm be Thy Sleep..........Frank Lambert
   b Though Thou Art Far....Frank Lambert
   (Accompanied by the Composer.)
   c Nöel..........F. Thomé
   Miss Lucille Saunders.
7. Allegro..........Haydn
   Adamowski Quartet.

—Mr. Alexander Charles Robinson, the artist, whose studio is at 121 East Twenty-third Street, will give his next musicale Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8, from 4 until 7 o'clock. Mr. Robinson's musicales and teas are exceedingly popular, and last Saturday throngs of musical, artistic, and society people were in attendance. The artists were James Fitch Thomson, baritone, and Mrs. Thomson, soprano, in solos and duets; Mrs. Minnie Pray in ballads, Nettie Seaman and T. Francis Bohan, tenors. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mrs. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Clavering Gunter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Warner Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Parker, Mrs. Charles R. Lynde, Mrs. James Stewart Herriman, Mrs. A. D. Julliard, Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mrs. Donald Butler Toucey, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt De Forest, Mrs. Davis Johnson, Mrs. Daniel Riker, Mrs. J. Blachley Hoyt, Mrs. W. G. Demarest, Mrs. A. T. Demarest, Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, Mrs. John Stuart Baird, Mrs. Samuel Stewart Whitehouse, Mrs. John De Witt Warner, Mrs. William Cuming Story, Mrs. Rodney La Gar West, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Miss Van Rensselaer, Paul Varnum, Andrew Bibbey, and J. Taylor Hat[illegible]

PATRIARCH.

IN BEHALF OF YOUNG MEN

Work of the Christian Association in This City.

ITS FORTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY

Appeal for the Building for the West Side Branch—The Various Classes and Libraries Well Attended.

The forty-third anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, and the eighth anniversary of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the association were celebrated at a large and enthusiastic meeting last night in Association Hall, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.

Cleveland H. Dodge, the President of the association, occupied the chair, and with him on the platform were Vice President Cornelius Vanderbilt, Bradford K. Wiley, Recording Secretary; R. R. McBurney, General Secretary; the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, the Rev. Walter Hughson, the Rev. Henry B. Chapin, the Rev. Joachim Elmendorf, the Rev. Dr. Martin, Ellis H. Roberts, Dr. O. B. Douglass, J. Edgar Leaycraft, George W. Lithgow, Dr. John McE. Wetmore, Theron G. Strong, Alfred E. Marling, John H. Hankinson, Justice Charles F. MacLean of the Supreme Court, J. Noble Stearns, James Talcott, Richard C. Morse, William Fellowes Morgan, C. C. Cuyler, William P. St. John, Morris K. Jesup, Banyer Clarkson, and John V. Van Woert.

After the reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Dr. Marlin and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hall, the annual report of the Treasurer of the Twenty-third Street branch was read by Alfred E. Marling. The report showed that the branch is entirely free from debt, and that after paying current expenses of the past year there was a balance of $68 in the treasury.

The annual report of the Treasurer of the association was read by William P. St. John, and from this it appeared that the balance from 1894 was $28.81, and last year $3.15. The receipts last year were: From contributions, $20,780; from interest, $3,235.12; net income of the Twenty-third Street building, $12,100.50; net income from the Inslee Building, 545 Broadway, for six months, $3,999.05; appropriations from Waring legacy and from money received from the Elevated Railroad Company for account of properties in the Bowery, $3,051.24; total, $43,204.72. The expenditures were: To branches and out-door athletic departments, $31,019.54; general expenses, $8,669.86; association library, reading room, and army and navy account, $3,512.17; total, $43,201.57.

General Secretary McBurney then read an exhaustive report of the affairs of the association for the last year. The report referred to the fact that the late Samuel Inslee and his wife, in July last transferred to the association in fee simple the office building at 545 Broadway, running through to Mercer Street, and valued at over $200,000, which was the largest single gift ever received by the association. The rentals from this building are, by the terms of the gift, to be used toward defraying the current expenses of the association. The Directors signed contracts last Spring for the erection of the building for the new West Branch of the association, which is to cost $375,000. Work on the building was begun last July, and it was expected that the whole would be ready for occupancy before the close of the year. There has already been subscribed $175,000 to the fund for the erection of this building, and the friends of the project have been appealed to for the needed $200,000.

Day classes for the teaching of penmanship, bookkeeping, and other business requirements were begun at Association Hall in September last, and the prospect is that the fees for tuition for the first year will be sufficient to pay the expenses of this instruction. The association has accepted a proposal from the Teachers' College to open evening classes in the mechanical trades, and classes in carpentering, tinsmithing, and forging have been formed under the supervision of the Harlem Branch.

The work of the association was carried on last year in fourteen branches, and the general attendance during the year amounted to 1,853,479 persons, an average of over 5,000 a day. There are 7,241 paid-up members in the association. There were last year 69 educational classes, in which 2,128 received instruction in 32 different departments of study. The students were regular in attendance, and made satisfactory progress. The classrooms were crowded to their utmost capacity, and for want of room over 100 young men were refused admission. Seven of the branches maintained well-equipped gymnasiums, and the boathouse and athletic grounds of the association were more generally resorted to than in previous years.

The employment bureau of the association secured work last year for 3,462 young men and boys, being over 300 more than in the previous year. In the various libraries there were 62,068 volumes, a gain of 2,589 during the year. The number of volumes taken out was 74,659. In the reading rooms there were 1,302 newspapers and periodicals, and 737 periodicals were sent to 26 army posts and naval stations. During the year 2,669 secular gatherings were held, with an attendance of 148,418 persons. The entertainments on Christmas, New Year's Day, and other holidays were well attended. Informal religious meetings were held to the number of 4,523, with an attendance of 219,657. Religious services were held throughout the year in Bellevue and the City Hospital, and were well attended.

Secretary McBurney recalled the fact that there is a mortgage of $38,454.94 on the building of the Harlem Branch, and that the buildings of the Yorkville Branch, East Eighty-sixth Street, were destroyed by two fires, one of which occurred on Aug. 31 and the other on Oct. 7. The amount needed for the current expenses of the association for the coming year is $24,500. The mortgages and floating indebtedness of the association amount to $176,356.88.

A review of the work accomplished by the various branches has been given by Secretary McBurney, who said that the Twenty-third Street Branch, the Young Men's Institute, in the Bowery; the French, Bowery, and East Eighty-sixth Street Branches had closed the business of the year free from debt.

Addresses eulogistic of the work of the association were made by the Rev. Dr. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church and the Rev. Anthony H. Evans of the West Presbyterian Church.

M. DE LAUTREPPE SURPRISED

His Talk on French Songs Announced for To-day Abandoned.

The talk on French songs by M. Le Cocy de Lautreppe, announced for to-day at Sherry's, will not take place. M. de Lautreppe so declared last night, and added that those who have bought tickets will have their money refunded on presenting them where purchased.

This action is taken by M. de Lautreppe on account of the criticism that the programme given at Sherry's on Jan. 16, when Mlle. Yvette Guilbert sang, was unfit for the audience present. M. de Lautreppe says:

"I cannot refrain from saying how astonished I am that any of the ladies to whom the plan of the matinée was first submitted, questioned, because of some inexact press criticisms, the real character of the entertainment. As for myself, I must have erred greatly if I sanctioned in the programme of the matinée any item that ladies would have regretted to hear. I assert that the programme was perfectly correct. To avoid further 'surprises,' I beg to say that the recital announced for to-morrow will not take place."

Bogus Cripple Creek Gold Stocks.

From The Denver (Col.) News.

If the papers of the East want to do a real service to their readers they will advise against the purchase of any alleged Cripple Creek gold stocks that will not stand an examination in Colorado. Inquiry should always be made through some channel here before buying, and the purchasers will be safer if they do not put their money into any stock that is not approved in this State. We have information of several companies that have been formed by Chicago and New-York sharpers the stock of which is being sold through the East at ten or twenty times what it would bring in Colorado. In some instances there does not appear to be any property back of the stock. Fake concerns cannot flourish to any extent on the Colorado Exchanges because full examination can be made without difficulty, and the sharks therefore select their field of operations elsewhere.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—St. Nicholas Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, publicly installed its officers last night at Eckstein's Assembly Rooms, East Fourth Street. Those who were installed were: Justice George F. Roesch, President; M. Quenzer, Vice President; Charles W. Conrath, Treasurer; Henry Schlosser, Secretary; Henry Faeth, Collector; John E. Lynch, Chancellor, and Andrew H. Mangold, Orator. The installation was followed by a reception and entertainment. R. J. Hutchinson, the State President of the legion, and Victor J. Dowling, the State Secretary, were present.

—The Aldermanic Committee on Bridges and Tunnels, to which was referred the petition of the north siders asking that a committee be appointed to see that a bridge is built over the Harlem River at Willis Avenue, considered the petition at its meeting yesterday, and referred it to the Corporation Counsel that a bill may be drawn up for presentation to the Legislature.

—Patrick McMahon, who on Sunday assaulted his aunt, Mrs. Bridget Sexton, and his uncle, John McMahon, at their home, 145 East Forty-first Street, causing the former's death, was re-arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Yorkville Court yesterday. An and Tarrytown Bank, and trustee of the house blocks south of the King's Bridge Station.

—A freight train running south about 11 o'clock yesterday morning at a high rate of speed on the tracks of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad ran over and instantly killed an unknown man who was walking on the tracks at Two Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a few blocks south of the King's Bridge Station.

—The ordinance compelling street car companies to heat every alternate car went into effect yesterday, but no effort was made to enforce it, as Alderman Parker has announced that before the Board of Aldermen to-day he would offer a resolution extending the time allowed to the companies two weeks.

—Magistrate Deuel in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday postponed until Feb. 3 the hearing of the charge of illegal entrance made by Mrs. Louisa Schindler of 220 West Twenty-third Street against Robert A. Patterson, President of the Tarrytown Bank, and trustee of the house in which Mrs. Schindler lived.

—Owing to the illness of Controller Fitch, the Sinking Fund Commission, the Municipal Building Commission, and the Memorial Arch Commission did not meet yesterday in the Mayor's office as was announced.

—The body of a fully developed child was found last night in a gutter in East Fifth Street, near Avenue A.

Brooklyn.

—A committee representing the doormen of the Brooklyn Police Department called on Mayor Wurster yesterday and asked him to support a bill to increase their salaries. He said he was opposed to having them go to Albany, and would confer with the Police Commissioner to see whether their salaries could be increased without legislation.

—Annie Ford, twenty-two years old, tried to escape from the House of the Good Shepherd, Hopkinson Avenue and Pacific Street, yesterday, by jumping from a window. She fractured her left leg and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

—Hugh De Haven was arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle yesterday, charged with perjury in swearing to a false statement in a patent suit recently tried before Justice Wheeler. De Haven was admitted to bail.

—Three young men were fined $5 each by Justice Harriman yesterday for gambling in a candy store on Eastern Parkway and Watkins Street, Sunday, Jan. 12. The proprietor of the store was not fined.

—William Phalen and John Callahan were arrested in the Navy Yard, late Sunday night. They had a bag containing two brass propellers and a brass ring. They were locked up on the charge of burglary.

—The Rev. Marion Crosley has resigned as pastor of the Universalist Church of the Good Tidings, Quincy Street, near Reid Avenue. He has accepted a call to Norwich, Conn.

—Thomas R. Miller was arrested at Jamaica yesterday by Court Officer Webb, on the charge of bigamy. He was remanded in default of $2,000 bail, by Justice Harriman.

—Examinations for admission to the Girls' and Boys' High Schools and Manual Training School began in thirty-three public schools in Brooklyn yesterday.

—Thieves entered the house of Louis Van Wicklin at 322 Seventeenth Street, Sunday, and carried off clothing and money valued at $273.

—Mayor Wurster was yesterday invited to attend the annual dinner of the Sons of St. Patrick, March 17. He accepted.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday added to the Brooklyn police force twelve of the old Grevesend policemen.

—There were twelve new cases of diphtheria reported to the health authorities yesterday.

—Mayor Wurster will to-day make his appointments of Civil Service Commissioners.

—Ex-Port Warden John McGroarty of 721 Dean Street is seriously ill with pneumonia.

—Murat Halstead, editor of The Standard-Union, sailed for Cuba Saturday.

Long Island.

—The Sea Cliff Boys' Brigade has elected officers as follows: First Lieutenant—Rodney Lu Gar; Second Lieutenant—Harry Leighton; First Sergeant—Charles Oldrin; Second Sergeant—George Maidment; First Corporal—Charles Leighton; Second Corporal—Frederick Pearsall; Secretary—Charles Herrington; Treasurer—George Maidment; Drum Majors—Louis Christ and Joseph Target.

—The Southold Saving Bank's new officers are: President—B. H. Booth; First Vice President—J. B. Terry; Second Vice President—S. F. Overton; Secretary and Treasurer—H. H. Huntting; Assistant Treasurer—A. F. Lowerre; Attorney and Counsel—B. H. Reeve.

—The commission to award land damages consequent upon the opening of the Middle Neck Road has awarded Nehemiah Hayden $1,500; Great Neck Union School, $200, and E. A. Morgan, $100.

—The Sewer Commission of Sea Cliff has organized with the following officers: President—Clarence S. Dunning; Vice President—John Koop; Clerk—Frank J. Cole.

—Oregon young men have organized a football club. Its officers are: President—Charles Tuthill; Treasurer—Peter Wyckoff; Captain—Howard Robinson.

—The two old Bay Shore schools have been sold. D. Sheldon Hubbard paid $2,500 for one and the other was sold to W. W. Hulse for $2,300.

—St. Luke's Chapter of King's Daughters of Sea Cliff has elected Mrs. Helen Coombes President and Mrs. S. E. Doxsey Vice President.

—Citizens of Baldwin's are agitating the subject of a fire department. It is probable one will be established soon.

—The Rev. Dr. D. N. Vanderveer of Greenport will lecture Thursday evening at Southold upon "U. S. and Co."

—Samaritan Lodge, I. O. G. T. of Greenport will celebrate its twelfth anniversary tomorrow evening.

—A committee has been appointed by the Bay Shore Yacht Club to prepare plans for a new clubhouse.

—Seven new members have been admitted to the Junior Order of American Mechanics of Islip.

—George Leuchner, a youth of Bayport, bit off the end of his tongue during a dream recently.

—A hop will be given to-morrow evening by the Young Men's Club of Sag Harbor.

—Revival services are being held by the Presbyterian churches of Huntington.

—The Pembroke Association of Glen Cove will hold its annual ball Feb. 13.

—G. W. Raynor has qualified as a Justice of the Peace at Manorville.

—A dance is to be given to-morrow evening at Belmont Hall, Southold.

Yonkers.

—There is considerable criticism of the proposed action of the Common Council opening Mountaineer Grove, at the top of Elm Street, for a public park, in accordance with the plan to establish new parks in the city. It is held that it is out of the way, and has already been used by the public as a breathing spot. It is argued that the public parks should be more centrally situated, or put along the river front, where they would be of easy access to the mass of the population.

—The bill introduced in the Senate declaring the Albany Turnpike a public highway, and prohibiting the construction of railroads on it, outside of New-York City, will not interfere with franchises already granted, such as the railroad from Getty Square to the south line of Yonkers, but is intended to protect Broadway, in deference to the request of residents of Yonkers, Tarrytown, and other places along the Hudson.

—The Lincoln Legion has elected the following officers: President—William M. Flood; Vice President—W. L. Goddard; Secretary—J. C. Fleuchaus; Treasurer—D. H. Bricker; Sergeant at Arms—George Hayden.

—The funeral of the late William S. Carr took place Sunday. He was Secretary of the Republican Central Committee. He removed from Yonkers nine years ago. He died at Nutley, N. J.

—The amount of the recent rainfalls in this city, as measured at the pumping station of the water works, was three-quarters of an inch.

—Mrs. Georgie Justice, widow of William H. Justice, has moved to New-Rochelle.

—John Stuart is visiting F. H. Tumber, in Warburton Avenue.

Westchester County.

—John Fox, Jr., of Kentucky, will deliver the third in a course of popular lectures in the Sing Sing Baptist Church this evening, on the subject, "The Southern Mountaineer."

—The voters of Tarrytown were yesterday examining into the merits of the Myers automatic balloting machines with a view to using them in elections hereafter.

New-Rochelle.

—The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Canedy, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and the members of the choir attended the choral service Sunday afternoon, at Christ Church, Pelham Manor. A part of the choir of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, with the choirmaster, William Henry Hall, took part in the service. The Rev. Alfred F. Tenney, rector of Christ Church, was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Canedy.

—Information has been received by the friends of the Rev. L. M. Van Bokkelen, formerly rector of St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, who went to Southern California, three months ago, in the hope of regaining his health, that he has not improved. His recovery is said to be doubtful.

—Mrs. Liesette Susemihl, wife of Theodore Susemihl, died Sunday afternoon at her home in Division Street, after a brief illness. Mrs. Susemihl was born in Germany. She was married to Mr. Susemihl a year ago. The funeral will be held to-morrow. The burial will be at Beechwood Cemetery.

—Nearly all the reserved seats for the entertainment to be given at the Casino, Feb. 21, by the Knickerbocker Press Benevolent Society, have been sold. No care has been spared to make the entertainment successful.

—Dr. Dalrymple reported yesterday that there was not a case of diphtheria in New-Rochelle. Those who were ill from the disease a week ago have recovered, and there have been no new cases.

—M. J. Tierney, counsel to the Village Corporation, will return to-night from Old Point Comfort, Va., where he has been spending a brief vacation.

—The business men of New-Rochelle may petition Congress for an appropriation for the improvement of Echo Bay, the village harbor.

Jersey City.

—No business was transacted in the Chancery Court yesterday. Chancellor McGill was at Trenton, and Vice Chancellor Emery, after continuing such cases as were on the calendar for the day, adjourned the court out of respect for the memory of Minister Theodore Runyon, who was Chancellor of New-Jersey from 1873 to 1887.

—Levi Banks, colored, who says he lives in New-York, went into a jewelry store at 22½ Newark Avenue yesterday and grabbed a watch that was shown him. He was pursued to the Pennsylvania freight yard, where he was caught. The watch was found in his pocket.

—David Mahlenbrock of 26 Wales Avenue has a dog that was born with no forelegs. It is four weeks old and seems likely to live. It can walk on its hind legs, but it walks backward.

—Herman Van Cliff of 1,158 and Mildred Montgomery of 1,158 Broadway, Brooklyn, were married at Taylor's Hotel Sunday night by the Rev. John Kraus, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church.

—Orlando B. Chambers of 268 Greenwich Street, New-York, and Josephine Conklin of 48 Bleecker Street were married by Justice Charles Reincke at his home Sunday afternoon.

—The third trial of Frank Burger for the murder of John F. Englebrecht at Secaucus last May will begin before Judge Lippincott and a struck jury this morning.

—Miss Hattie Losey, a clerk at the bakery, 642 Ocean Avenue, was swindled out of $20 Saturday night by the old envelope game. The swindler escaped.

COMING EVENTS.

—Democratic Club dinner to its newly elected President, ex-Gov. Flower, this evening at 7 o'clock, at the clubhouse, 617 Fifth Avenue.

—Charity Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House.

—French Cooks' culinary display and ball, Madison Square Garden, this afternoon and evening.

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A QUESTION OF COLOR.

A ROOM FURNISHED IN DELICATE TINTS NEEDS A TOUCH OF A STRONG CONTRASTING COLOR FOR EMPHASIS.

IS IT A NOTE OF GREEN THAT YOUR ROOM NEEDS? YOU WILL FIND IT IN OUR GREEN ENAMELED FURNITURE—SOME RICHLY FLOCKED WITH GOLD.

OR A BIT OF BLACK TO GIVE ACCENT? PICTURESQUE CHAIRS AND TABLES IN EBONIZED TEAK-WOOD AWAIT YOU.

OR A TOUCH OF WINE-RED TO GIVE TONE? IT IS IN THE SATIN DAMASK COVERINGS OF CERTAIN OLD DUTCH PIECES.

IF WE HAVE NOT JUST THE EFFECT YOU WISH, LET US MAKE IT FOR YOU.

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In Every Size
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THESE SHOES ARE MADE IN FRENCH CALF, IMPORTED PATENT LEATHER, AND ENGLISH ENAMEL LEATHER.

THE STOCK IS SUFFICIENTLY LARGE TO FIT ANY FOOT IN EACH STYLE.

CAUTION.—Having no agencies or branch stores, my shoes can be purchased only at my establishment.

A. J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., Corner 20th St., N. Y.

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Broken lots, in two and three pairs of a pattern, NOTTINGHAM, IRISH POINTS, TAMBOURS, and BRUSSELS, to close out quickly, prior to our annual inventory Feb. 1.

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French double-faced Tapestry Portieres, choice colors and patterns at $5.50; formerly $10.00 per pair.

Cotton Tapestry Portieres, at $3.00, $3.95 and $4.50 per pair.

Silk-faced Tapestry Portieres, complete assortment of colors and patterns, at $12.50, $15.00, $16.75 and $22.50 per pair.

Wool Tapestries, 50 inches wide, at $2.00, $3.00 and $4.50 per yard.

French Satin Damask, 50 inches wide, at $3.50 per yard; formerly $7.00.

Bagdad Couch Covers and Curtains, extra heavy and double-faced, at $4.75, $6.75 and $11.75 each.

100 Sofa Cushions, 24 inches square, silk covered, double ruffle, $2.25 each.

100 Fancy Embroidered and painted Sofa Cushions, $3.50; formerly $5.50 to $7.50 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
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THE
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DISPUTE

A Pamphlet Published by The New-York Times containing
Prof. John Bach McMaster's
History of the Monroe Doctrine
From The Times of Jan. 2:
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF DEC. 17,
THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY OLNEY AND LORD SALISBURY,
AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE,
THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,
together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward.
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The Times.
PRICE 5 CENTS.

REGIMENT OF IRISH VOLUNTEERS

Formally Turned Over Last Night to a Board of the Clan-Na-Gael Society—James Moran Commander.

The First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, was formally turned over to a board from the Clan-Na-Gael Society last night at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. The board that received the regiment was composed of Roderick J. Kennedy, Recorder John W. Goff, Judge James A. O'Gorman, A. C. Castello, Patrick Manigan, Hugh Curtin, Michael J. Sharkey, and W. R. McCauley.

After the formal transfer the officers of the regiment unanimously elected James A. Moran, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment, to be Colonel.

There are 11 companies and 600 men, nearly equipped and armed, in the new military organization. They have been organizing for the last five months.

The men formed in companies early in the evening, and there was company and battalion drills. The evolutions were performed with considerable military skill, and showed that the men had been carefully trained. The uniforms are nearly the same as those of the National Guard. On top of the cap is a field of yellow with a green shamrock above it. On the commander's cap, however, the orange was placed designedly above the shamrock. Col. Moran explained that this meant that the military movement wished to embrace every son of Erin, whether Protestant or Catholic.

After the military manoeuvres the formal transfer took place. The officers drew up in a semi-circle about the board representing the Clan-Na-Gael Society. Commander Moran made a short speech, in which he said the regiment had been formed according to the instructions of the Clan-Na-Gael and was now nearly perfected. He said it was ready to fight for the Stars and Stripes against any foe. It was not true that it was to fight against only one enemy, though it would be much pleased could it select the enemy against which to turn its arms. Nor was the organization to rival or supplant the Sixty-ninth Regiment, but would fight with it, side by side. He said it was to be known as the First Regiment, Irish Infantry, and would probably be properly called the First Regiment of the Monroe Doctrine.

Roderick J. Kennedy, on behalf of the board, accepted the regiment. Other speeches were made by Judge O'Gorman and A. C. Castello.

The regiment carried a large American flag with the Irish flag.

Feared a Draft.

From The Biddeford (Me.) Record.

One of the queerest outcomes of our foreign complications happened in Biddeford, where a man getting names for a directory found a remarkable and unaccountable surplus of women among the Canadian population. Later it developed that in one house, where only a woman's name was given, she had kept back the names of her four sons, fearing that the caller was getting names for a draft on account of the "Venezuela war."

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. A Chance of a Lifetime To get our all-wool carpets at the late low prices. 104 West 14th St.

Tuesday
January 28-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ARRESTS QUICKLY MADE

Schmalz and Lefebre May Have Stolen Zschille's Curios.

DAMAGING LETTERS BETWEEN THEM

Schmalz Is a Nephew of the Owner and Was Night Watchman—Antiques Found in the Other Man's Room.

Two arrests have been made in connection with the robbery of $20,000 worth of antique jewelry and bric-à-brac from the collection stored at 5 East Thirtieth Street. The prisoners are Ewald Schmalz and Charles A. Lefebre, a saloonkeeper at 1,325 Avenue A.

The collection was the property of Richard Louis Zschille of Grossenhain, Saxony. It was on exhibition at the World's Fair and later in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Part of the collection was also on exhibition at Tiffany's.

Dr. Ulrich Jahn, who has had charge of the collection and was arranging for its sale, went to Paris a fortnight ago. He left it in charge of Karl Werminghoff of 208 East Eighty-fourth Street. Schmalz, the suspected thief, is a nephew of Richard Zschille, the owner of the collection. He was employed to watch the place and slept there at night. He had been there since about Christmas and had instructions never to leave the building at night.

As soon as the robbery was reported at Headquarters two policemen went to see Schmalz. He told them that he went uptown Saturday evening and was gone about two hours and a half. When he returned, he said, he found the place robbed.

It was learned that he had visited Saloonkeeper Lefebre Saturday night. After the detectives left Schmalz they went uptown and saw Lefebre. They questioned him as to his acquaintance with Schmalz, and while doing so glanced around the room. They saw standing in a corner an old gun which had a tag attached to it, and also noticed a couple of antique daggers on the mantelpiece. After talking with the saloonkeeper a while they left without letting him know that they had any suspicion of him.

Mr. Werminghoff was notified, and accompanied the detectives back to the saloonkeeper's house, where he identified the gun as part of the Zschille collection. Lefebre was then placed under arrest. The two daggers were also identified by Werminghoff. One is a French Gothic dagger of the fourteenth century. The other is said to have been dug from the bed of the River Rhine during the thirteenth century.

Lefebre admitted that Schmalz brought the gun to his house Saturday night, and he also confessed that he had received other curios from him on previous occasions.

The police then started for Schmalz. As they reached the house, 5 East Thirtieth Street, a boy came along with a letter addressed to Schmalz, which was found to be from Lefebre. It was as follows:

> Dear Friend Ewald—Just now there were two detectives here and have inquired for you. They wanted to know how long I have known you and where I became acquainted with you. They also asked if you had any friends here. Of course I gave you a good character. If you get into trouble let me know.

Schmalz was arrested, and the following letter was found in his pocket, addressed to Lefebre:

> Tell no one that you got from me a gun and daggers. None of you must say anything. Also refuse to give up this letter. There was a robbery in the house last night. You can say you visited me, but that you got nothing from me. No one can visit me now. Detectives will probably come to see you to inquire about me. Tell them you do not know yet there has been a robbery.

It was learned yesterday that Lefebre visited Schmalz Tuesday night and that on that occasion the latter showed Lefebre the "gold room," where the most valuable articles were kept. This room was supposed to be always closed at night, and Mr. Werminghoff carried the key. It was found that the key of Schmalz's sleeping room fitted the "gold room" door.

The following list of the stolen articles was given out yesterday:

	Value.
18 antique clasps	$439
8 silver goblets	4,775
18 antique charms	893
11 antique pieces of jewelry	2,263
20 pair antique gold earrings	709
24 pair antique earrings	337
9 antique watches, 5 silver, 2 gold, and 2 crystal	5,400
12 antique Greek rings	1,208
9 antique Roman rings	232
57 antique Gothic rings	5,075
10 antique miscellaneous rings	220
5 antique Egyptian rings	69
Total	$21,620

Schmalz and Lefebre were arraigned before Magistrate Braun in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, and, at the request of the police, were remanded to Police Headquarters.

ADMITS RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

But Anderson Denies Having Robbed Messrs. Kernochan and Oakes.

The police had not last night fully implicated the prisoner, Andrew J. Anderson, arrested a week ago, in the robberies at the residences of T. F. Oakes, Receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Mamaroneck, and J. L. Kernochan at Hempstead, L. I.

Chief Detective O'Brien and Detectives Reap and McCauly were mysterious or threw out vague hints of "important developments" when questioned, but, so far, all that appears to have been discovered to the prisoner's detriment is that a quantity of property, among which were articles belonging to Messrs. Oakes and Kernochan, has been traced to his possession from places where he lived and pawnshops. Both Mr. Oakes and Mr. Kernochan visited Police Headquarters yesterday and identified articles as part of what was stolen from their houses.

The police were reported yesterday as busy in tracing the antecedents of Anderson, whom they believe to be a high-class burglar and house-thief, and in seeking for a girl who, as Ethel Swayne, wrote to Anderson from Perth Amboy, Jan. 17. She said that if he deserted her she would kill herself.

Anderson was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Police Court, and his lawyer said he was willing to admit that he was a receiver of stolen goods, but that his client denied that he had stolen the articles that were traced to him.

It came out that three days after Mr. Kernochan was robbed Anderson called on him in answer to an advertisement offering a reward for the stolen property, and that Mr. Kernochan placed him under arrest. Anderson, however, played the part of one innocent and indignant so well that it was decided that a mistake had been made, and Anderson was let go.

SCHOONER AND TUG AGROUND

The John W. Linnell and Sea King Strike on the New-Jersey Coast.

SEA ISLE CITY, N. J., Jan. 27.—The thousand-ton, four-masted schooner John W. Linnell, light, of Boston, Capt. S. N. Handy, in tow of the tug Sea King, bound for Philadelphia, went ashore on Townsend's Inlet bar this morning.

The tug also struck on the bar, and it is now fast with the schooner. The schooner was boarded by the life-saving crew, and they took the crew of the schooner ashore.

Four tugs were trying to pull the Sea King and the schooner from the bar tonight.

Fire Causes a Woman's Death.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Arthur H. Walton of Ridgewood was burned to death at 1 o'clock this morning. She was on a lounge reading, when a lamp either exploded or was upset, and caused her clothes to take fire. She died a few minutes after the fire was discovered.

GEORGE B. POST'S BUILDING BILL

The City Club Said to be in Favor of His Measure Limiting the Height of Houses in New-York.

It was said yesterday that the City Club had resolved to secure the introduction in the Legislature of the bill drawn by George B. Post, the architect, for limiting the height of buildings in New-York in proportion to the width of the street.

Mr. Post's bill has been indorsed by the firm of McKim, Mead & White and by other prominent architects in this city. The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution calling the attention of the Legislature to the necessity for putting some sort of limit to the erection of "sky scrapers" in the lower part of the city.

Mr. Post's bill provides that no building hereafter to be erected shall be higher than fifteen times the square root of the width of the street in which it is located. The following table shows the limits to height under the bill:

Width of Street, Feet.	Height of Floor of Top Story, Feet.	Probable Total Height, Feet.
25	75.0	95.0
30	82.2	102.2
35	88.7	108.7
40	94.9	114.9
45	100.6	120.6
50	106.0	126.0
55	111.2	131.2
60	116.2	136.2
65	120.9	140.9
70	125.5	145.5
75	129.9	149.9
80	134.2	154.2
85	138.3	158.3
90	142.3	162.3
95	146.2	166.2
100	150.0	170.0

Here is the height, in feet, of some of the buildings down town which have been constructed under the existing statutes:

Top of cornice of Equitable Building	110
Top of roof of Equitable Building	144
Top of roof of Cotton Exchange	142
Top of roof of Mills Building	140
Top of roof of Bennett Building	140
Top of roof of Astor Building	127
Top of roof of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Building	155
Top of roof of Farmers' Loan and Trust Building	160
Top of roof of Morris Building	140
Top of roof of Continental Building	162
Top of roof of United States Trust Building	140
Top of roof of Aldrich Court	138

By the terms of Mr. Post's bill, a corner building cannot be built along the narrower street more than 100 feet at the height permitted only for the broader street.

Buildings on public squares are excepted, but their designs must be approved by the President of the Health Department, the Superintendent of the Building Department, and the Council of the Fine Arts Federation.

The friends of the bill say that the Court of Appeals has decided that, notwithstanding a restriction as to the height of buildings may impair the value of property, it is in the power of the Legislature so to limit the height.

MUCH TROUBLE OVER A CAT

Magistrate Deuel Refuses to Make the Courtroom a Circus.

Thomas Cale, a decorator, of 306 West Thirty-first Street some time ago owned a fine cat, which was the pride of his household. The cat was stolen from in front of the house two months ago, and Cale was heartbroken. He heard nothing further of the missing cat until last Thursday, when he was engaged by Mrs. Mamie Arthur of 562 Seventh Avenue to decorate her apartments.

He went to the house and found what he says is the long lost cat. He was so pleased with the recovery of the animal that he did not wait to do the work, but immediately took the cat home. Mrs. Arthur was equally determined to possess the cat, and declared that it was not the cat that had been stolen from Cale's home, but was her own Thomas that she had raised from a kitten. She went to Jefferson Market Court Saturday and obtained a summons for Cale, returnable yesterday.

Cale brought the animal to court yesterday. He declared that he had taught the cat a number of tricks. He said that when the cat had seen him enter Mrs. Arthur's house it had shown wonderful joy and had jumped into his arms. Mrs. Cale and Mrs. Agnes Connell of 64 Amsterdam Avenue also swore that the cat was Cale's.

Mrs. Arthur swore that the cat was only four months old, and that she had raised it from a kitten. She denied that the cat could perform any tricks, and said that she wanted to have Cale arrested for theft.

Cale said he would put the cat through its tricks to prove that it was his, but Magistrate Deuel said that he was not going to turn the court into a circus. The Magistrate said that Cale could take his choice of two courses. He could either retain possession of the cat and be arrested for larceny, and then prove that the cat was his when the case came to trial down town, or he could return the cat and begin civil proceedings for its recovery.

Cale choose the latter course, and Mrs. Arthur carried the animal away in triumph.

FUNERAL OF ANSELM EHRET

Many Prominent German Citizens Attend the Services.

The funeral of Anselm Ehret, father of George Ehret, was held yesterday at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Eighty-seventh Street, near First Avenue. The Rev. Anthony Lammel, pastor of the church, celebrated a mass of requiem, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Brown and Weber. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

The church was crowded. The Ehret brewery was closed for the day, and 350 employes attended. Among those present were George Ringler, Peter Doelger, J. D. Yuengling, Frederick Schaefer, Max Schaefer, David Mayer, James Everard, S. Liebmann, U. Loewers, Jacob Ruppert, Col. Frank Ruppert, David Stevenson, J. E. Hupfel, Frederick W. Woerz, Henry Clausen, William A. Miles, A. E. Seifert, Alfred Beadleston, Sigmon E. Bernheimer, August Schmidt, Henry Schwartz, Henry Koehler, Philip Ebling, William Ebling, William Renn, Joseph Neuman, Joseph Schweneger, William Steinway, John Schwartz, Henry Roeberger, John D. Crimmins, Thomas Crimmins, Adam Neidlinger, Henry Keefer, William Fredericks, Charles Stadler, Philip Prebsel, Henry Schubel, Fritz Menitz, Henry Spillman, Henry Link, and Joseph Goetz.

BROUGHT FOOD TO THE CHURCH

A Practical System of Charity Begun in New-Brunswick, N. J.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 27.—A new method of helping the poor was put to a practical trial yesterday, when the parishioners of the Rev. Linn E. Wheeler, pastor of the First Baptist Church, brought various contributions of food, consisting of sugar, coffee, tea, bread, &c., to the church where they attended service. An appeal had been made by the Humane Society for funds, the great number of calls upon the society having almost depleted the treasury. On Tuesday night the Rev. Mr. Wheeler broached the subject by saying an excellent opportunity is now offered for direct charity, and though there are societies in the city which help the poor by supplying them with clothing and fuel, there are none wich give out food. This being so, he asked his church people to bring such articles of food as they could spare from their own meals.

The food will be judiciously distributed and much distress may be alleviated.

Division as to Amendments.

At the meeting at the Cotton Exchange yesterday to consider the amendments to the by-laws, by which it is proposed to establish an Exchange Clearing House, opinions seemed about evenly divided. Similar amendments failed two years ago, because they did not provide for Saturday clearings. That omission has now been supplied.

The plan of operation suggested now is that trading sheets shall be delivered to the clearing clerks daily at noon, and balances will be payable daily at 2 o'clock. The Clearing House is to be supported by the retention of a commission at the rate of 6 per cent. a year on all balances paid. A fine of $5 will be imposed whenever sheets are not promptly turned in. As a result of yesterday's meeting, it was decided to vote on the amendments to-morrow.

DR. EDDY'S ANNIVERSARY

Fifty Years' Ministry to be Celebrated in Brooklyn.

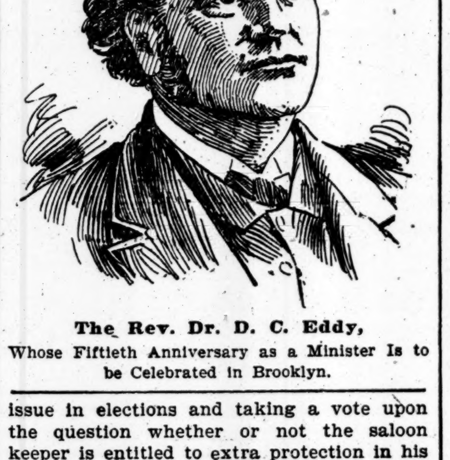
POLITICIAN AS WELL AS PREACHER

He Was Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and a Candidate for Governor.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel Clarke Eddy, formerly Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and afterward Prohibition candidate for Governor, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination at the Lee Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn to-morrow evening.

Dr. Eddy is a landmark in the Eastern District, and is a man of note in other respects. He has traveled extensively, has seen the people of many lands, and conversed with them in many tongues. In addition, he took part in the old Know-Nothing movement in Boston forty-two years ago.

Dr. Eddy has since devoted himself to church affairs, rather than the field of politics, although he is still a sturdy advocate of Sunday closing and other material movements for the good of his people. He considers the Sunday-closing movement entirely outside of politics and religion. He strongly favors making this question an issue in elections and taking a vote upon the question whether or not the saloon keeper is entitled to extra protection in his trade and should be allowed to keep his business running a greater number of hours a week than the grocer or the dry goods man.



The Rev. Dr. D. C. Eddy,
Whose Fiftieth Anniversary as a Minister Is to be Celebrated in Brooklyn.

Dr. Eddy is of robust personality, with the face of a Beecher and the head of a Bright. He wears his hair thrown well back, as was the custom of the great English statesman, revealing a lofty dome of thought and a face expressive of firmness and determination. Dr. Eddy is also distinguished in literature.

The celebration to-morrow night will be a gathering of congenial spirits, consisting of the leading clergymen of Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, and Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman will represent the Ministers' Club, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of this city the Baptist churches, and the Rev. Dr. R. B. Seymour the Baptist organizations of New-England.

The question of Christian missionaries in Palestine and Turkey will be discussed at the gathering. Dr. Eddy will tell of his observations while traveling in the Sultan's dominions. In the various works of which Dr. Eddy is the author, many interesting anecdotes are related of the struggles of Christianity and the sufferings of the Christian people in Moslem lands.

He is the author also of an exhaustive treatise pertaining to Church work, entitled "Young Men's Friend." "The Burman Apostle," "The Percy Family," "Heroines of the Missionary Enterprise," "Waiting at the Cross," "Walter's Tour in the East," and "Angels' Whispers in the City" are other works from Dr. Eddy's prolific pen.

In spite of a long and eventful life, Dr. Eddy is one of the youngest-looking men in the Brooklyn ministry. He was born at Salem, Mass., in 1823, and was educated at the New-Hampton theological institution, where he was graduated in 1845. He became pastor of the First Baptist Church at Lowell a year later. He remained there ten years, performing during that time such evangelizing work as added 1,005 members to his communion. He is still spoken of by the congregation in words of gratitude and pride when referring to his career, both as a pastor and as a legislator.

"My political career was merely an episode," modestly remarked the clergyman to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES when discussing the subject yesterday, at his home, 488 Willoughby Avenue. "It is a picture I turned to the wall over forty years ago." The Massachusetts Legislature, nevertheless, passed a unanimous vote thanking him for his public services at the time.

Dr. Eddy was installed a minister at the Harvard Street Church, Boston, in 1856. Within six years he added nearly 500 persons to the congregation.

He was called to the Tabernacle Church in Philadelphia in November, 1862, remaining two years, at the expiration of which he returned to Boston, where he opened a new church on the free system, with successful results.

He was also pastor of a church in Hyde Park, a suburb of Boston, and of another in Fall River.

He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard and of D. D. from Madison University.

Dr. Eddy moved to Brooklyn in 1881, where he has achieved equally notable popularity and success as elsewhere. His church has a membership of over 500 and a prosperous Sunday school.

Dr. Eddy said yesterday that the most remarkable change he had observed in Christian life during the past half century was the tendency of all churches to work together.

"It is a gratifying sign of the times," he remarked. "There is no likelihood of Catholic and Protestant churches uniting in a religious sense, but their co-operation on non-contentious topics for the common welfare is very apparent. Fifty years ago there was more devotion to church life than there is now. The discipline in church circles was more stringent than at present, and sensational preachers were not sought after as they are now, when this brand of ministers attract audiences like an actor.

"There was then also more loyalty to religious denominations than now. The past was more an age of controversy than the present. There was less tendency to freedom, and more strict adherence to dogmas and creeds. New-York had some great preachers in those days, among whom were Dr. Gardiner Spring, Spencer H. Cone, and William R. Williams.

"In public life the change is not less notable. Oratory has not lost its power over the masses, but the grade of orators has perceptibly deteriorated. The sentiments inspiring the people to-day cannot produce great orators like those of the past. Our public speaking now takes on more decidedly the utilitarian or platform standard. We have more fervid, impassioned gush, but less oratory of the higher order, and absolutely no orators of the class of Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett, and Daniel Webster."

Church to Have a New Edifice.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension, the congregation of which has been worshipping in a hall in Lion Park, has purchased a plot 100 by 100.11 feet on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, beginning 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. On this plot a church in Romanesque style, 75 feet front, and a parish house will be built. The architect is William Schickel. The basement of the church will be of granite and the remainder of limestone.

The Rev. Nicholas M. Reinhart is pastor of the church. Many of the congregation are Germans. Part of the parish created for the new church is taken from that of the Church of the Holy Name, whose edifice is at Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

GEN. CATLIN DEFENDS HIS ACTION

Says There Was No Impropriety in Inviting Gov. Morton to Review the Memorial Day Parade.

Gen. Isaac S. Catlin is chagrined at the action of some of the members of the Brooklyn Memorial and Executive Committees in complaining because Gov. Morton has been invited to review the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Day.

The General returned from Owego yesterday. He said that as Grand Marshal, he had taken the liberty of inviting Gov. Morton, and he thought the objections came in very bad taste.

"Of course," Gen. Catlin continued, "the Mayor of the city is always the reviewing officer on Memorial Day, unless for some reason he cannot be present. It has always been the practice, however, to invite distinguished guests on that occasion, guests practically, of the Mayor, who represents the city.

"I have twice been the Grand Marshal of the Decoration Day parade, and on each occasion, I invited, on behalf of the Grand Army, distinguished people to participate in the patriotic ceremonies, which are observed on these occasions. I did this absolutely without any reference to the political affiliations of those to whom I wrote.

"Once Gen. Tracy, who was the Republican Secretary of the Navy, was thus invited by myself, and at the same time Gen. Harrison, a Republican President, was also invited by me, not as a Republican, but as a patriot and as the Executive of the Nation. I did not ask for any permission on these occasions from the Memorial Committee, yet nobody repudiated my action or found fault with it.

"I am a Democrat; not, perhaps, in the large sense of David B. Hill, and anybody outside of Bloomngdale can readily understand that I did not invite Gov. Morton for political reasons. I have also written to the Secretary of War and the President of the United States. I addressed a letter to the private secretary of the President, requesting him to ask Mr. Cleveland to participate in these patriotic ceremonies with the Mayor of Brooklyn.

"I also wrote to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, asking that the army and navy contingent about Brooklyn might be directed to report to me for service in the parade, and, I assure you, I did not forget the courtesy due to both of these officials, to invite them to be present.

"I suppose, technically, I did not have the authority, under the by-laws of the Memorial Committee, to do what I have done, but my action in this case has been precisely what I had done twice before and without a suggestion of dissatisfaction or complaint on the part of the Memorial Committee. I most certainly assumed that my comrades would be only too glad to have me do the same thing again.

"It is very poor taste for any veteran in the Grand Army to complain about the presence of Gov. Morton, who, perhaps, has done as much as any one man in the Nation for the general benefit of the veterans. I think their objections in this case are in very bad taste."

There are members of the Memorial Committee who are greatly opposed to Gov. Morton's presence in Brooklyn. They refuse to explain why they are opposed to him.

The Committee on Public Ceremonies will meet to-morrow night. The subject will be taken up, and Gen. Catlin will be asked to explain his action in writing Gov. Morton, the head of the State National Guard, to review the Brooklyn parade.

NEW FACE ON THE JONES-PULITZER FIGHT

The Handling of Post-Dispatch Funds Causes New Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—A new feature in the Jones-Pulitzer injunction case developed Saturday night, when a bill was filed in Judge Valliant's court, charging that Charles H. Jones, editor and manager of the paper, has been secretly diverting the funds of the corporation from the control of the officers specified in the by-laws. The court is asked to make an order so modifying the temporary injunction as to direct Mr. Jones to deposit all the funds of the paper in one bank, and not divide the deposits as he has been doing.

The specific charge in the bill is that Mr. Jones deposited $12,000 of the corporation's money in the St. Louis National Bank, to his own credit as "editor and manager of The Post-Dispatch," and checked money therefrom without the knowledge of F. D. White, treasurer of the Pulitzer Publishing Company.

Mr. Jones states that during his absence recently, Mr. White refused to sign the pay roll because he (Mr. Jones) had not drawn the check, having delegated that duty to George Jones, his brother and business manager of the paper. He claims that in order to prevent future embarrasments of that kind he opened a separate account.

THE MAN WHO THREW EGGS AT AHLWARDT

Silverman Fined $25 Because of Extenuating Circumstances.

Louis Silverman, 88 Suffolk Street, was on trial yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions, charged with disturbing a lawful meeting. The meeting referred to was held at Cooper Union Dec. 12. The occasion was a public reception to Herr Ahlwardt, the "Jew baiter," who recently landed from Berlin. The specific charge against Silverman was the throwing of rotten eggs at the speaker. Silverman pleaded guilty. His lawyer, Daniel O'Reilly, pleaded in extenuation that the eggs didn't hit the speaker, and that Ahlwardt had given great provocation by his onslaught on the Jewish race.

"This complaint shows," said Justice Jerome, "that the eggs were tainted, and the odor was very offensive. However, the rights of citizens to hold public meetings must be respected. In this case, whatever may be its legal aspects, the Court does not feel in sympathy with any member of the community who seeks to create prejudice against the religious belief of any race or sect. Were it otherwise the Court would imprison this defendant. In this case, because of the character of the complainant, the Court will only impose a fine of $25, or five days in the city prison."

ANOTHER WITHOUT ALL HIS FINGERS

He, Also, Is Held on Suspicion of Being Mrs. Phipps's Assailant.

A second man with a deformed hand was arraigned before Magistrate Simms in the Yorkville Court yesterday on the charge of having drugged and then robbed Mrs. Mildred A. Phipps at her home, 535 East Seventy-second Street, Jan. 18. The prisoner, Nathan Hirschberg, eighteen years old, of 233 East Fifty-seventh Street, was arrested Saturday night. Frederick Veltman was arrested as the woman's assailant last Thursday. The woman had said immediately after the assault that her assailant had lost several fingers on his left hand, and identified Veltman on this account. Magistrate Simms held the first prisoner in $1,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Hirschberg has lost two fingers, and she also identified him as her assailant. Magistrate Simms then held him in $2,000 bail. In doing so he requested the police to give all the facts to the District Attorney and have the matter straightened out.

Says Park Location Is Fixed.

Dr. John Hegeman, William Earl Dodge, the Rev. Leighton Williams, and the Rev. Mason North called on Mayor Strong yesterday as a delegation from a federation of the West Side churches to urge that the location of the proposed new park at Twenty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue be changed to the neighborhood of Fiftieth Street.

The Mayor said the location was made mandatory in the Legislative act, and no change could be made.

Sharp Decline in Coffee.

Coffee declined sharply in price in yesterday's markets, on reports here and in Hamburg and Havre, estimating the growing crop at from 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 bags, with 1,800,000 left over from the last crop. On these figures the supply will be 20 per cent. larger than usual.

Spot coffee, No. 7, sold at 13½ cents a pound, having been at 13¾ cents on Saturday, and options declined from 1-5 cent to 1-3 cent a pound. Sales reached 31,250 bags, about double the recent daily average.

EVIDENCES OF MURDER

Contusions Found on the Body of Little Louisa Hornung.

DR. HOEBER MAKES AN AUTOPSY

The Girl Was Seen In the Laundry of Wong Wah Kee the Night She Disappeared — The Chinaman Held.

Wong Wah Kee, the Chinese laundryman of Park Avenue, near One Hundred and Tenth Street, who was arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of nine-year-old Louisa Hornung, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. He was remanded to give the police an opportunity for further investigation.

Wong Wah Kee is of short stature, and of countenance so stolid that it does not admit of a gleam of intelligence. He talks but little English. While he pretended in court not to know why he was under arrest, he was nervous, and seemed to be laboring under a severe mental strain.

The detectives are convinced that the little girl met with foul play. They claim to have good reason to suspect that the Chinaman was concerned in it. His laundry stands but a few feet from where the body was found, under the trestle of the New-York Central Railroad.

Detective Perkins, who has charge of the case, says he has caught Wong Wah Kee in several contradictions. When arrested the Chinaman said no other man had worked in the laundry for four weeks, while the neighbors say that at least two men have been working there all the time. Again, the prisoner said his cousin, Charlie S. Wong of the Lins Tye Company, dealers in laundry supplies at 24 Pell Street, was at the laundry the Sunday previous to the girl's death, and staid all night.

Charlie S. Wong, when seen Sunday, said he was not in Wong Wah Kee's laundry the previous Sunday, and that his only visits there in weeks was on Saturday last, when he went there to collect a bill, and remained but twenty minutes.

Wong Wah Kee told the detective that last Thursday evening, when little Louisa disappeared from her home, Wong Doey, another cousin, was in the laundry, arriving in the afternoon and remaining until late at night. Wong Wah Kee said a little girl annoyed him early in the evening by tapping on the window, turning the door knob, and throwing the door open. He stood it for a while, being accustomed to such annoyances, and then went out and drove her away. The detectives are looking for Wong Doey, but he has not been found.

The theory that the girl was assaulted and murdered is not warranted by Coroner Hoeber's examination of the body, Friday. He found no evidence of foul play. At that time, no blood, bruises, or contusions were to be seen, according to the Coroner's statement.

Contusions on top of the head were found later, however, by Dr. Huber, acting for the Coroner. The police say the result of the second autopsy is being withheld, in order to mislead persons suspected of the crime, so they will feel secure and not attempt to leave the city.

The detectives do not hesitate to express their belief in the Chinaman's guilt. Detective Perkins said yesterday:

"I am satisfied that Wong Wah Kee is responsible for the death of Louisa Hornung. The autopsy performed by Dr. Huber shows that the child had been assaulted, that she was afterward suffocated, doubtless by the same person or persons.

"At a convenient moment, when the street was deserted, the Chinaman, in my opinion, carried the body out of his laundry and laid it down on the pavement, under the trestle, in the position in which it was found Friday morning.

"The child was found lying on her back, with the face upward to the pelting rain that fell throughout the night. Her legs were crossed and the arms folded over the breast, as if the child had lain down for a comfortable nap in a warm bed at home. Now, if she had lain down to die on the cold stone of her own volition, she naturally would have turned her face from the rain, and huddled herself up for protection.

"On the other hand, if she had fallen from the trestle above, and had met her death in that manner, there must have been broken bones and numerous bruises which were not revealed by the autopsy.

"I reasoned this out from the beginning, and contended that the child was placed where it was found by some one who was careful to endeavor to create the impression that the victim had lain down there to die from exposure. But in this effort he was overzealous, and excited the suspicion that he hoped to avoid."

The witnesses against the Chinaman are Adolph Sanger, a clerk in the District Attorney's office, who lives at 80 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Mamie Levy, a playmate of the dead girl, living at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Park Avenue. Both say they saw a little girl whom they can partially identify as Louisa Hornung, in the laundry, talking to the Chinaman Thursday night. There is a woman, too, who told the police she had seen a little girl there at 9 o'clock Thursday evening. She identified Louisa Hornung as the girl, by her clothing, but left without giving her name or address. The police are now looking for her.

Adolph Sanger said yesterday that Thursday he left the District Attorney's office shortly after 5 o'clock, and started for his home. He passed Wah Kee's laundry at 6 o'clock. He saw a young girl with a Tam o' Shanter hat in the laundry jumping about as though having a good time, and evidently making herself at home. He saw a Chinaman near the counter watching the girl as she skipped about. The laundry was twenty-five feet from where the body was found.

Mr. Sanger was on the point of going into the laundry and advising the girl to leave the place. He did not do it, however, and forgot the incident until he heard of the finding of the body.

He then reported what he had seen to Capt. Westervelt, who sent Detective Perkins with him to the laundry. Perkins asked the Chinaman if a little girl was in in his place Thursday. The Chinaman said no. The detective told him Mr. Sanger had seen a girl there. The Chinaman then said the little girl was outside, but was not inside his place. The Chinaman was then arrested.

SCHOOL BOYS DOING TIME

Sentenced for Snowballing Their Fellows and Delaying School Work.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 27.—Some fifty boys who attend the East Orange High School are "doing time," as one of their number put it to-day. This is the result of an action of theirs on last Tuesday. The sentence was inflicted by some of their classmates, acting with the Principal.

On Tuesday, when there was a slight fall of snow, the fifty resolved to have some fun. When they were released from school at 12 o'clock they set to work making snowballs. The sessions resume at 1 o'clock, and when at a few minutes before that hour those who live close to the school began to return they were met with a bombardment of snowballs. This was kept up for three-quarters of an hour, and it was found impossible to resume some of the classes until 1:30 o'clock. Shortly after the sessions began, the fifty were notified that they might remain after school and have an interview with the Principal.

The boys then appointed four of their number to see Principal Davey. This they did, and Mr. Davey said he would name a committee of four boys from the senior class to pass on the offense. This committee, after considering the matter, sentenced the fifty to a reprimand from Mr. Davey and ten hours' detention after school hours, the ten hours to be served out one hour at a time. The committee further sentenced those who had been too much afraid to go to the school in the face of the shower of snowballs to serve two hours. Those who were "chicken-hearted," or "made of sugar," have served their two hours each, and the fifty are rejoicing that the end of their service is closer than it was last Wednesday.

RECEIVER FOR THE BRUNSWICK

J. H. Baker in Charge of the Hotel Pending Dissolution Proceedings—Apparent Deficiency of $145,293.

Josiah H. Baker was appointed receiver yesterday of the Hotel Brunswick Company by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, in proceedings brought by Richard H. Southgate, Francis Kinzler, and Rebecca B. Mitchell, Directors, for a dissolution of the company.

The order to show cause was set down for May 7 next, and Albert B. Boardman was appointed referee in the matter. Mr. Baker's bond of $50,000 was filed late in the day by his counsel, Ira Leo Bamberger, and he took charge of the hotel, the business of which he is empowered to continue.

The schedules show the following figures: Total liabilities, $524,447; total available assets, $379,154; apparent deficiency, $145,293. These figures are nominal. Of the liabilities, $400,000 is in capital stock, leaving actual liabilities of $124,447, consisting of $25,841 in bills payable and $98,606 in open accounts payable. The net actual assets amount to $20,237, as follows: Cash, $1,646; wines, liquors, and stores, $8,400; accounts receivable, $15,304, of which there are good $8,691; Thousand Island bond, $100; unexpired insurance, $1,400.

Of the nominal assets, $358,917 is the net investment account. The book value of this account is $422,381, less bonds secured by chattel mortgage of $100,000, of which $39,500 is held as collateral and $60,500 is oustanding, with accrued interest of $2,964.

Among the creditors are: The Garfield National Bank, $13,000; Emma R. Livermore, $16,000; Acker, Merrall & Condit, $11,561; estate of Josiah M. Fiske, $10,999; New-York City, for taxes, $11,322; R. H. Southgate, $9,164; Francis Kinzler, $4,808; Henry Zahn, $2,305; White, Hentz & Co., $2,558; William Lester, $2,000; John Bloodgood, $3,470. The amount due on the company's payroll is $4,013.

DEATH OF BURKHARD GOODMAN

A Real Estate Broker Stricken with Apoplexy While Reading a Letter in Front of The Times Building.

Burkhard Goodman, a real estate broker with offices at 59 Liberty Street, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday morning while standing in front of THE TIMES Building, and died within a few minutes.

Mr. Goodman had just come from the Post Office, and had paused at the corner of Spruce Street and Park Row to glance over the contents of a letter. Suddenly he threw both hands above his head, reeled backward, and fell to the pavement. Bystanders quickly raised him and assisted a policeman in carrying him into the publication office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. A hurry call was sent to Hudson Street Hospital, but before an ambulance arrived, a physician who was passing pronounced the man dead.

The body was taken to the Oak Street Police Station, and was there identified by Miss Annie McGowan, who for two years had acted as stenographer for Mr. Goodman. She said Mr. Goodman had left his office apparently in the best of health at 9 o'clock, and that he had not been ill for a year. It was ascertained, however, that he had suffered from heart trouble for some time.

Mr. Goodman lived at 333 West Twenty-eighth Street with his wife. They had no children. He had been a broker down town for twenty years, and was known as a keen business man. He was a member of the Real Estate Exchange.

MRS. EMMA BACHMAN'S REPORTED FLIGHT

The District Attorney's Office Has No Knowledge of Her Departure.

Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle said yesterday that he had no knowledge of the reported flight of Mrs. Emma Bachman of 230 East Ninth Street, on whose complaint of extortion Policeman Daniel Redner of Inspector Cortright's staff was arrested on Dec. 31, 1895.

It was reported that Mrs. Bachman and her husband left this city Saturday for Germany, because she was afraid of police persecution.

Mrs. Bachman was arrested for keeping an alleged disorderly house, and it is alleged that Policeman Redner promised to prevent much trouble for her if she gave him $500. She informed Dr. Parkhurst, and a trap was laid for Redner. He went to the house of Mrs. Bachman and she gave him $190 in marked bills. Arthur Dennett of the Parkhurst Society and two Central Office detectives were in the next room, and arrested Redner, who was later held in $5,000 bail for trial.

Dennett said yesterday that he had not heard of Mrs. Bachman's flight. Mr. Battle said Redner could be prosecuted without the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Bachman.

SALE OF AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS

Some Historical Magazines Bring Good Prices.

Among the books sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co. were the following:

Harper's Bazar, 1869 and 1870 and 1873 to 1880, 10 volumes, $7.50; Harper's Weekly, 1869 and 1870 and 1873 to 1880, 10 volumes, $10.

Keil & Delitzsch's "Commentary on Kings, Chronicles; Proverbs; Joshua, Judges, and Ruth; Ezekiel; Minor Prophets, and Vol. III. of the Pentateuch," 10 volumes, Clark, Edinburgh, $5; 58 pamphlets by American and English writers on "Currency," "Gold," "Silver," "Bimetallism," &c., $5.80.

The Magazine of American History, edited by J. A. Stevens, 1877, (lacking August,) 11 numbers, scarce, $14.85; the same, 1878, (lacking September,) 11 numbers, $4.40; the same, 1879-80-81-2-3, complete, and 1884, (lacking May, September, and December,) 69 numbers, $8.97, and B. F. Thompson's "History of Long Island," second edition, revised and greatly enlarged, portrait, map, and lithograph plates, 2 volumes, New-York, 1843, slightly stained, otherwise fine copy, scarce, $15.

"HOW TO HAVE HEAVEN ON EARTH"

Rev. A. C. Dixon Addresses a Large Audience in Cooper Union.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon addressed over 2,000 persons in the large hall of Cooper Union yesterday afternoon. His topic was "How to Have Heaven on Earth." He said people could be happy here if they could make up their minds to live worthy lives. If an individual could feel assured of heaven he or she could be happy on earth. There could be no half-way work.

Mr. Dixon continued: "My friends, your characters must be either white or black. A Christian's heart must be so white that it will glisten with purity." Mr. Dixon raised his hands and said with emphasis: "God be praised for Parkhurst and his society! May the work of Dr. Parkhurst and his association go on. My heart is with them."

After Mr. Dixon had concluded, Dr. H. M. Sanders invited all persons who so desired to remain for an "after meeting." About three hundred accepted the invitation.

Can Demand the Bond, He Thinks.

Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday sent a letter to Mayor Strong regarding the Board of Aldermen's resolution passed two weeks ago ordering the "Huckleberry" Road to furnish the city with a bond for $50,000 to guarantee that the company will finish the road within two years.

The matter was submitted to the Corporation Counsel because the question was raised whether the resolution of the board really could compel the company to furnish the bond, and whether the requirement of the bond was legal. Mr. Scott says he thinks the board has power to demand the bond.

Up-Town Association's Dinner.

A dinner will be given by the Up-town Association in its rooms in the Constable Building, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, this evening. As this is the first public dinner of the association, the event is one of unusual interest to the members.

CHRISTIANS AMONG TURKS

Like Jews Among Russians, Persecuted for Their Prosperity.

TYPICAL EXPERIENCE OF ARABKIR

A Population Equally Divided, Where Citizens Were in Debt to Pariahs in Palaces.

SINCERE NARRATIVE OF A HIGH DIGNITARY

He Tells the Secret of the Sultan's Reticence About the Real Pretext for the Murders in Anatolia.

Special Correspondence of The New-York Times.

GALATA, Constantinople, Jan. 15.—Persecution of Armenians in Turkey has the same pretext as persecution of the Jews in Russia. If there were no other points of similarity between the two countries, this would be sufficient to explain their alliance. In both cases envy of those who, having done nothing, have nothing, for those who, having struggled for earthly goods, have earned them, has entailed the most startling crimes of the century. An elevated dignitary of the Turkish Empire, who shall be nameless, made this clear yesterday almost unconsciously.

He kissed reverently the seal of the Sultan on the letter which the reporter gave to him. His dark face had noble, regular features; the light of his eyes was dim, half hidden under heavy eyelids; his expression was one of great melancholy, of supreme lassitude.

"Oh, sombre Stamboul!" he exclaimed in Turkish. "If only it could have been forever walled in, made impenetrable to Western ideas! If only it could turn its face from Europe and immobilize itself among things of the past! I pray every instant that Allah will let the Sultan retain his unsubjected provinces, his deserts that his cavaliers may exercise their ability in them, his solitudes, that he may reap in them crops of rebellious heads. I ask of Allah to let our people keep their mystic dreams, their disdainful immutability, their gray rags, the sad voice of their music, which makes one shiver, and the white lime shroud on our ruins!"

The tone of his voice was monotonously melodious; its accent was sincere. The reporter feared, if not to be persuaded, at least to be moved by the Turk's intense affection for the antique manners of his country into some regard for his point of view. The reporter had not come for this.

"I hardly know Turkish," he said, with a faint impression of his peril in the seductive disenchantment of the language. "Is your persecution of the Armenians religious?"

"True Mussulmans," the Turk said, "regard the Sultan as a usurper, almost sacrilegious."

"Yes; but if the persecution of Armenians is religious, how have Mussulmans and Armenians lived together, side by side, in towns for so many years before the massacres in Anatolia, and if the persecution is not religious, what is it?"

"Economical," the Turk replied, with a grim smile. "We have lost even the ardor to fight for our faith; there are not enough fanatics among us—alas!—to make martyrs. There are no martyrs among you; there are no persecutors because of religion, either. If you were sure that your faith was absolutely true, you would do as Torquemada did—burn the unfaithful, and send them by force to Paradise. Your missionaries are guarded, when they wish, by soldiers; they appeal to their Government when they are in danger; obtain indemnity in money when their property is stolen or destroyed by fire. They are not martyrs, nor are they members of any Inquisition. They are like us, for we were affected by them."

"But, in your massacres, only Christians are killed."

"Not because they are Christians. Must I tell you a secret? The Sultan must not say that they were killed because they were rebels or Christians. He does not dare to tell the truth. He is tender hearted, the Sultan—oh, you need not smile ironically—he is not faint hearted. He is not sensitive to the point of recoiling before bloodshed, or before garlands of heads on pointed windows and at the entrances to palaces, but he has all the kindness of our race, which is intense, in spite of everything."

"What, then, is the objection to the Armenians, and why is it a secret?"

"The Armenians were killed because they were the usurers of our towns; because they were prosperous by force of money, and this is a secret, because it is shameful to avow that Anatolia revolted for a money consideration."

"This is a revelation, certainly; but where is the evidence of it?"

"You know Arabkir, in the villayet of Mamured-Ul-Aziz. It is in the Merkez-Sandjak of Kharput. It is a typical Anatolian city. It was the happiest; it is the most wretched of cities. There were in it 20,000 souls; 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Armenians. How do I know? It is the official census, the figures of which are obtained by multiplying the average number of persons in families by the number of the houses in the town. Orientals are opposed to individual enumeration. The Armenians of Arabkir, like those of all cities in Asia Minor, were far from being objects of pity. They consoled themselves for their political disabilities by piling up riches. They were laborious, they monopolized all commerce, except in wheat, and were the only working men in towns. There were at Arabkir only two Turkish butchers.

"The Turks had made of the Armenians, from time immemorial, their bankers and money lenders. So, one-half of the city owed immense sums to the other half. The Armenians had no political power and no national honors, but they lived in stone houses, some of which were valued as high as $10,000, while the sovereign Pasha lived in a hut, made of wood, very uncomfortable and crumbling. You must have heard the Armenians of Arabkir boast of their art of living. They said that one dined better with them than at Pera.

"Well, this is enough to explain the revolution. The 'Manussa' factories in Arabkir enriched the Armenians extravagantly, and so the aliens, non-citizens, pariahs of the city, became powerful by their work and money, while their official superiors struggled incessantly with money difficulties. For the Turk is thriftless. There were 100 or 150 Mussulman houses at Arabkir, the families of which lived on the problematic budget of the empire. Some of them were contractors for the tax receipts.

"There were seventy-eight villages in

the Caza, contracted for separately and producing a total of 4,000 Turkish pounds. When the calls for bids were advertised on the market place, in accordance with custom, for a period of twenty-one days, the Turk made his price, 2,500 Turkish dollars, for a village which should have brought 10,000 to the State. An Armenian never dared to bid higher; to do this would have been to court administrative vexations. Sometimes he went into partnership with the Turk, but his intervention was not wanted usually. He charged too much for his service. The contractor collected his money by terrible exactions, obtaining 20,000 Turkish dollars from a village which was able in reality to furnish only half of that amount. The commissary of the Government, the 'multezin'—suppressed ten years ago by demand of the united powers, but re-established in secret—had a share in the pillage. Peasants, almost always Mussulmans, were as conscientiously robbed by him and by the contractors as was the State.

"Kiamil the elder, who was a Grand Vizier and a citizen of Arabkir, gave to the town an income whereof 200 houses lived. The rest of the Mussulman population lived of pensions from the Government, of begging, and of misery. The Armenians are past masters in the art of making money, and have profited largely by the disordered accounts of their debtors, but the Turks are not delicate about their debts, and their dishonesty explains, if it does not excuse, the exorbitant rates of interest at which money was lent to them by the Armenians."

"But this condition had been the rule for years and years. What made the revolution?"

"The Government, five or six years ago, issued an edict by which seizure or sale of property for debt was prohibited until the creditor's accounts had been approved by a committee appointed by the Government. This committee was never appointed, but the edict remained in force, and the Armenians made new loans at higher rates of interest, because their chances of recovering their money were more doubtful. Yet there was perfect tranquillity, Armenians and Turks continued to call upon one another, to meet at the cafés and in the shops in friendly feeling.

"One night in the Winter of 1889 a policeman was killed in the streets, and thirty Armenians were arrested on suspicion, but there was no evidence against them, and they were released. The Governor continued to suspect these thirty Armenians, nevertheless, but the rest of the people took no interest in the quarrel.

"The Kurds of the Caza were good people, who came periodically to the Bazaar to sell wood, coal, and mules, and quitted always without a dispute, but there were Kurds at Diarbekir who were only robbers, and 600 cavaliers among them, led by Pattal, came to invade the city in October last year. They called themselves Tchiblak-Zade, and were greatly feared. The Armenians went to the gates with arms and repulsed the invasion; the Mussulmans silently approved.

"But the Governor reorganized the invasion. He sent messengers to the Kurds, who came into the city, Nov. 6, in great numbers, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. They pillaged the Bazaar, and then, led in groups by Mussulmans of the city, they pillaged the Armenian houses. A description of the pillage would be commonplace to you.

"There are 200 Armenian houses remaining of 2,500 that were there. They were spared either because they were near the Konak, or because they were defended by conscientious Turks. The names of these are well known. They are not names of notable people. They prove that Zekki Pasha might, if he had tried, have restrained the mad mobs at Erzeroum.

"The male Armenian population of Arabkir was massacred, save 200 men, who are in prison: many women and children were killed; others have wandered in the fields until they were piled up in some of the houses that have remained. The Government feeds them with bread, samples of which I have seen. It is black, formless, and as hard as a rock. The Turks have to eat it, for there is no more wheat. The stupid, wretched Turks of Arabkir have ruined themselves in trying to profit by the murder of their alleged exploiters. They have killed the goose that laid golden eggs."

The Turkish dignitary's room had enough arms to organize a war in the far East; and as the reporter admired them the Turk gave to him a Souss gun, five feet in length, ornamented with silver, and a sabre with handle of rhinoceros horn, and guard and blade damasked with gold.

FLEEING ARMENIANS DETAINED.

Two Farmers Who Lost Their Families in Turkey Too Poor to Land.

There are now on Ellis Island two Armenians who declare that their families were slaughtered in Turkey by the Kurds. The two men are detained by the Government authorities, because they have not the necessary amount of money to secure their admission to this country, under the immigration laws.

Efforts, however, are being made to secure their admission, and it is said that their friends here will see that they do not become charges upon the country. They are farmers.

The two men visited the Ship News Office yesterday and told the story of their sufferings, their losses, and their flight to this country.

They reached this port on the steamship Servia Jan. 20, and they declare that deportation would mean to them unjust imprisonment and perhaps death.

The men are Peter der Garabedian and D. N. Ghacherdoorian. The first is twenty-two years old. The latter is now a widower and is thirty years old. Both were residents of Harpoot, near Alexandretta, Turkey, until four months ago, when they stole away at midnight. After many hardships they reached Smyrna.

Before he left home, Ghacherdoorian had a wife and three little children. One night, he said, when the moon was shining brightly, the Kurds swooped down upon his home and with fierce yells and shots aroused him from his sleep. Before his eyes, his little ones were torn from their mother's arms and slain. Then the wife was seized by brutal hands and carried away, the while crying to him to rescue her from the fate that the Armenian women fear more than death. She was never seen again by her husband.

Ghacherdoorian found safety in a cellar, and the next night he and Garabedian stole away. They walked all night, and the next day they hid again. And so they traveled until they reached Smyrna, where they found friends whom they could trust.

From Smyrna they went to Marseilles, and there they took the steamer to Liverpool. Then they sailed in the Servia for America, believing that here they would find at least a haven from oppression and butchery.

But they had no money, and Dr. Senner, the Commissioner of Immigration at this port, was compelled to detain them.

Ghacherdoorian told the authorities that he had an uncle at Newton, Mass., but when this relative was found he could not get the necessary five-hundred-dollar bond to insure the country against the men becoming public charges.

Then the Armenian Relief Association became interested in the case, and H. K. Samuelsian, one of the members, employed Alexander V. Campbell of 54 William Street to interest himself in behalf of the men. Mr. Campbell went to Ellis Island yesterday to see Dr. Senner, but missed him. He will make another effort to-day to secure the release of the men.

John R. Ely's Eccentricities.

The contest over the will of John R. Ely, the chemist, was continued before Surrogate Abbott, in Brooklyn, yesterday. The estate is valued at over $300,000.

Graham Rolley testified that Mr. Ely was in the habit of meeting his friends in the Wall House, in the Eastern District, and on such occasions Mr. Ely would bow to the statuary, and on one occasion he attacked a stuffed eagle and destroyed it. On another occasion, a witness testified Mr. Ely had caught a mouse and eaten it.

ROWING OUTLOOK AT YALE

No Plans Yet Arranged for a Race This Summer.

WAITING TO HEAR FROM CAPT. COOK

Yale Sentiment Rather Against an Entry in the Poughkeepsie Regatta—What the Oarsmen Are Doing.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27.—Capt. Robert J. Cook, the director general of boating matters at Yale University, has been unable to come to New-Haven to discuss with Capt. Treadway of the Yale crew and the other athletic authorities at the university the question as to whether Yale will send an eight to participate in the race on the Hudson this Summer. The non-appearance of Mr. Cook has caused a good deal of talk on the college campus, but no one here seems to be able to explain satisfactorily why he remains away. Twice he had agreed to call on Capt. Treadway, but at the last moment sent word that he would be unable to fulfill his promise.

The first promise to visit here was made just after the representatives of the Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, and University of Pennsylvania crews had made their announcement that the four crews had come to an agreement concerning a race on the Hudson, and that any other crew desiring to enter such regatta must first have the approval of the four already entered before it would be permitted to take part in the contest. The fact that all additional entries in the regatta would require the indorsement of the four college eights that had taken the initiative in this event was regarded by Yale men generally as a "shut-out" for the Yale eight. It was argued at the university that Cornell's well-known unfriendliness to Yale, Harvard's two years' prohibitory mandate on athletics between Yale and Harvard, and the supposed hostile feeling of the University of Pennsylvania toward the wearers of the blue for sundry disagreements would constitute a combination of opposition to Yale's entrance into the Hudson River regatta that could not be overcome. Yale's only solid friend in the quartet of crews was Columbia.

The undergraduate sentiment at Yale University at that time was overwhelmingly in favor of Yale's sending a crew to the Poughkeepsie regatta. Many of the influential alumni of the university were indifferent on the matter, and a number were really opposed to Yale's making any application for entrance into this proposed race.

Under the circumstances, therefore, with such widely differing sentiments prevailing in the Yale world of athletics, it was thought advisable for Capt. Cook to visit New-Haven and talk over the situation with the crew and the leaders of undergraduate enthusiasm, and try to determine what Yale's policy should be. Capt. Cook got as far as New-York City on his journey to New-Haven, and the conference was declared off. The presumption in the university was that Mr. Cook stopped over in New-York to discuss the Hudson River regatta question with some of the old crew coaches in that city, and with some of the prominent Yale alumni, who are always consulted about Yale's athletic departments. He had even sent word to Capt. Treadway, so the campus authorities announced, to have the crew ready; that he could give the men an afternoon of hard practice work. His failure to come here was a keen disappointment to the whole college element that takes so much interest in any event pertaining to Yale's athletic welfare.

The suspense over the visit of Capt. Cook is still on. There was a short interval when it abated, the latter part of last week, due to another definite announcement that the great Yale coach had decided to be in New-Haven Saturday last. In the afternoon of that day, however, word was received by the President of the university boat club that Capt. Cook would not be able to do as he had planned, and those immediately interested in the settlement of what Yale shall do this year in the way of boating were again disappointed.

In the meantime, pending the arrival of Capt. Cook and the determination of Yale's boating programme for 1896, it is quite interesting to watch the current of campus sentiment on this subject. When it was first officially stated that Cornell, Harvard, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania had come to a final agreement to row on the Hudson, and it appeared that Yale would have little chance of entering that regatta for the reasons already stated, the Yale undergraduates and local alumni were heartily in favor of Yale making a play to get into that race. The talk around the campus was in substance that inasmuch as Harvard would not be allowed to meet Yale at New-London in '96, it would be advisable for Yale to endeavor to take part in a regatta where Harvard was to have a crew, and where Yale would also have a chance to try conclusions with other university eights. A victory for the Yale colors in such an event would carry with it more glory than would a victory over Harvard alone at New-London.

At the expiration of a week or so there came a marked change in the sentiment regarding Yale's representation in the Poughkeepsie regatta. There does not now seem to be so much of an overwhelming desire to send a crew there. The Yale enthusiasts have not the slightest doubt that their college crew would make a brilliant record in such a gathering, but, as one prominent Yale man expressed it to-day, "Just now it appears to be good sense on Yale's part to hold off awhile and learn something about the conditions of the Hudson River regatta. Or," he continued, "why would it not be an excellent scheme for Yale to remain out of the Hudson River regatta altogether, but challenge the winner of that contest?

"Yale, a week or so ago, was 'red hot' to go into this Poughkeepsie race, but, as an actual fact, the university to-day, as a whole, takes very little interest in the subject. The college men are not fired up over this question at all, as some of the dispatches in the papers would lead the college world to believe. Outside of the Yale boating circle, very few are worrying themselves over the outcome of this proposed regatta, and whether Yale will send a crew to it. There was a slight disposition manifested when the race was first announced to criticise the Yale directors of boating affairs for failure to have Yale entered in such a contest, or, at least, for their failure to send an application for entering a crew there. Yale, of course, could not send such an application, nor could she enter into any correspondence with the officials of this Hudson River race, until she had first learned whether she was to go abroad this Summer to row against the winner of the Oxford-Cambridge race. It having been decided that the Englishmen and the Yale men could not meet this year, then it was proper and timely for Yale to look around for a race on this side. But you must remember that the Yale boating authorities had scarcely time to hold a conference about what Yale's plans should be this year, when the officials of the Poughkeepsie regatta made known the fact that the four crews had agreed to have a race and not to permit other crews to enter without the unanimous approval of the four.

"The second sober thought of the university is that Yale will gain little by rushing headlong into new boating alliances. You can say that Yale will not be without meeting a university crew this season, and it is possible that she will be represented in the Hudson River contest. The talk about the Yale crew taking part in the Henley regatta is without the slightest foundation. The subject has not even been considered by Capt. Treadway, or any other member of the crew, nor has President Di Sibour of the University Boat Club given the matter the slightest consideration."

During all the conjecturing as to what Yale is to do in '96 the candidates for the 'Varsity eight are each day taking regular practice, which consists principally of a short run from the campus out into the country and return, light work in the gymnasium, and a regular pull in the gymnasium tank. The make-up of the crew that rows in the tank varies a trifle every two or three days, new and promising men being given a trial frequently.

A make-up that has been in the tank more frequently than any other is as follows: Stroke, Langford; No. 7, Bailey; No. 6, Longacre; No. 5, Rodgers; No. 4, Brown; No. 3, Judd; No. 2, Miller; bow, Wheelwright. The fact that these men have rowed together several times of late does not furnish a foundation for the claim that they are all destined for the 'Varsity shell for '96. This week will see another eight, made up of some of those just named and some new aspirants for crew honors. Langford, who was stroke last year, is starting in again this season as stroke, and at present there appears to be no other Yale oarsman who comes up to him in the clever use of the oar in this position. He is rowing in splendid form for so early in the practice season. Bailey was a substitute on the 'Varsity crew for '95; Longacre was in the boat a year ago, and also in '93. He was not in college when the crew for '94 was made up. He will most likely be selected as one of the eight this season, his appearance in the tank crew the first week or so leading many to this opinion. Miller, who has been rowing at No. 2, was a substitute last year. Wheelwright, Judd, and Rodgers are new men, but with some rowing experience.

It has been given out that W. M. Beard and W. R. Cross, two of the very fine oarsmen of last year's winning eight, will not row this year, although it was understood they would just prior to the beginning of the practice this year. There are many in college who hope to see these men in the boat, for they are regarded as two very reliable and powerful oarsmen.

One of the principal objections to the rowing tanks in the gymnasium is that the water cannot be made to circulate with sufficient rapidity to imitate the actual motion of a shell through the water. The rowing authorities have been looking about for some time for some means to obviate this difficulty, and a model of a device to be placed in the tank to quicken the circulation of the water is now being made. The proposed arrangement consists of a series of paddles fixed to an endless chain to revolve in the inner trough on each side of the boat. Power will be supplied by an engine, the steam for which will be drawn from the pipes used for heating purposes. The paddles will return under the false bottom, and are arranged to fold back so as to offer as little resistance to the water as possible. If this plan proves practicable, it will greatly lessen the drudgery of the Winter practice.

BROOKLYN TOO NEAR THE DEBT LIMIT

Mayor Wurster Will Oppose Bills Calling for Appropriations.

Mayor Wurster inadvertently added another strong argument in favor of a Greater New-York yesterday. His statement was read with interest by those who are in favor of consolidation.

The statement he made was, in effect, that he would disapprove of every local bill the Legislature might pass calling for an expenditure by the City of Brooklyn before August next, the end of the present fiscal year.

He also said positively that he would not accept any bill that involved an appropriation unless there was an imperative need of the measure.

There have been several local improvement bills introduced in the Legislature, and there are others that are to be introduced during the coming two weeks.

Under the present law, all bills, after their passage, are sent to the Mayor for his approval or disapproval, and then are sent to the Governor. Should the Mayor disapprove a bill, it acts almost as a veto, as the bill will have to be passed again by both the Senate and Assembly before the Governor can take action upon it.

Mayor Wurster is opposed to the bills calling for the appropriation of money to macadamize Glenmore Avenue, Thatford Avenue, and Enfield Street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward. These bills were presented to the Legislature on behalf of the property owners, as well as by a number of wheelmen, who found the streets almost impassable.

When it became known that the Mayor had expressed his disapproval of the bills, a delegation of Twenty-sixth Ward citizens called upon him, but Mayor Wurster was busy. Assistant Corporation Counsel Furst called upon him in behalf of the delegation.

Mr. Furst said he had laid the matter before the Mayor, who said he was opposed to the bills for the improvements on account of the expense.

"The Mayor," Mr. Furst said, "informed me he was in receipt of a report from the Controller, stating that the city was very close to the Constitutional debt limit, and that there would be no relief until August, when the new assessment rolls, not yet made out, would be approved by the Board of Aldermen."

Mr. Furst said Mayor Wurster had said that under these circumstances he would be compelled to disapprove the bills for the improvement of the Twenty-sixth Ward, and that all similar bills would meet a like fate.

CORONER HOEBER MAKES A COMPLAINT

Thinks that Dr. Hayward of Bellevue Hospital Insulted Him.

Coroner Hoeber called at the Department of Charities yesterday to make a complaint against Dr. E. P. Hayward of the Bellevue Hospital staff. The trouble grew out of the taking of the ante-mortem statement of John McMahon, who was assaulted by his nephew, Patrick. The Commissioners told Mr. Hoeber to prefer his charges in writing.

The Coroner's version of the affair is as follows: "I was in the ward where John McMahon was confined. In stalked a young chap who held his head high. An attendant told him I was Coroner Hoeber, and I subsequently learned that he was Dr. Hayward. Dr. Hayward paid no attention to me. I asked him about Mrs. Sexton, and if he knew any particulars of the case, telling him that I had as yet learned nothing.

"'I see, you know nothing about it,' said Dr. Hayward, laughing sneeringly, as he walked away from me. I then went in to see Mrs. Sexton, and in stalked this young man. He told me that I should not examine her.

"'Are you a medical man?' he asked. I told him I had practiced medicine before he was born. I told him further, that he had insulted me, and I did not want to talk to him longer, but would make charges against him. He kept insisting that he had not insulted me, and I called him a liar. He walked all the way down stairs, trying to get me to accept an apology, but I told him I would not do so."

Dr. Hayward admitted that they had had some words, but believes that Coroner Hoeber was in the wrong.

TRIBUTE TO THE REV. DR. ARMITAGE

Dr. MacArthur Delivers a Eulogy at Baptist Pastors' Meeting.

There was a large attendance at yesterday's meeting of the New-York Baptist Ministers' Association at 149 Fifth Avenue. Many ministers from out of town were present, because it had been announced that memorial addresses would be delivered for the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage. Two of the men who had been expected to speak were absent, but the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur was present.

Dr. MacArthur said that he felt special satisfaction in testifying to the high esteem in which the Rev. Dr. Armitage was held in the community.

"When I came to New-York no one welcomed me more cordially than did the distinguished clergyman whose death we mourn to-day," he said. "He was not the man to make a new-comer feel small and mean. He came down to my level, and I felt perfectly at ease and at home in his presence.

"I have in mind an occasion when his friends, pastors and people from all parts of the country, gathered to celebrate an anniversary of his calling to the ministry. The venerable preacher was feeble and worn in the service of the Lord. I then felt as if I were attending a funeral, for I knew that Dr. Armitage's days of usefulness were practically ended. He was already a 'back number.' But he had done noble work as a preacher and as a writer."

Recklessness of New-York Drivers.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am glad to see you have taken up the subject of the recklessness of drivers in the streets, and especially in turning corners. They say an Englishman vents his feelings by writing to The London Times, so you must excuse New-Yorkers if they do the same by THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Once there was an ordinance of the city forbidding drivers of any sort of vehicle to turn a corner at a faster gait than a walk, or to stop on a crosswalk, I say "once"; the ordinance may still be on the books, but as it is, never obeyed, and as we have energetic execution of the laws at the present time, it is fair to presume that it must have been repealed. But it would sometimes seem as though the laws which ought to be enforced are the only ones which are not.

It is aggravating to be nearly run down by some fellow who happens to have control of a pair of horses, and hence above ordinary pedestrians, and who swings his wagon round a corner at full speed; and it is almost more aggravating to be cursed at besides and not even requested politely to "step lively."

It is annoying to find a carriage calmly located in the middle of a crosswalk while the Jehu rests, and to be compelled to go round carriage and the contemptuous Jehu and out into the muddy roadway, but most people seem to like it, and so those that don't must submit.

But now that you have taken the matter up, perhaps we shall have a change.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1896. R. B. R.

IT'S FARMING A SUCCESS

The Vacant City Lot Committee Makes a Report for 1895.

MANY NEEDY PERSONS HELPED

The Industry Conducted on a Business Basis and None Felt He Was Accepting Alms —Plans for This Year.

The committee having in charge the cultivation of vacant city lots by the unemployed has, through its Chairman, Bolton Hall, made its report for the season of 1895, from which the following is taken:

The committee availed itself of land in Long Island City, comprised in three large tracts of 139 acres (1,655 city lots altogether) donated by William Steinway, Mrs. John Lowry, H. B. Hollins, and the Long Island Improvement Company.

The plan embraced a means of providing immediate work on a business basis for all unemployed, however unskilled, who might be willing and capable. Funds came in slowly, probably because the charitable failed to recognize at once that this was a substitute for many charities rather than a supplement to one.

Our main work of New-York and much of the expense of the year was devoted to the effort to call public attention, not only in the United States, but all over the world, to what could be done with vacant land, and how it should be done.

Applications for land were received very slowly indeed, as the people seemed to distrust that in some way the promised advantages were to be taken away from them after a season's hard work. However, after the crops began to appear above ground applications were received at the rate of forty or fifty a day. One result of the tardy applications was that the committee found it had about forty acres ready for cultivation, but unassigned. As we were then out of funds, this land was used as a co-operative farm. Eighty-four families, representing 261 persons, received allotments. The Superintendent was aided by two assistants, so that the scheme was practically a farm school. This instruction, the plowing of the ground, tools, and fertilizer were furnished without charge to the applicants.

The New-York Committee, therefore, begins the season of 1896 rich in experience, whereby the expenses of the coming season can be lessened and the yield vastly increased.

Although with proper fertilizers and great care as much as 800 bushels of potatoes have been raised on a single acre, we think it would be better to give less land to potatoes and more to early vegetables, and that all expenses should be repaid by the cultivators from the sale of their crops or by their labor.

To quote from the report of the Detroit Committee, we may say, that "the experiment has clearly demonstrated that many of the destitute are ready and willing to work; that a large number of these people can be supported by utilizing vacant land in the outskirts of the city; that trespasing even upon unfenced lands is not a serious difficulty; that a small space of ground is sufficient to raise enough vegetables to support a family through the Winter; that a majority of the citizens who own the vacant land would rather allow it to be cultivated by the poor than pay a large tax for their support; that the needy are thereby assisted without creating the demoralization in the habits of the people that gratuitous aid always entails, and that much relief and real help may by this plan be afforded with small expense to charitable persons to taxpayers."

The cultivation of vacant lots should be put on a business basis. Volunteer services in superintendence must be secured, and the aid of the city authorities availed of to the fullest extent. As an additional charity it will in the end be a failure. As an educator and a natural social development it can do, and under wide-minded guidance will do, permanent and incalculable good. In future years it will be found that many philanthropists will refuse to contribute to miscellaneous charities until this plan is in operation in their distrct. It is best to get tracts of as many acres as possible in a place, and if the land is poor, to collect the sweepings of the street to be carted upon the land in the Spring, or carried upon the land from time to time as collected, to enrich the soil. The cultivation being intensive, the people would carry the manure upon the land themselves, if it were given to them. At any rate, the collecting of fertilizer will furnish some work during the Winter months.

A careful account should be kept with each cultivator of all seed, fertilizer, and his pro rata share of his expense of superintendence, and so forth. This, except in cases of misfortune, can easily be, and should be, repaid to the committee out of the produce of the "farms," or by labor expended on the co-operative branch, so as to eliminate entirely "almsgiving."

But what were we to do with those who needed immediate support, who could not wait for crops to grow?

We plowed and seeded about thirty-eight acres and gave all workers 8 cents an hour. In addition, the workers were told that they were to have a half interest in the product of these acres. Although this was not begun until far too late for the best results, when the crops were gathering we found that the expense of this co-operative farm was $966.75, and the value of the crops, which were disposed of to the various charities at market rates, was $1,067.65. After deducting an allowance for rent of land, cost of superintendence, and interest, there was left $55 ot be divided among the workers.

This co-operative farm was conducted entirely by the planters of the other farms, the only difference being that on the co-operative farm they were to pay back all expenses and divide the remaining profits, the idea being not only to help these people, but to find out if co-operative farming would pay. We started late in June with about forty men, some of them hale, strapping fellows. Six secured work shortly after and left. The older ones, the infirm, and those who on account of their physical disabilities were not able to go out and secure positions, were left on our hands to carry on the co-operative work. Notwithstanding the fact that this class of labor was unable to do in three days what a good man could do in one, the co-operative farm was a success. It is the opinion of the Executive Committee that this feature should be made the main one, as it stimulated the men to friendly rivalry, created in public spirit against loafing; and, while affording immediate wages to the cultivators, it can be made to contribute largely toward the other expenses of the committee. Some of the cultivators who kept count of the number of days they worked show the surprising conclusion that they earned, not farm wages, (75 cents per day, with board and lodging for the worker,) but skilled mechanics' wages, $4 for every working day.

Following is the detailed statement of the committee's expenses for the co-operative farm: Seed, tools, and labor, $984.75; less fertilizer on hand, $18; total cost, $966.75. Receipts from produce were $1,067.65.

Canada Gives Up Coleman Island.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 27.—The Ontario Government has relinquished all claim to Coleman Island, in Lac Lacroix, west of Port Arthur, an official survey demonstrating that it lies south of the international boundary line, and in United States waters. The Government had an impression that the island was within Ontario's boundary.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—MANAGER STEVENS IN TOWN.—Benjamin D. Stevens, manager of De Wolf Hopper and his company, is in the city for a few days, arranging for the coming appearance here of Mr. Hopper and the production of his new comic opera at the Broadway Theatre in April. Mr. Stevens says that the season of his star has been a most prosperous one, and that in California, which he visited for the first time, he made a great hit. His season here in the Spring will be a short one, as Mr. Hopper has given up his old ideas about singing and acting all Summer. The production is well under way, the scene of the first act having been already completed and that of the second act begun. Manager Stevens thinks that the new opera should prove a great success. The book, he says, has a story, and is the best libretto he has ever read, and the music is very pretty and effective. He will rejoin his company late this week.

—MR. CRANE'S LARGE AUDIENCES.—A large number of Southerners witnessed the performance of "The Governor of Kentucky," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night, and seemed to enjoy the play very much. Since its first production it has drawn a series of very large audiences, and on Saturday night, every seat in the house was sold by 7 o'clock, and hundreds were turned from the doors. The changes made in the play have added materially to its strength, and Mr. Crane expects the part of William Lee to take its place among his most popular characterizations.

—MR. AND MRS. CURTIS.—M. B. Curtis and his wife will make their vaudeville début under the management of F. F. Proctor on Monday, Feb. 10. They will appear twice daily, at Proctor's Pleasure Palace and Proctor's Theatre, going from one house to the other each afternoon and evening. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis will present a comedietta, with incidents from "Sam'l of Posen," in which they starred for a long time. Mr. Proctor has also engaged Mathews and Bulger, under similar conditions, and the parody singers will appear next week at both the theatres.

—"GENTLEMAN JOE" AT THE BIJOU.—James T. Powers and Clara Wieland are regarded as the stars of "Gentleman Joe," which is to be produced at the Bijou Theatre Thursday night, but many other members of the company which Rudolph Aronson has brought together are almost as well known. Flo Irwin is almost as popular as her sister May; George K. Fortescue has always been popular; and Louis Delange is a favorite. The play will be produced precisely as it was in London, with all the original music.

—"THE HEART OF MARYLAND."—The managers of the Herald Square Theatre and "The Heart of Maryland" have decided to give another special souvenir performance of David Belasco's successful play on the afternoon of Wednesday, Feb. 12, for the benefit of those unable to secure seats on the recent souvenir occasion. The souvenir will be an autograph picture of Mrs. Leslie Carter, in a silver casing.

—KOSTER & BIAL'S NOT FOR SALE.—The story that Coles & Littleton, who own an opera house in Chicago, are negotiating with a view to purchase Koster & Bial's Music Hall, is derided by Manager Cline. No letter, telegram, or verbal communication regarding the purchase of the house has ever reached Koster & Bial's, he says, and if any did, the house is not for sale.

—CHEVALLIER'S ENGAGEMENT.—The date for the beginning of Albert Chevallier's engagement in this city was definitely fixed yesterday. The singer of costermongers' songs will make his first appearance in America at Koster & Bial's Music Hall Monday, March 16.

SAID SHE DESERVED WHIPPING

Teresa See and Others Testify in the Westchester Temporary Home Investigation.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 27.—The investigation of the charges of cruelty and inhuman treatment made against Superintendent J. W. Pierce of the Westchester Temporary Home was continued by Referee Daniel W. Guernsey to-day.

The chains which had been used on the ankles of boys and girls, the handcuffs, and the cat-o'-nine-tails were on exhibition.

The courtroom was crowded, nearly all the managers of the home being present.

Miss Mary C. Platt, sister of ex-District Attorney Platt, testified that Teresa A. See ran to her house in 1893 and said she had been whipped by Superintendent Pierce.

Teresa See was called as a witness. She is now Mrs. Yerks, having been married since the whipping three years ago. She said Superintendent Pierce had whipped her on the hands with the cat-o'-nine-tails, and also that she had to go to bed and receive a whipping with the same instrument inflicted with only a sheet covering her. This punishment, she admitted, was inflicted for not doing her work, for having been impudent, and for lying. She also admitted she had refused to obey the rules of the home, and knew at the time this punishment would follow. She thought she deserved all she got.

Nora Adams, the next witness, lives in White Plains and is twenty-three years old. She said she was an inmate of the home from the time she was nine or ten until she was nineteen. After being there six months, Superintendent Pierce commenced to whip her for breaking the rules, such as talking at the table and talking after going to bed. She had also been whipped in bed with only a nightdress and a sheet to cover her. The Superintendent would ply the cat-o'-nine-tails fifteen minutes, while she was forced to lie on her face. She said the cat-o'-nine-tails drew blood and left scars for weeks. She cried and begged him to stop, but he would not.

She was whipped on one occasion for sliding down the canvas of a tent in the playground. She also saw others whipped. Some of those who received punishment were only three or four years old. The witness was nineteen years old the last time she was whipped. She related how, when little children went to sleep in the Sunday school, the Superintendent would wake them up by hitting them over the head with a hymn book. She had seen girls chained and handcuffed together.

Under cross-examination by ex-County Judge Mills, the witness admitted she was a mother, although unmarried. She had been caught off the premises with a man, but the Superintendent did not whip her for that. She had seen a tub filled with salt water taken into the front hall, and was told a boy was whipped there and then bathed in the salt water to aggravate the pains. She afterward saw blood stains on the walls and floor. The boy, Walter Majory, told her about it afterward.

Edward Tynan of White Plains said he saw Mr. Pierce whip a boy who had climbed upon a fence to see boys on the other side. He used a rattan switch.

The examination was adjourned for a week, information having been received that Superintendent Pierce's father, James Pierce, had died at his home in Pleasantville.

WERE ELOPERS, NOT HORSE THIEVES

A Pursuit That Ended More Happily than Was Expected.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 27.—There was an exciting chase over the mountain roads near Coontown on Friday night. The chase did not turn out as the chasers expected. It was more happy.

For some time past the residents of that section of Somerset County have been annoyed by robbers, who have been raiding the stables and barns. Horses and carriages have been stolen, and the farmers have suffered greatly. On Thursday night there was a party in the residence of Constable Van Miller. While the gayety was at its height a horse and carriage was heard to pass the house at a high rate of speed. The impression took hold at once that there had been another robbery, and that the robber was escaping with his booty. At once some of the residents who attended the party started to chase the supposed fugitives. Ex-Freeholder J. V. Adams, ex-Commissioner William Miller, and Constable Miller, and others, with the Rev. George Bowers, started in pursuit.

The chase was continued for a couple of miles, and finally the pursued turned into a yard. The pursuers were then close behind. The house at which the pursued stopped proved to be that of the Rev. Mr. Bowers. The pursuers were up with the first wagon before the occupants alighted, and some of the men jumped to the horses' heads, while others started to secure those in the wagon. They proved to be a man and a woman, and they explained their wild drive by saying they were elopers who wanted to get married. Mr. Bowers consented to perform the ceremony, and the witnesses were the men who chased the elopers. The groom explained his fast driving by saying he expected to be pursued. The men all kissed the bride, and the young couple started to drive across the hills to Morris County.

SAID HIS MONEY WAS STOLEN

Vergeron's Story Doubted, but He Was Allowed to Land.

The charges made by August Vergeron, a steerage passenger of La Bourgogne, against Ernest Leroy and Baptiste Kicker, two other steerage passengers of that vessel, were investigated by the officials on Ellis Island yesterday. Vergeron claims to have been robbed by the two men while La Bourgogne was on her way to this port. He made no report of the alleged robbery to the officers of the ship. He was questioned when he landed at Ellis Island as to the amount of money he had, and then told the story of the robbery to account for his not having any.

As destitute immigrants are, as a rule, debarred from landing, it is believed that Vergeron fabricated the story of robbery in order to gain admission to this country. There was no way of proving it, and Vergeron was given the benefit of the doubt and allowed to land. Leroy and Kicker and their two female companions were held for further examination.

The Board of Special Inquiry was for three hours yesterday occupied with the case of Christian Christiansen, a Dane, who was imported by the Coplay Cement Company of Allentown, Pa., for the purpose of instructing forty-eight workmen in a new process of burning cement. The company claimed that it was a new industry, and the man was allowed to land. Seven other immigrants, plain contract laborers, were debarred, and will be sent back.

Chinese Contrariness.

Shanghai (China) Letter to The Baltimore Sun.

In China, as in Japan, the customs of the people are in striking contrast to ours. A Chinese acquaintance, meeting you on the street, shakes his own hands instead of yours as a mark of greeting. The men wear their hair as long as it will grow, and they dress in skirts, while the women bind their hair tight around their heads and they dress in trousers.

The written language is never spoken, the spoken language is never written, and in reading a book the Chinaman begins at the end and reads backward, making his notes at the top of the page instead of at the bottom, as with us.

Surnames precede the given names, white and not black is used in mourning, a horse is mounted from the off side, and a vessel is launched sideways instead of endways.

If you follow the Chinese fashion at dinner you must commence, not with the soup, but with the dessert, and in hunting a dressmaker you must look for a man, not a woman. The index of the Chinese mariner's compass is placed on the opposite end of the needle, and does not point to the north pole, but to the south. The babies look sober, the grown people grin and giggle. Our bridesmaids look beautiful in white, their bridesmaids look ugly in black.

Indeed, the matters of surprise were that these contrary creatures did not go to bed in the morning and get up at night, and come down the street backward instead of forward. The beasts and the birds seem to have caught the spirit of national contrariness. Last Thursday, while taking a twelve-mile trip along the grand canal on a donkey, in my frantic efforts to make his donkeyship cover more than two miles an hour I made a fatal mistake. I clucked and there was a dead halt.

MR. GRACE ATTENDING TO A STRIKE

Ex-Mayor Goes to Easton, Penn., Where the Men of a Company of Which He Is President Are Out.

The Central Labor Union has indorsed a strike of machinists of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Rock Drill Company at Easton Penn., of which ex-Mayor William R. Grace is President. Delegate Perrine of the molders called the attention of the union to the fact that the company was paying its molders less than the union prices, which are $2.65 a day, and twenty-seven of the men struck.

Delegate Perrine and other labor leaders visited Easton last week and went to the works, but were driven away. Subsequently a union machinist was discharged because he had refused to finish a casting made by a molder who had been delinquent to his union. Thereupon all the machinists struck, making a total of eighty-five.

An effort was made to see Mr. Grace, who was willing to meet a committee of the strikers, but not a committee of the unions. The strikers, however, refused to treat with him directly. A few, however, returned to work, but were persuaded by the pickets to go out again.

Then warrants were issued for the arrest of the pickets on charges of inciting to riot, and the works were guarded by Deputy Sheriffs.

Mr. Grace left this city for Easton yesterday. He said the company regretted the misunderstanding that had led to the strike. The men were good workmen, and he believed that they had acted precipitately in striking before giving the piece-work system that was in operation there a good trial, for under it each man could earn from $3 to $3.50 a day.

At the New-York offices of the company, at 26 Cortlandt Street, the officials were unwilling to talk of the strike.

TAMMANY CAPTAIN ROONEY, DISCHARGED

Magistrate Deuel Did Not Believe Chin Sing's Story.

Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday discharged from custody John Rooney, the Tammany captain, living at 627 Hudson Street; Joseph Joyce of 817 Greenwich Street, and William Wilson, of 111 Christopher Street, who had been held for examination to-day on a charge of having robbed Chin Sing, a Chinese laundryman of 123 Christopher Street, of $4, Sunday morning.

A Chinese merchant, Lee Wah, of 5 Mott Street, appeared as interpreter for Chin Sing, who retold his story of how Joyce and Wilson had come into the laundry and had forcibly held him in bed, while Rooney went through the cash drawer.

Rooney swore that he had met Joyce a few feet away from the laundry, and that Joyce had told him that the Chinaman would not give him his laundry, for which he held the ticket. He and Joyce had returned to the laundry, and the Chinaman had assaulted them with an iron bar, and had struck him on the hand. He swore that they had simply defended themselves. He denied emphatically that they had robbed the money drawer, and said that they were all hard-working boys holding positions that paid them well, and that they had no need to commit such an offense.

Joyce corroborated Rooney's story. Wilson said that he had seen a crowd around the laundry and had gone over to see what was the matter. Just as he reached the place he had seen the Chinaman strike Rooney over the hand with an iron bar. He had waited for them to come out, and they had all walked around to the office of a friend on West Tenth Street, when they were surprised by the policeman coming up and declaring them under arrest for robbery.

Several witnesses testified to the good character of the three prisoners, and Magistrate Deuel said that he believed that the Chinaman had not told the truth, and discharged them from custody.

Naval Officers to be Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Chief Engineer Herman Herwig, United States Navy; Capt. Saul Mercer, United States Marine Corps, and Carpenter D. W. Nash, United States Navy, have been placed on the retired list.

The President has approved the recommendations of the Naval Examining Board for the promotion of Assistant Paymaster R. E. Jewett, Lieut. Commanders W. T. Swinburn and C. T. Hutchins, and Ensign Volney Chase.

The Longfellow House in Cambridge.

From The Boston Transcript.

The Longfellow house in Cambridge was built by John Vassall, (H. C., 1757,) son of Col. John Vassall and wife of Elizabeth (Phips) Vassall, and nephew of Col. Henry Vassall. He was born in Cambridge, 1738, died at Clifton, England, 1797. His large estate was confiscated, and the mansion house on Brattle Street and lands adjoining soon became the property of Andrew Craigie, Esq.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—William D. Wheelwright and Charles R. Hewitt, composing the firm of William D. Wheelwright & Co., which deals in lumber, at 82 Wall Street, and at Brunswick, Ga., made an assignment here yesterday, without preference, to Henry L. Sprague. The firm is a prominent one in this line and did a very extensive business, making yellow pine a specialty. William D. Wheelwright has been identified with the trade for thirty years. The failure was unexpected in the trade, and was precipitated, it is said, by a Southern bank refusing accommodations at Brunswick, Ga. Dull business and inability to realize on Southern real estate and other securities are also ascribed as causes of the trouble. It is said that the assignment will be only temporary, as friends have already made substantial offers of assistance, and it is thought a corporation will be formed at once to continue the business. The liabilities are reported to be about $200,000, with the nominal assets considerably larger.

—George H. Rosenstock has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles Cooper Clark of 156 Fifth Avenue, by Justice Pryor, on the application of the Barclay Fibre Company. Mr. Clark is President of the Adirondack Water Power and Paper Company of Malone, N. Y., and other companies. His shares of stock in several companies have been pledged as security for debts. Mr. Clark won a suit against Bayard Thayer of Boston, for damages. Mr. Clark sued for $27,750 for damages to his yacht Idlewild, and for injuries to himself in a collision with Mr. Thayer's yacht Constellation, off Newport, R. I., on Aug. 4, 1892. A jury awarded him $4,950. Mr. Clark in his examination in supplementary proceedings said he had assigned all his interest in that suit to various persons for money loaned to him.

—Christian Abele has been appointed receiver of the Consolidated Wall Paper Company of 503 Fifth Avenue, on the application of H. G. Craig & Co., creditors. The liabilities are estimated at $90,000, of which $45,000 is due to H. G. Craig & Co., Stevens & Thompson, Orrs & Co., and the Walloomack Paper Company, near Hoosick Falls, N. Y. It was stated that the company has a large number of orders on hand on which there will be a large profit, but some cash is needed to complete them, and it is with a view of carrying out these orders that the creditors requested the appointment of Mr. Abele as receiver. The available assets are only about $3,000 in book accounts.

—John I. Gilbert of Malone, N. Y., has been appointed receiver of the affairs of E. R. Bryant & Co., who recently purchased several thousand acres of land above Mountain View, near Malone, and erected a steam sawmill thereon. The company's works had begun operations; logs being cut and the sawing and selling of lumber being in progress. The receiver is authorized to go on with the business. The receivership was brought about by a disagreement among the partners.

—Stephen B. Brague has been appointed receiver of the rents of 28½ and 30 Front Street by Justice Truax, in a suit brought against Henry C. Zimmerman, by Randolph Guggenheimer, to foreclose a second mortgage of $12,000, after a first mortgage of $23,000. Mr. Zimmerman is a flour merchant at 405 to 409 West Twenty-ninth Street, and was the "Co." of McMahon, Bishop & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, at 56 Front Street, who failed three weeks ago.

—Henry B. Grauley, one of the largest cigar dealers in Pennsylvania, doing business in Philadelphia, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, to Francis Shunk Brown. Mr. Grauley states that he has been forced to this action by the failure of F. Seidenberg, Steifel & Co., on whose notes he was indorser for about $20,000. These notes have now commenced to mature, and have made an extraordinary demand upon him, which he is unable to meet.

—Judgment for $13,950 was entered yesterday against Louis Schultz, in favor of John B. Hagenbuchle, for the amount due in settlement of a copartnership between them, under the style of Louis Schultz & Co., in a quilting and flower business, formerly at 204 and 206 Greene Street. The firm dissolved in August, 1889, and the settlement has been in litigation ever since.

—Frank J. Nealis has been appointed receiver for the firm of Dalzini and Garibaldi, which manufactures zinc lamps at 116 South Fifth Avenue, in proceedings for a dissolution of the firm brought by Antonio Dalzini against Frederick Garibaldi.

—The Sheriff has received an execution for $1,730 against Samuel Greenwald, plumber, of 157 Rivington Street, in favor of the M. Reynold's Plumbers' Supply Company.

—Deficiency judgment for $30,584 was filed here yesterday from Westchester County, against Albert Bierstadt, in favor of Gustavus Edward Kissel.

RETIRE THE GREENBACKS

Congressman Sorg Favors Gold and the Monroe Doctrine.

WOULD ISSUE NO NOTES BELOW $5

The Cause of the Present Business Troubles Not a Deficiency of Revenue, He Says—Let Tariff Alone.

Congressman Paul J. Sorg, who represents the Third Ohio District, famous as the district for which Vallandigham, Robert Schenck, ex-Gov. Campbell, and George W. Houk sat in the House, is in the city for a few days, and is stopping at the Holland House.

Mr. Sorg enjoys the distinction of being one of the two Democratic Congressmen elected from Ohio in 1894. He has been widely advertised in the press of the country as the wealthiest member of the House of Representatives. Whatever success he has achieved has been due to his own efforts, for his parents, who emigrated from Germany early in the century and settled at Cincinnati, were people of very moderate means.

Mr. Sorg is now at the head of one of the largest tobacco manufacturing concerns in the world. It is situated at Middletown, Ohio, and gives employment to over 1,000 persons.

Through his tobacco business and his other private affairs, which are large, he is brought into close touch with the business interests of his section.

In reply to an inquiry as to his opinion of legislation proposed for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve he said yesterday:

"I see no relief in any legislation which is at present proposed. In my judgment the only way in which the situation can possibly be relieved is to retire the greenbacks and Treasury notes, and thus do away with the necessity for a gold reserve."

"I do not believe that a deficiency of revenue is the cause of our present trouble. If it were the cause the retirement of the greenbacks would quickly demonstrate the fact. Once redeemed and canceled, the greenbacks could not be paid out again and again to defray the expenses of the Government, as they are to-day, but the reserve fund and the expense fund would be distinctly divided, and then if the revenues were not sufficient it would become quickly apparent.

"The President is not selling bonds for revenue purposes, but to keep up the gold reserve. It has been suggested that storing the greenbacks in the Treasury vaults and declining to reissue them would secure the same result as the cancellation. But even under the lock and key of the Government they would be a standing menace to the gold reserve.

"I believe that if as fast as the greenbacks are redeemed the Government would cancel them and issue in their place bonds bearing a low rate of interest, not exceeding 3 per cent., and would allow banks to use these bonds at par to secure their circulation, the retirement of the greenbacks would be so gradual that there would be no serious contraction of the currency. If necessary to secure this result, the greenbacks need not be retired any faster than the banks will take out circulation.

"Indeed, I believe that as soon as the Government should begin to destroy the greenbacks after they had been redeemed it would allay distrust, and the demands upon the Treasury for gold would be greatly reduced."

In reply to the question, "Do you consider new tariff legislation necessary?" Mr. Sorg said:

"In my opinion, no general tariff legislation is necessary. There may be some small inequalities in the Wilson law, and as these defects present themselves they can be easily remedied. So, in my judgment, the tariff should be let alone, and normal conditions brought back by restoring confidence as I have indicated.

"Speaking of currency reform, I am in favor of doing away with paper currency below five or ten dollar notes, and of substituting for it silver coin, of which we have a good, fair amount in the Treasury.

"The West, in common with all sections of the country, is feeling the general depression in business, and, while trade is in a better condition than it was a year ago, it would have been in much better shape if a stop had been put to the currency agitation and our financial troubles had been permanently settled.

"I voted to insert the word 'gold' in the place of the word 'coin' in the bonds which were issued a year ago, on the plain business proposition that the issue could have been sold for about $16,000,000 more than it brought. I do not believe that our Nation will ever pay its obligations in anything but the best money in the world, be that gold or silver."

Mr. Sorg is in hearty sympathy with both the tone and substance of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message. Speaking of the way the message was received in Congress, he said:

"It was an inspiring sight to see both sides of the House acting with such unanimity upon the question of our relations with a foreign power.

"Among my constituents, too, the disposition enthusiastically to support the President in the stand he had taken seemed as widespread as it was in Congress.

"The tone of the message was not more warlike than the occasion demanded. It was high time that a great Nation like ours took a definite stand upon a question so important to our National existence as is the Monroe doctrine."

The Glass Was Crooked, but Clearer.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

"The glazier of fifty years ago," says a Maine man of experience in the business, "worked differently from what we do to-day. Glass was very costly then compared with present prices, and much of it was so warped and crooked it would be a curiosity in these times. Owing to the cost we had to be very careful in setting it, and the glazier of that day had to be a wood-carver as well as a man of putty. The warped panes would be laid into the sash and their shape 'scribed' on the wood underneath. This was then cut away, so as to make the glass fit into place. Nowadays the glass is tolerably true, and, besides, is so cheap that we never stand for a fit. It is sprung into its place, and if it breaks it is thrown aside. The old crooked glass was, some of it, of superior quality. This was known as Boston crown glass or Berkshire crystal. It was clearer and more brilliant than most modern glass. Only the better quality houses had this kind, but there are still many old residences throughout Maine in which it may be found."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Changes in Stations of Officers of Medical Department—Lieut. William H. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will report to Fort Bayard, New-Mexico, for duty; Lieut. Harry M. Hallock, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Bayard, New-Mexico, and will report to Fort Logan, Col., for duty.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. Samuel V. Hall, Twenty-fourth Infantry, twenty-three days' extension; Lieut. John H. Parker, Thirteenth Infantry, one month and fifteen days' extension.

—Major Charles A. H. McAuley, Quartermaster, will proceed to Napavine, Washington, in connection with the purchase of lumber for the Quartermaster's Department.

—Capt. John B. Johnson, Third Cavalry, has been relieved from duty as a member of the court-martial at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

—Capt. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Assistant Surgeon, will report for temporary duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Navy.

—Commander H. E. Nichols has been ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey at Mare Island Navy Yard.

—Acting Carpenter F. J. Harter has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard, Feb. 1, and ordered to the Cincinnati.

—Boatswain J. B. Aiken has been detached from the League Island Navy Yard and ordered to Newport News, Va.

—Carpenter S. C. Brearley has been detached from the Cincinnati, Feb. 1, and will take three months' leave.

—Lieut. W. H. Behler has been detached from the Naval Intelligence Office and ordered to the Montgomery.

—Assistant Surgeon G. C. Hubbard has been detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Cincinnati.

—Assistant Surgeon A. B. Pusey has been detached from the Cincinnati and ordered to the Vermont.

—Lieut. C. P. Perkins has been detached from the Montgomery and has sick-leave for four months.

—Lieut. G. W. Brown has been ordered to the Branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Oregon, Feb. 7.

—Arthur S. Williams has been appointed a gunner in the navy, Jan. 25.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Markets Irregular with Speculation More Active.

AGAIN INFLUENCED BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak, Corn Was Firm—Provisions Steady—Cotton Easier—Coffee Lower.

There was a very firm feeling manifested during the early trading in grain, based on the better cables and rather free foreign buying, but the sharp break at the West during the afternoon caused free local realizing and the close was lower and weak. Provisions were moderately active and steady at the close. Cotton was a few points lower through absence of buyers, with trading light. Coffee was active and much lower, with free realizing for foreign account.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	76⅝@	77
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25 @	25¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36⅜@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.90	@$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.50	@ 3.60
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.75	@11.00
Lard, Western steam	..	@ 6.10
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19 @	21
Sugar, granulated	4 15-16@	5 1-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13½@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	9.85	@10.00
Lead	3.02½@	3.05

WHEAT—Contracts opened strong at an advance of ⅞@1c on better cables, light offerings, decreased stocks, foreign buying, firmer West, and local covering; declined 1⅛@1¼c on the late weakness West, an increase of 240,000 bushels on passage, and free local realizing, closing weak at ⅛@¼c decline, with a fairly active trade....Spot was a trifle easier and in good export demand. Sales, 160,200 bushels to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, 24,000 bushels No. 1 frosted Manitoba, 72,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth, and 48,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, New-York, on private terms; also 200 bushels No. 2 red, to the trade, at 77c, in store....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 7c nominal over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4½c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 222,179 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 269,896 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 45,444 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week, 701,303 bushels, or to 5,933,317 bushels, (236,043 bushels contract red and 1,473,994 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 841,000 bushels afloat.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 475,000 bushels, or to 67,523,000 bushels, against 84,665,000 bushels same time last year.

The following cablegram from Broomhall's Corn Trade News was received by William H. Trafton: "Navigation at Odessa is definitely closed. The slight rains in Punjab soon ceased; crops withering. World's shipments, 5,800,000 bushels wheat; speculation feeble; consumptive demand large. Stocks decreasing."

CORN—Contracts were more active and advanced ⅜@⅝c on better cables, firmer West, and local covering; fell ⅝c on free realizing and an increase of 240,000 bushels on passage, closing firm at unchanged prices to ¼c advance....Spot was dull and firm at ⅛@¼c advance. Sales, 40,000 bushels, including 25,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35½@35¾c, elevator, and 15,000 bushels do at 36½@36¾c, delivered....Receipts, 50,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 229,402 bushels....Clearances hence, 41,975 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 45,947 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 84,015 bushels, or to 765,124 bushels, (126,802 bushels No. 2 and 117,316 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 2,756,000 bushels, or to 10,430,000 bushels, against 12,654,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were without demand of importance and closed steady at unchanged prices to ¼c advance....Spot were ¼c higher and in fair jobbing demand....Sales, 49,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26½c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25¼c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26½c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 25@25¼c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 24@24¼c for 17,000 bushels; rejected white, 23½c; rejected mixed, 22½c; No. 2 Chicago, 26@26¼c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 152,400 bushels; exports, 44,918 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse increased 18,597 bushels, or to 1,676,125 bushels, (432,431 bushels No. 2 white and 329,194 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 362,000 bushels, or to 6,253,000 bushels, against 7,982,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	....@...	72⅝
February	10,000	72⅝@..	72⅝
March	10,000	73⅝@74⅛	73⅝
May	2,080,000	71¼@72 7-16	71⅝
June	120,000	70⅞@72	71
July	525,000	70⅞@72	71
Total	2,745,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	15,000	36⅝@37	36⅞
February	10,000	36⅜@36¾	36⅜
May	420,000	36½@36 13-16	36⅜
June	30,000	36¾@37	36¾
July	70,000	37⅝@38	37⅝
Total	545,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	....@....	25
February	....	....@....	25
March	....	....@....	25¼
May	50,000	25½@25¾	25½
No. 2 White—			
May	....	....@....	26¼
Total	50,000		

FLOUR—Demand was moderate, owing to the firm views of millers, and the day's business light. Sales, 12,700 bbls, including of City Mills, 3,000 bbls patents; 7,900 bbls clear, and 100 bbls extra, at quotations; 300 bbls Winter clear at $3.40, 150 bbls No. 1 at $3, 750 bbls straights at $3.55@$3.60, 300 bbls Spring patents at $3.80, and 150 bbls bakers' extra at $3....Arrivals, 13,267 bbls and 18,781 sacks; exports, 3,160 bbls and 22,407 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 41,569 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.30@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.50@$2.60; No. 2, $2.75@$2.80; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.30@$3.50; straights, $3.40@$3.60; white wheat, straights, $3.50@$3.75; patents, $3.70@$4; city patents, $4.25@$4.50; city clears, $4.10; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.40@$2.70; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $2.90@$3.40; patents $3.20@$3.65; special brands, $3.30@$4.20.

RYE FLOUR—Firm and in demand. Sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and firm at $1.25@$1.30 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 40⅝c bid, elevator, and 41⅝ bid, delivered.

OATMEAL—Light demand and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.30@$3.60; ground, $2.80@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderately active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white, do, $2.15@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 72c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The further small advance for lard did not help cotton oil. On the contrary, in the dullness of trading there were several small lots on offer at rather easier prices. The weaker tendency was more on good off-grade yellow, which was offered at 27½c for 500 bbls, and again at 27¼c, while one lot of 100 bbls was obtained at 27c. There were offers to sell contract grade of yellow at 28½c, without business resulting, while for a round lot of desirable prime yellow 29c was bid. Crude, in barrels, was offered at 24½c. The mills have not been shaken in their views over holdings, and practically name prices above any current views of buyers, while confident of the future. Meanwhile there is absorbing of any relatively cheap lots not only at the South, but at the West, by parties who want to hold against the future, with especial disposition to buy at the West, where they can get crude, in bulk, at 21½c, rather than to pay the inside price at the South. At the southeast coast points there are a few offers to sell at 21c. LINSEED has fair inquiry at steady prices; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was steady; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was strong; quoted at 53c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 27.—Oil opened at 138; highest, 138½; lowest 138; closed at 138½ bid. Standard's price, 140.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The sentiment was bullish early in the day. Pork advanced 22½c, lard 7½@10 points, and bacon 10@12½ points. The movement was stimulated by the rise in grain. The hog receipts were small again and helped the tendency. Subsequently weakness developed, and the close showed pork essentially as at the close of Saturday, lard barely 2½ points better, and bacon 2½@5 points. A reaction for grain was felt on the hog products generally. The trading was not especially from the shorts at any time of the day, but the sentiment seemed to be on any favorable turn to take hold on new deals, and largely by outsiders, while the major portion of the selling was done by the packers, who became most urgent on the reaction to lower prices. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day as 21,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week, 4,330 bbls pork, 15,073,399 lb lard, and 11,801,231 lb bacon. Same time last year, 6,218 bbls pork, 10,322,507 lb lard, and 12,581,637 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week, 3,840 bbls pork, 5,748,350 lb lard, 12,441,030 lb meats; same time last year, 4,278 bbls pork, 9,553,952 lb lard, and 12,237,910 lb meats.

LARD—The market varied more, with grain, although small receipts of hogs exerted some influence early. At the West May option sold up 7½ points and July 10 points. The reaction late in the day brought the market to within 2½@5 points of Saturday's close. But that much advance appeared held firmly, although the packers had been free sellers, while the outsiders were the main buyers. Cash demands were dull, especially in New-York, with 6c the best bid, and 6.15c asked, although it would probably cost more than the outside price to lay down here. Tank lard held 5.70c bid and 5.80c asked; January option was at 6.15c nominal. City steam was firm at 5.55c, with sales of 50 tcs. Refined continued dull, with Continent quoted at 6.40c and South American at 6.65c. Compound lard was at 4⅞@5⅛c, as to quality. At the West, January closed at 5.80c nominal; May at 6.05@6.10c, closing at 6.05c asked; July at 6.17½@6.25c, closing at 6.17½@6.20c.

PORK—There was considerable speculation early and an advance of 22½c, followed by a reaction to the extent of the improvement, and as in sympathy chiefly with grain. The West closed at $10.62½ for January, where May was at $10.92½@$11.15, closing at $10.92½; July closed at $11.10 nominal. Here there was firmness over prices, with little export demand; sales of 200 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.75@$11; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—Opened on the short rib trading strong and confident, and there was soon an advance of 10@12½ points, but by the close there had been a reaction with grain. January, at the West, closed at 5.22½c nominal; May was at 5.47½@5.57½c, closing at 5.47½c bid; July was at 5.62½@5.67½c, closing at 5.62½c nominal.

CUTMEATS—The cutters on account of the small supplies and higher prices for hogs were against selling meats except at better prices, but found slow demands. City-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5½c; 10 lb average, 6c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 5c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 8¾c; 16 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 8⅝c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8@8½c.

BEEF—Was held at firm prices, and had moderate demands. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was slack, while prices held firmly. Quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—Were at sharp increase on moderate supplies. Receipts at the West, 42,729 head; same time last year, 40,786 head. Chicago—Receipts, 23,000 head; active; 5@10c higher; $4.10@$4.42½; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,040 head; active; $3.90@$4.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,116 head; higher; $4@$4.35. Omaha—Receipts, 700 head; opened 5@10c higher; $4.00@$4.15. Pittsburg—Active; $4.30@$4.55. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,873 head; $4.10@$4.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; higher; $3.90@$4.20. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; active; $4.25@$4.40. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.40. Quotations here were 5¾c for heavy; 5¾c for 180 lb, 5⅞@6c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb, 6⅛c for 120 lb, and 6¼@6⅜c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was no change in the position of the market for the day. The melters held family for the most part at 3⅞c for city, while the little demand was not over 3 13-16c. For country-made, demands were slack, with 4@4⅛c quoted.

STEARINE—In oleostearine absence of material demand for the day, with 5c the trading price for city. In lard stearine, no further business; Western nominal at 6⅜c, city at 6¾@6⅞c. For oleo oil, at Rotterdam, sale of Harrison at 44 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were active and lower on a crop estimate of from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 bags, with about 1,750,000 bags carried over from present crop, and Europe free sellers, while local houses bought at the decline. The close was steady at 20@35 points loss. ....Havre was steady at ½@1f decline, and Hamburg steady at ¼@1 pfennig loss....Spot Rio lower and dull; No. 7 at 13½c; sales, 750 bags No. 7 at 12½c, cost and freight, and 2,400 bags muscovado on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 500 bags at 12.65c; May, 2,000 bags at 12.15c; December, 1,000 bags at 11.10c; total, 3,500 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 750 bags at 13.05c; February, 1,250 bags at 12.80c, 750 bags at 12.75c, 500 bags at 12.70c; March, 3,000 bags at 12.65c, 1,500 bags at 12.60c, 2,500 bags at 12.55c, 2,500 bags at 12.50c, 500 bags at 12.55c; May, 1,250 bags at 12.15c, 500 bags at 12.10c, 2,750 bags at 12.05c, 1,000 bags at 12c, 1,000 bags at 12.05c; June, 250 bags at 11.90c; July, 250 bags at 12.85c; September, 500 bags at 11.30c, 500 bags at 11.25c, 500 bags at 11.15c; 500 bags at 11.10c, 1,250 bags at 11.15c; December, 250 bags at 11c; total, 23,750 bags. Exchange—50 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March; 15 points paid to exchange 500 bags March for February; 35 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags February for January; total for day, 30,750 bags. Closing Prices—January, 13@13.10c; February, 12.70@12.75c; March, 12.55@12.60c; April, 12.20@12.30c; May, 12@12.05c; June, 11.85@11.90c; July, 11.80@11.85c; August, 11.40@11.50c; September, 11.10@11.15c; October, 11.05@11.10c; November, 10.95@11.05c; December, 10.95@11c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday		270,203
Arrivals—		
Steamship Bellaura, Santos	32,755	
Steamship Bellaura, Victoria	12,929—	45,684
		315,887
Warehouse deliveries Saturday		8,432
Total stock in New-York to-day		307,455
Total stock in Baltimore	43,821	
Deliveries Saturday	537—	43,284
Total stock in New-Orleans	34,568	
Deliveries Saturday	698—	33,870
		77,154
Total stock in United States		384,609
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 25	95,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 25	15,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, to Jan. 25	42,500	
		152,000
Total		536,609
Same time 1895		510,164

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..............13½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6.. .75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8.. .75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 22¼@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16½@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 16¾@19c; Bucaramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@20c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and closed steady at 6@9 points' decline, with local longs realizing, buyers scarce, and Liverpool 1@1½ points lower....Spot was 1-16c down and quiet. Sales, 100 bales to shippers and 137 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8½c; middling uplands, 8¼c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1⅛c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	7.90@7.91	....	....	....
February	7.90@7.91	7.99	7.90	8,800
March	7.96@7.97	8.04	7.96	45,700
April	8.00@8.01	8.08	8.02	900
May	8.05@8.06	8.13	8.05	49,500
June	8.09@8.10	8.17	8.09	5,600
July	8.12@8.13	8.20	8.12	5,500
August	8.12@8.13	8.20	8.12	17,000
September	7.75@7.77	7.81	7.76	3,500
October	7.67@7.68	7.74	7.65	18,900
November	7.61@7.62	7.65	7.60	7,700
December	7.62@7.64	7.67	7.62	3,800
Total				166,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 31.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2696	4795	..	..	..	..
N. Orleans	7532	8593	..	..	..	..
Mobile	777	3142	..	..	..	..
Savannah	2157	1880	..	..	..	..
Charleston	826	1329	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	300	572	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	1522	2011	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	500	..	..	..	..
Boston	878	661	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	45	..	..	..	..	..
West Point	26	100	..	..	..	..
Total	16759	23583	..	..	..	..
This day last week	13332	18278	24693	18872	17054	17187
This day last year	22906	42050	34385	24186	35086	19408

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A fair inquiry for fine stock at firm prices....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Offerings moderate and demand good, with values firm....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was steady and without special demand. Sales, 4,100 bags muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅝c, ex ship....Refined barely steady and quiet....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅞c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5 9-16c; powdered, 5 3-16c; graulated, 4 15-16@5 1-16c; standard A, 4 15-16c; off A, 4⅜@4⅝c; softs, 3⅝@4⅜c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is still some pressure to sell domestic marrow beans, and, with an extremely dull trade, buyers are securing further concessions; $1.47½ is now an outside rate for choicest quality. Medium are also slow, and a shade eisier, and pea are quiet and rather easier. A few lots of red kidney are being taken for export, but the price is not likely to be settled definitely until the exent of the orders for this week's steamers is known. Other kinds are dull, with the exception of lima, which keep sold up closely and are firm. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.45@$1.47½; do, medium, $1.32½; do, pea, $1.30@$1.32½; do, white kidney, $1.50@$1.55; do, red kidney, $1.20@$1.22½; do, turtle soup, $1.60@$1.65; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, lima, California, $1.95; do, Lady Washington, $1.20@$1.22½; do, foreign, pea or medium, old, $1@$1.10; green peas, barrels, 80c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Large receipts, but a steady tone over fancy, which attracts most of the demand....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 14@19c; Western, 15@21c; do, extra, 21c; do, June, 14@19c; State, dairy, 10@19c; Western imitation creamery, 13@17c; do, factory, 9@15c.

CHEESE—A fair home demand, and a moderate export interest. Fine stock is firm....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 7¾@10⅜c; fancy, 10⅜c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—An easier feeling over prices, as following fair receipts and a slow trade ....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 17½@18c; State, fresh gathered, good to prime, 17½c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 17@17¼c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 16½@16¾c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 16½@16¾c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 16½@16¾c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 16@16¼c; refrigerator, choice, 14½@15c; refrigerator, early packed, prime, 14c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $2.50@$3.50; limed, Western, prime, 14c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are not in very heavy supply; fancy red fruit is firm, but not active; under grades rather slow. Greenings largely more or less defective and such dragging, but fancy lots are steady, with an occasional sale a shade above quotation. Grapes hard to sell. Cape Cod cranberries in light supply and steady; Jersey crates quiet, but held unchanged. There are still liberal offerings of foreign and California oranges, but holders anticipate lighter arrivals later, and fancy fruit in store is held with some confidence. Few Floridas here. We quote: Apples, fancy Winesap and Northern red, $3@$3.50; do, Ben Davis, $2.50@$3.25; do, State, Baldwin, $2.50@$3; do, Greening, $2.25@$2.50; do, up-river, Baldwin, $2.25@$2.50; do, Greening, $2; apples, fair grades, $1.50@$1.75. Grapes, State, per small basket, 6@10c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $7@$10; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.50. Oranges, California, per box, $1.75@$3.50; Florida, $3@$5. Grape fruit, Florida, $10. Tangerines, California, $10. DRIED—The dullness of trade in both evaporated and sun-dried apples keeps the market weak notwithstanding the moderate arrivals. Exporters orders come to hand slowly, and the wants of the jobbing trade are comparatively light. Peaches have scarcely any inquiry, either peeled or unpeeled. Small fruits show no quotable change, but are moving slowly. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7@7½c; do, prime to choice, 5⅞@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@3¾c; do, State, 3¼@4c; chops, 1¾@2c; cores and skins, 1¼@1½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; do, unpeeled, 2½@3c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sundried, 17½c; cherries, 8@10c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c; huckleberries, 6c; plums, Southern, damson, 5@6c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 4½@8c; prunes, 4@7½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts, 4 cars of Kentucky, and 7 cars were carried over from last week; demand very limited, and market quiet and nominal. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 7½@8c; chickens, per lb, 7c; roosters, per lb, 5c; turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 25@30c. DRESSED—The receipts are considerably lighter than a week ago to-day, and with moderate inquiry, the feeling is a shade firmer, more especially on fowls and chickens, though general demand is moderate; turkeys are rather quiet, but supplies moderate and prices firmly sustained; near-by poultry nominally unchanged in absence of fresh receipts; Western chickens in only moderate request, but holders feel firmer on more moderate receipts, and some inclined to ask 10c for choice lots, but to sell 9½c is all that could be depended upon to-day; ducks steady; geese dull and irregular; squabs nominally unchanged. We quote: Turkeys, young hens, 13c; do, mixed, young hens and toms, 12@12½c; do, young toms, 12c; do, old toms, 10c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; capons, Western, large, 15@16c; do, small and slips, 11@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; chickens and fowls, Western, average, best, 9½c; do, fair to good, 7@9c; old cocks, 6@6½c; ducks, near by, 15@16c; do, Western, 10@15c; geese, near by, 10@12c; do, Western, 7@9c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3. GAME—Quail have become scarce, and held decidedly higher. Grouse scarce and firm. Partridges selling a little better, and steadily held. Venison firm. Rabbits selling readily when prime, and occasionally exceeding quotations. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, $1.40@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.50@$2.75; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, redhead, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 25c; do, drawn, 18@20c; do, jacks, 30@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes easy, on fair supplies, and a moderate demand. Tomatoes quiet and weak. Choice onions fairly steady....Potatoes, Maine, $1.05@$1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 70c@$1.50; Jersey, 65@80c; Bermuda, $2@$5; sweets, $3@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$6; celery, per dozen stalks, 10@75c; egg-plant, per bbl, $4@$8; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, $1.25@$1.75; tomatoes, per carrier, 75c@$2; spinach, per bbl, $2@$4.50; kale, per bbl, $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand is moderate, and market generally quiet but steady for best grades of both hay and straw. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do no. 3 to No. 1, 75@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; do, salt, 45@50c. Straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@85c; do, short rye, 55@65c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—A generally depressed market, and without feature....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Market steady with dry hides neglected and slaughters quiet——Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—A moderate home demand, with prices unchanged....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 13@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin steady at 13.15c. Copper firm at 9.85@10c. Lead quiet at 3.02½@3.05c. Spelter nominal at 4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light and prices easier; Southern regular at 30½c; machine-made, barrels, 31c.

RESIN—Market quiet, with values unchanged; good strained, $1.62½; common strained, $1.60; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 27.—Turpentine, nominal; nothing doing. Resin, firm; sales, none; B C, $1; D, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.50; I, $1.55; K, $1.75; M, $2.15. Other grades, no demand, prices not quoted.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 27.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, not quoted; soft, $1.50; Virgin, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 27.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27½c; sales, 301 bbls. Resin firm at $1.15.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was offered freely at unchanged rates with demand slow. No engagements reported. Charters included: British steamer, (previously,) 10,000 quarters grain, Galveston to the United Kingdom or Continent, 3s 9d, option of Denmark, 4s, or Stettin, 4s 3d, February-March; two British steamers, (previously,) 13,000 and 15,000 quarters of grain, Galveston, to the United Kingdom or Continent, private terms, net form, February; British steamer, (previously,) 16,000 quarters grain, Galveston or New-Orleans to the United Kingdom or Continent, 12s, one 12s 6d, two loading ports, net form, two voyages, March and May-June; German steamer, (previously,) cotton, Savannah to Liverpool or the Continent, 29s, March; British steamer, 17,000 quarters grain, (previously,) New-Orleans to the United Kingdom or Continent, 13s 6d, net form, February; British steamer, phosphate, Tampa to the United Kingdom or Continent, private terms, chartered abroad; two British steamers, general cargo, Philippine Isles to the United States, 26s 3d, option, of the United Kingdom, 25s, Feb. 15-March 15, chartered abroad; four British steamers, sugar, Alexandria to United States, north of Hatteras, 10s, Jan. 29, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Elba to Philadelphia or Baltimore, 8s 6d, Feb. 1-25, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Bona to Baltimore, 8s 6d, option of Banisaf loading, 8s 3d, chartered abroad; British steamer, (previously,) general cargo, Galveston to Liverpool, berthed, February; Spanish steamer, (previously,) general cargo, New-Orleans to Liverpool, berthed, February; British steamer, (previously,) 14,000 quarters grain, Baltimore, Norfolk, or Newport News to United Kingdom or Continent, including Hamburg, 3s, berth terms, Feb. 1-25; British steamer, (previously,) phosphate, Coosaw to Rotterdam, 15s; British steamer, general cargo, hence to South Africa, 27s 6d, chartered abroad; British bark, sawn timber, Mobile to the Continent, 90s; Norwegian bark, resin and spirits, Savannah to the Baltic, 2s 7½d@3s 10½d, option, of the United Kingdom or Continent, 2s 9d@4s, chartered abroad; ship, 2,353 tons, (private terms, chartered abroad,) general cargo, hence to San Francisco, basis about $6.75; ship, 3,258 tons, (to arrive,) general cargo, hence to San Francisco, basis about $6.50; British ship, general cargo, hence to Melbourne, 13s; bark, 546 tons, general cargo, Seville to New-York, at or about, $1,600; bark, lumber, Portland to Buenos Ayres, $7, Rosario, $8; schooner, lumber and shingles, Charleston to Old Harbor and Savanna la Mar, $6 and $1.75 respectively; British schooner, shingles, Wilmington, N. C., to Kingston, Jamaica, $1.75; schooner, coal, hence to Manzanillo, $1.50 and back, to Sandy Hook for orders, with sugar, 10c; British bark, sugar, Matanzas to New-York, 8c; schooner, sugar, Havana to Delaware Breakwater for orders, at or about 8c; two schooners, lumber, Port Royal to Boston, $4.75; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Portland, 90c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Saturday's advance in wheat was a great surprise to the trade, but to-day's decline was a greater one. The crowd was primed for a boom this morning, instead of which, it got a break. Armour was again the factor, but he was on the other side of the market from Saturday, his sales being large and openly made. There was quite a number of country buying orders in the hands of commission men at the opening, the execution of which gave prices a lift at that time, but thereafter the offerings were largely in excess of the capacity of the market to absorb, the inevitable result of which was a steady decline, with the close at about the inside for the day. Liverpool cables were ½d higher. Continental markets also quoted advances. Receipts in the Northwest were 724 cars, against 572 last Monday, and 243 a year ago. Chicago received 80 cars, and inspected out 65,376 bushels. Export clearances at the seaboard amounted to 408,059 bushels. The visible supply contributed to the discomfiture of the bulls by decreasing only 465,000 bushels, where a falling off of 1,500,000 bushels was looked for. The English visible supply decreased 900,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage increased 240,000 bushels.

WHEAT—May opened from 65⅞c to 66½c, declined to 64¼@64⅜c, closing at 64⅜c—1¼c under Saturday. Cash wheat was 1c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 592,522 bushels; shipments, 117,790 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points were 12,770 bushels; shipments, 269,896 bushels.

CORN—Was heavy from the start, even the brief respite given to wheat at the opening having no effect in sustaining this market. The anticipations of a big increase in the visible supply were a depressing influence, and their realization communicated further weakness at the time the announcement was made. The increase was 2,718,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage was 240,000 bushels more than on last Monday. Liverpool cables were firm and ½d higher. Receipts were 330 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. Export clearances were light at 45,947 bushels. May corn opened from 31c to 30¾c, declined to 30c, closing at 30@30⅛c—⅞c under Saturday. Cash corn was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 533,026 bushels; shipments, 190,597 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 254,886 bushels.

OATS—The course of prices in oats was similar to that of wheat and corn, and was inspired by the other grains. The sentiment did not favor any improvement in the face of declining values in other speculative articles. Receipts were 247 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. The visible supply decreased 363,000 bushels. May oats closed ⅝c under Saturday. Cash oats were steady, with no essential change in prices.

RYE—The opening was firm and higher, but prices subsequently declined, influenced by the action of wheat. The offerings of cash were light and the demand tame. Receipts were 7 cars. No. 2 on the regular market sold from 40½c to 41¼c; sample sales were made from 36c to 39½c for No. 3; from 40½c to 41c for No. 2; May sold from 44c down to 43c, and January, 40½c nominal.

BARLEY—Was easier, owing to larger offerings. The demand showed no improvement. There was a good decrease in the visible supply. Screenings sold at $6@$9 per ton; poor to fair ranged from 22c to 28c; good to choice, from 30c to 36c, and fancy, about 37@38c. Receipts were 59 cars.

PROVISIONS—The news from the yards this morning to the effect that hogs were 10@15c higher per 100 lb increased buying of product, but the excitement and weakness in wheat finally made itself felt here, as in other parts of the floor, and the early gain was lost. At the close May pork was unchanged, May lard 2½c higher, and May ribs a shade higher. Domestic markets were firm and foreign steady. Receipts were light and shipments moderate. The cash market was firm.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 80 cars; corn, 375 cars; oats, 335 cars; hogs, 20,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Were inactive.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan	63⅝@63⅝	63⅝@..	61⅞@..	61⅞@..
Feb	63⅞@64⅛	64⅛@..	62⅛@..	62⅛@..
May	65⅞@66½	66½@..	64¼@64⅜	64⅜@..
July	66⅛@..	66⅛@..	64¼@64⅜	64⅜@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan	28⅛@..	28⅛@..	27⅞@..	27⅞@27⅞
Feb	28½@..	28½@..	27⅞@..	27⅞@27⅞
May	30¾@31	31 @..	30 @..	30 @30⅛
July	31⅝@..	31⅝@..	31 @31⅛	31⅛@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan	19¾@..	19¾@..	19¾@..	19¾@..
May	21⅞@22	22 @..	21 @..	21⅛@..
July	22 @..	22 @..	21⅛@..	21⅛@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan	$10.62½	$10.62½	$10.62½	$10.62½
May	11.05	11.15	10.92½	10.92½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80
May	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.05
July	6.25	6.25	6.20	6.20
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan	5.22½	5.22½	5.22½	5.22½
May	5.22½	5.57½	5.47½	5.47½
July	5.67½	5.67½	5.62½	5.62½

Flour was firm. Hard wheat Spring patents were quotable at $3.10@$3.35 in wood; soft wheat patents, $3@$3.10; hard wheat bakers', $2@$2.20; red dog, $1.20@$1.40 in sacks; Winter wheat, $3.20@$3.40 in wood. Rye flour, $2.25@$2.40 in wood; No. 2 Spring wheat, 61⅞@63⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@62c; No. 2 red, 66¼@68½c; No. 2 corn, 27¾c; No. 2 oats, 19¼@19½c; No. 2 rye, 40½@41¼c; No. 2 barley, 35@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, 93@93½c; prime timothy seed, $3.70; mess pork, per bbl, $10.62½@$10.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.80@$5.85; short rib sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.35; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@$5; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.75; granulated, $5.12; standard "A," $5; linseed oil, raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	9,861	7,561
Wheat, bushels	27,950	63,347
Corn, bushels	276,059	110,677
Oats, bushels	268,825	238,291
Rye, bushels	3,300	5,492
Barley, bushels	63,828	29,779

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 19½c; firsts, 17@18c; seconds, 14@16c. Eggs were easy; fresh stock, 15½@16c.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 4,420 bbls; shipments, 5,855 bbls; patents, $3.55@$3.65; extra fancy, $3.30@$3.40; fancy, $2.80@$2.90; choice, $2.50@$2.65; rye flour, $2.60@$2.75. Bran steady; sacked, east side, 44@44½c; country points, 40@41c. Wheat lower; receipts, 16,772 bushels; shipments, 7,980 bushels; January, 62c; May, 55⅝@55⅝c; July, 62⅝c. Corn lower; receipts, 58,580 bushels; shipments, 22,466 bushels; January, 25⅞c; May, 26¾@26⅞c; July, 28c. Oats lower; receipts, 37,700 bushels; shipments, 16,225 bushels; January, 18⅜c; May, 20⅜c. Eggs steady; good stock, 13c. Butter steady; elgin creamery, 22c; creamery, extra firsts, 20@21c. Pork—Standard mess, new, $11; old, $10.30. Lard—Prime steam, 56c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½c; longs, 6c; clear-ribs, 6⅛c; clear sides, 6¼c. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 4¾c; longs, 5⅝c; clear-ribs, 3⅝c; clear sides, 5⅝c. Highwines, steady at $1.22. Wool unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4c; 2 lb, 4½c; 2¼ lb, 5c. Iron ties, 72c; hemp twine, 9c. Lead quiet; soft Missouri and desilverized, $2.77½ bid. Spelter quiet at $3.75, sellers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—The bull wheat market was short-lived. It came tumbling down to-day, and the bears had an inning in a slump that crowded two cents decline. While the break was heavy, it was at the same time easy. May opened at 61c, closed, 59½c; July, 61¼c; closed, 60⅞c. Cash wheat, at the opening with May wheat, quoted up to 61½c; buyers were talking 2½c under that for cash wheat. Sellers insisted on 2 cents. Trades at the close were made at 58c for No. 1 Northern; No. 2 Northern sold at the usual difference of a cent under No. 1; slow grades in fair demand at 53c to 55c. Receipts, 627 cars; shipments 23,250 bushels. On track, No. 1 hard, 58¼c; No. 1 Northern, 57¼c; No. 2 Northern, 56¼c. Flour, steady at $3.15@$3.45 for patents; $2.10@$2.55 for bakers'. Production, 38,000 bbls; shipments, 30,525 bbls. Millstuffs—Market active at $6.50 for bulk bran; shorts, 25c under bran.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27.—Wheat opened ¼c higher, but unsettled and irregular and subsequently declined 1@1½c; May opened at 65⅝c, declined to 64¼c, and closed at 64⅜c; cash was fairly nominal; sample wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 62½c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾@62¼c. Barley in store fairly nominal; 34c for No. 2, cash or January; sample barley unchanged; No. 2, 34c. Rye opened 2½c higher, but closed easier, with 1c of advance lost; No. 1, on track, 43c; No. 2, 41c. Flour held firmly; prices nearly nominal. Millstuffs firm at $9 for sacked bran and standard middlings and $10@$10.25 for white. Receipts—Flour, 3,300 bbls; wheat, 24,700 bushels; barley, 60,800 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 16,802 bbls; wheat, 4,300 bushels; barley, 6,400 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—Flour strong; Winter patents, $3.70@$3.90; Spring patents, $3.50@$3.60. Wheat firm; sample red track, 63c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 29½c; mixed ear, 29c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 22½c. Pork active; mess $10.50; clear mess, $11.75; family, $11.75. Lard easy; steam, leaf, 6¼c; kettle lard, 6¼c; prime steam sales, 5.60c. Bacon easy; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short ribs, sides, 5⅝c; loose short clear sides, 6c. Dry-salt meats easy; loose shoulders, 4¾c; loose short ribs, 5¼c; loose short clear sides, 5½c; box meats worth ¼c more. Butter steady; fancy Elgin, 22c; Ohio and Indiana creamery, 16@18c. Eggs quiet; strictly fresh, 14@14½. Whisky quiet; sales, 198 bbls at $1.22.

DULUTH, Jan. 27.—Wheat opened fairly strong and strong from Saturday. The close was ¾c down for cash, and January 1c off to arrive, as also for May No. 1 Northern, and 1¼c for May No. 1 hard. Transactions in cash amounted to 130,000 bushels, all of it bought for storage, 3½c under May. Trading in futures was large. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 59½c; No. 1 Northern, 58½c; No. 2 Northern, 56¼@55¼c; No. 3 Spring, 54⅝@53½c; rejected, 52½@48½c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 59½c; No. 1 Northern, 56½c; Jan., No. 1 hard, 59½c; No. 1 Northern, 58½c; May, No. 1 hard, 63½c; No. 1 Northern 62c. Receipts—Wheat, 75,037 bushels; shipments, 612 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Spring Wheat—Limits closed ½c higher on all grades; No. 1 hard, old, 73⅜c; do, new, 72¼c; No. 1 Northern, 70⅞c; No. 2 do, 69⅜c. Winter wheat closed easier; in store, 74¼@75¼c; on track, unchanged. Corn closed quiet, weak; No. 2 yellow, 81¼c; No. 3 yellow, 31½@31⅜c; No. 2 corn, 31c; No. 3 corn, 30⅜@31, on track. Oats closed firm; unchanged. Barley strong; good demand; unchanged. Rye dull; No. 2, 47c asked on track. Flour strong; better demand. Millfeed steady; unchanged.

PEORIA, Jan. 27.—Corn—Receipts, 87,850 bushels; shipments, 45,060 bushels; market active and steady; No. 2, new, 26¼c; No. 3, new, 25¾c. Oats—Receipts, 76,250 bushels; shipments, 102,950 bushels; quiet and easier; No. 2 white, 19@19¼c; No. 3 white, 19½@19¾c; Rye—Receipts, 600 bushels; shipments none; firm; No. 2 choice, 39½c. Whisky steady; finished goods, $1.22.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,344	...	287	16,045	13,470
Sixtieth Street	3,615	93	851	14,856	127
Fortieth Street	...	...	...	...	18,114
Hoboken	2,893	41	103	2,355	...
L. V. R. R.	1,102	...	...	2,000	2,491
Weehawken and scattering	955	...	129	400	...
Total	11,909	134	1,370	35,656	34,200
Totals last week	13,174	150	2,033	32,914	44,340

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to extra	$4.35@$4.80
Medium to fair	4.10@ 4.30
Common	3.80@ 4.05
Bulls and dry cows	1.50@ 3.00
Oxen and stags	2.00@ 3.90

Good to prime steers sold one year ago at $5.10@$5.85.

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

	Live Cattle.	Qrs. of Beef.	Live Sheep.
Eastmans Co., SS. Germanic	...	800	...
Eastmans Co., SS. New-York	...	1,460	...
Eastmans Co., SS. Servia	...	2,000	...
D. H. Sherman, SS. Greece	271	...	...
D. H. Sherman, SS. New-York	...	506	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Georgic	150	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Manitoba	236	2,200	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Buffalo	165	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Buffalo	110	...	537
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Georgic	325	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Manitoba	220	...	...
D. H. Sherman, SS. Nederland	255	...	...
A. H. Eppstein, SS. Georgic	375	...	...
Martin Fuller & Co., SS. Nederland	225	...	...
Martin Fuller & Co., SS. Greece	271	...	...
J. B. Long & Co., SS. Georgic	...	...	2,000
N. Morris, SS. Georgic	...	3,000	...
L. S. Dillenback, SS. Madiana	...	...	40
L. S. Dillenback, SS. ——	...	...	25
Total shipments	2,828	10,366	2,065
Total shipments last week	2,995	11,870	3,390
Boston shipments this week	2,268	6,429	2,444
Baltimore shipments this week	758	1,514	1,492
Phila. shipments this week	453	684	...
Newport News shipments this week	350	...	...
Portland shipments this week	361	...	119
To London	2,650	3,574	...
To Liverpool	2,992	13,053	6,055
To Glasgow	876	...	...
To Hull	275	...	537
To Southampton	...	2,366	...
To Bermuda and West Indies	...	...	65
Total to all ports	6,793	18,993	6,657
Total to all ports last week	8,925	23,476	10,441

BEEVES—Receipts for two days were 277 cars, or 4,644 head: 240 cars for exporters and slaughterers and 37 cars for the market. Good to choice beeves opened firm and a shade higher; common steers, oxen, bulls, and cows steady; market closed steady on favorable Chicago advices, but the yards were not quite cleared; a Bermuda exporter bought 32 head; very common to prime native steers sold at $3.80@$4.60 100 lb; tops at $4.80; 3 cars of Cherokees at $4; bulls at $2.10@$3; 2 choice heavy do at $3.65; cows at $1.50@$2.85. City-dressed beef sides slow at 6@8c lb. To-day's London cable quotes refrigerator beef steady at 7@8c lb; American steers dull at 9@9¾c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, none; on Tuesday the Bovic will take out 325 cattle for A. H. Eppstein, 300 head for J. Shamberg & Son, 125 head for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, about 1,300 head of sheep for J. B. Long & Co., and 2,600 quarters of beef for N. Morris.——SALES.——D. McPHERSON & CO.—8 Kentucky steers, 1,631 lb average, at $4.80 100 lb; 17 do, 1,434 lb, at $4.45; 18 do, 1,290 lb, at $4.45; 7 do, 1,440 lb, at $4.40; 24 do, 1,253 lb, at $4.27½; 1 do, 1,300 lb, at $4.25; 18 do, 1,246 lb, at $4.25; 6 do, 1,190 lb, at $4.15; 12 do, 1,148 lb, at $4; 19 Kentucky oxen, 1,263 lb, at $3.50; 2 bulls, 755 lb, at $2.60; 3 cows, 893 lb, at $2.40; 2 do, 985 lb, at $2; 9 do, 789 lb, at $1.60; 9 do, 739 lb, at $1.50. SHERMAN & CULVER—61 Cherokees, 1,070 lb, at $4; 18 Illinois steers, 1,303 lb, at $4.35; 19 do, 1,200 lb, at $4.25; 20 Kentucky do, 1,111 lb, at $4; 20 Kentucky steers and oxen, 1,012 lb, at $3.80; 15 Virginia oxen, 1,056 lb, at $3. NEWTON & CO.—17 Ohio steers, 1,493 lb, at $4.60; 18 do, 1,505 lb, at $4.50; 5 State cows, 904 lb, at $2.25. S. SANDERS—7 Ohio steers, 1,240 lb, at $4.20; 4 oxen, 1,630 lb, at $3.90; 15 do, 1,353 lb, at $3.85; 2 do, 1,190 lb, at $2; 2 bulls, 1,640 lb, at $3.65; 1 do, 830 lb, at $3; 3 do, 930 lb, at $2.85; 1 do, 870 lb, at $2.75; 25 Western cows, 1,075 lb, at $2.85; 4 Ohio do, 1,117 lb, at $2.75; 16 cows, 888 lb, at $2.15; 6 do, 881 lb, at $1.70. HUME & MULLEN—2 bulls, 1,010 lb, at $3.70; 1 do, 1,000 lb, at $2.70; 1 do, 850 lb, at $2.60; 1 do, 500 lb, at $2.10; 4 State cows, 865 lb, at $2.20; 9 do, 888 lb, at $2.10; 10 do, 950 lb, at $2; 12 do, 913 lb, at $2; 12 do, 845 lb, at $1.90; 4 do, 850 lb, at $1.60; 1 do, 700 lb, at $1.50. J. DUCEY—2 stags, 1,420 lb, at $2.80; 1 bull, 800 lb, at $2.60; 1 do, 690 lb, at $2.10; 26 cows, 953 lb, at $2.40; 17 do, 293 lb, at $1.87½. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—1 bull, 790 lb, at $2.60; 18 State cows, 793 lb, at $1.70. S. W. SHERMAN—25 Illinois steers, 1,234 lb, at $4.35; 14 do, 1,219 lb, at $4.30; 17 do, 1,206 lb, at $4.25. S. JUDD & CO.—2 bulls, 900 lb, at $2.75; 1 cow, 980 lb, at $2.25. A. H. EPPSTEIN—10 Kentucky steers, 1,247 lb, at $4.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 20 head. Market quiet, but steady, at $20@$41.50 head, calves included, for poor to good cows.

CALVES—Receipts, 223 head, all for the market; and, counting the few lots held over from previous arrivals, there were fully 250 head on sale. Barnyard calves were slow at last week's prices; veals were firm and 25@50c higher for good to choice stock; nearly everything disposed of; common to choice veals sold at $5@$8 100 lb; culls at $4@$4.50; yearlings and barnyard calves at $1.75@$2.50; a few fed calves at $2.75@$3, and no Western calves were offered. Dressed calves firmer for veals, with country-dressed selling at 6@10c lb; city-dressed at 7@11½c; little calves were unchanged at 4@5c, and dressed barnyard calves at 4@5c.——SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—30 veals, 142 lb average, at $8 100 lb; 22 do, 123 lb, at $7.50; 30 do, 135 lb, at $7.50, less $5 on the lot; 2 do, 110 lb, at $7; 1 do, 210 lb, at $6; 5 do, 88 lb, at $5; 24 do, 83 lb, at $4.50; 5 do, 94 lb, at $4; 1 fed calf, 176 lb, at $6; 1 do, 280 lb, at $2.75; 17 barnyard calves and yearlings, 432 lb, at $2.50. G. DILLENBACK—21 veals, 133 lb, at $8; 2 do, 180 lb, at $6; 1 do, 120 lb, at $5. S. SANDERS—5 veals, 144 lb, at $7.50; 1 do, 120 lb, at $5; 9 barnyard calves, 317 lb, at $2.25; 14 do, 180 lb, at $1.75; 5 yearlings, 550 lb, at $2; 3 do, 573 lb, at $2.12½. S. JUDD & CO.—10 veals, 144 lb, at $8; 20 do, 138 lb, at $7.50. J. P. NELSON—2 veals, 180 lb, at $8; 1 do, 95 lb, at $7; 1 do, 136 lb, at $5. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—1 calf, 130 lb, at $6.50; 4 fed calves, 392 lb, at $2.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days were 29½ cars, or 5,619 head: 16 cars direct and 13½ cars for the market; and, counting the 9 cars already in the pens, there were 22½ cars on sale. The market opened firm and sales were at an advance of 25@35c over Saturday's prices for sheep, and 25c higher for lambs, but trade was not remarkably brisk, and 3½ cars were to sell at a late hour; inferior to prime sheep sold at $2.50@$3.75 100 lb; a small lot of choice do at $4; 57 extra Ohio do at $4.50; medium to choice lambs at $4.50@$5.25; a deck of extra heavy Ohio lambs at $5.50. Dressed mutton firmer at 4½@7c lb; dressed lambs sold at 6½@8½c.——SALES.—D. HARRINGTON—95 Ohio lambs, (extra,) 102 lb average, at $5.50 100 lb; 190 Buffalo do, 92 lb, at $5.25; 190 do, 84 lb, at $5.12½; 388 do, 75 lb, at $4.87½; 16 Vermont do, 65 lb, at $4.50; 57 Ohio sheep, 143 lb, at $4.50; 164 do, 102 lb, at $3.75; 10 do, 80 lb, at $2.75; 61 Vermont do, 95 lb, at $3.50. S. JUDD & CO.—206 Ohio lambs, 83 lb, at $5.12½; 95 Western do, 86 lb, at $5; 89 Western sheep, 109 lb, at $3.25; 209 Ohio do, 91 lb, at $3.37½; 150 Kentucky do, 98 lb, at $3.25; 46 Kentucky lambs and yearlings, 77 lb, at $4.25; 58 State sheep and lambs, 84 lb, at $3.75. S. SANDERS—189 State lambs, 86 lb, at $5.12½; 74 do, 82 lb, at $5.12½; 98 State sheep, 88 lb, at $3.25; 10 do, 99 lb, at $3.25; 32 do, 73 lb, at $2.50; 25 Ohio do, 110 lb, at $4; 15 cull lambs, 52 lb, at $3.25; 10 cull sheep at $1 head. D. McPHERSON & CO.—488 Western sheep, 114 lb, at $3.65; 143 Ohio do, 97 lb, at $3.15. NEWTON & CO.—226 Buffalo lambs, 70 lb, at $4.92½; 245 Virginia and Ohio do, 68 lb, at $4.75. HUME & MULLEN—9 State lambs, 61 lb, at $4.62½; 7 State sheep, 102 lb, at $3.50; 12 do, 108 lb, at $3. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—199 Michigan and Canadian lambs, 84 lb, at $5.37½. G. DILLENBACK—72 State sheep, 81 lb, at $2.75.

HOGS—Receipts for two days were 60 cars, or 10,080 head, of which 250 head were for sale. Market higher at $4.25@$4.85 for ordinary heavy to good light hogs. Country-dressed firmer at 5@7c lb for heavy to light weights.——SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—32 State hogs, 140 lb average, at $4.80 100 lb; 6 do, 130 lb, at $4.80; 50 do, 195 lb, at $4.70; 4 rough do, 375 lb, at $3.80. S. JUDD & CO.—67 Pennsylvania hogs, 148 lb, at $4.35; 52 Pennsylvania pigs, (poor,) 75 lb, at $4.15. S. SANDERS—39 State hogs, 158 lb, at $4.85.

BUFFALO, Jan. 27.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,336 head; total for week thus far, 8,392 head; for same time last week, 8,668 head; consigned through, 4,752 head; to New-York, 3,000 head; on sale, 2,640 head; market opened fairly active and a shade stronger for good heavy and fat butchers'; common dull and unchanged; closed steady and firm, with all sold; choice to extra heavy steers, $4.40@$4.50; few fancy, $4.55@$4.60; good to prime, $4.30@$4.35; good shipping, $4.20@$4.25; light to medium steers, $3.50@$4 to $4.15; good to prime fat heifers, $3.60@$4; prime fat cows, $2.65@$3.35; fair to good mixed butchers', $2.25@$3.60; stockers and feeders in light supply; good stockers, $2.50@$3; good to prime feeders, $3.10@$3.60; bulls scarce and higher; sausage to good butchers' lots, $2.40@$3.25; smooth fat heavy and export lots, $3.25@$3.60; fresh cows and Springers dull; good to choice lots, $25@$38 per head; veals in light supply and higher; good to extra prime, $6.75@$7.50; light to good, $4.50@$6.50; heavy fed calves, $2.25@$2.75; grassers, $2@$2.50. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 15,520 head; total for week thus far, 21,280 head; for same time last week, 22,560 head; consigned through, 4,960 head; to New-York, 12,300 head; on sale, 16,000 head; market opened fairly active and higher; closed strong and firmer; good-weight Yorkers, $4.60; generally light, $4.60@$4.65; mixed packers, $4.55@$4.60; good heavy, $4.50@$4.55; pigs, $4.65@$4.75; roughs, $3.75@$4; stags, $3@$3.50; late sales—Yorkers, $4.67½; good heavy, $4.60; pigs, $4.80; all sold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,400 head; total for week thus far, 10,200 head; for same time last week, 20,200 head; consigned through, 1,800 head; to New-York, 4,100 head; on sale, 19,400 head; market opened fairly active and 15@25c higher; closed firm, with the bulk of supply sold; good to extra mixed sheep, $3.25@$3.65; fair to good, $2.40@$2.85; culls and common, $1.75@$2.25; handy wethers, $3.60@$3.75; choice to prime fat lambs, $4.85@$5; fair to good, $4.25@$4.75; culls and light, $3@$4; export sheep slow at $3.25@$3.35; late sales—Choice handy wethers, $3.75@$4; 2 loads half Canada lambs, $4.80@$4.90.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 27.—Cattle—Receipts fair; 70 cars on sale; market slow; prices unchanged, but only fair; prime, $4.40@$4.60; good, $4.10@$4.30; good butchers, $3.70@$4.00; rough fat, $3@$3.60; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.50@$3.30; feeders, $3.35@$3.80; fresh cows and springers, $15@$40. Hogs run fair; about 35 cars on sale; market active on medium weights, but on yorkers and heavy hogs only fair; prime medium, $4.50@$4.60; yorkers and pigs, $4.45@$4.50; heavy hogs, $4.35@$4.40; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Supply fair, about 30 cars; demand better; firm; prime sheep, $3.30@$3.50; good, $3@$3.20; fair, $2.40@$2.85; common, $1.75@$2.10; culls, $1@$1.50; lambs, $3@$4.75. Veal calves, $5.50@$6.25; heavy and thin calves, $2.50@$3.50.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 27.—Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market strong; light, $4.10@$4.25; medium, $4.05@$4.20; heavy, $3.95@$4.15; pigs, $3.50@$4.50. Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; firm; native steers, $3.95@$4.20; fair to good, $3.25@$3.95; cows and heifers, best, $3@$3.50; fair to good, $1.90@$3; bulls, $2.30@$3.80; stockers and feeders, $2.80@$3.75; calves, $5@$10; Texas and Western, $3@$3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; market, easy.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,801 head; market firm, and prices 10@15c higher; native steers, $2.75@$3.15; cows, $2.25@$2.35; Texan steers, $3.15@$3.40. Hogs—Receipts, 3,237 head; market active and prices 10@15c higher; heavy, $4.10@$4.35; mixed, $4@$4.30; light, $4@$4.25. Sheep—Receipts, 145 head; market slow; prices 15c higher, account small receipts; Southwest, mixed, $3; bucks, $2.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 10,000 head; market strong and 10@15c higher; common to extra steers, $3.30@$4.90; stockers and feeders, $2.70@$3.65; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.60; calves, $3@6.25; Texans, $2.50@$4.10.

HOGS.—Receipts, 22,000 head; strong and 10@15c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.20@$4.45; common to choice, mixed, $4.20@$4.35; choice assorted, $4.33@$4.40; light, $4.10@$4.40; pigs, $3.40@$4.30.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 10,000 head; market strong and 10c higher; inferior to choice, $2.25@$3.70; lambs, $3.50@$4.75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 75s; prime mess steady at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 53s 9d; do, medium, steady at 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 31s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 29s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 28s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 27s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, dull at 26s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, firm at 29s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 46s. Tallow—Prime city firm at 21s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 17s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s. Resin—Common steady at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 7d; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 7d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, new, firm at 3s 2½d; January steady at 3s 2½d; February steady at 3s 2½d; March steady at 3s 2¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 40@50s. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 25,000 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other sources, 24,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 42,100 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed very steady; American middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 4 29-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 29-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 28-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 27-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, value; July and August delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 4 16-64@4 17-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 12-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The offerings at to-day's wool sales were 15,437 bales. The attendance was good and the competition active for nearly all classes of wools. The tone was steady, except for the poorer greasy cross-breds, which were rather in disfavor by buyers. Good clothing and combing merinos were well competed for at top figures, home and Continental buyers securing a fair share as well as American operators, whose keenness of demand, however, was rather easier than on previous days. Medium merinos were well taken up by French purchasers, who were more active than they had been of late. German operators were especially active and made large purchases of scoured Australian and Cape of Good Hope and Natal merinos and greasy Cape of Good Hope and Natal merinos. The home trade bought the better grades of cross-breds rapidly at full prices, and the demand for lambs was brisk and firm. To-day's sales and the prices obtained were: New South Wales, 900 bales—Scoured, 8d@1s 4½d; locks and pieces, 9d@1s 2d; greasy, 7¼@9d. Queensland, 4,400 bales—Scoured, 8½d@1s 7d; locks and pieces, 6d@1s 3½d; greasy, 5¾@11d; locks and pieces, 6¼@8¼d. Victoria, 1,300 bales—Scoured, 11d@1s 5½d; locks and pieces, 7½d@1s 3d; greasy, 5¾d@1s 8d; locks and pieces, 5¾@10½d. South Australia, 2,900 bales—Scoured, 9½d@1s; locks and pieces, 7½@10½d; greasy, 4@9½d; locks and pieces, 2@7¾d. West Australia, 300 bales—Scoured, 1s 1d; greasy, 5¾@7½d; locks and pieces, 4¼@8½d. Tasmania, 18 bales—Scoured, 9½d; greasy, 8@8½d. New-Zealand, 3,800 bales—Scoured, 6d@1s ½d; locks and pieces, 8½d@1s 1d; greasy, 6@11d; locks and pieces, 5¼@9d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 2,000 bales—Scoured, 5½d@1s 3d; greasy, 3¼@7¾d.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of turpentine, 20s 7½d per cwt. Sugar, 12s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 10s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—January, 11s 6d; June, 11s 10½d. Manila Hemp—Good, £18 10s, cost, insurance, and freight.

BREMEN, Jan. 27.—Petroleum, 6 marks for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 8¼c; middling 8c; low middling, 7¾c; good ordinary, 7 7-16c; net receipts 8,593 bales; gross, 8,998 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,800 bales; France, 4,191 bales; Continent, 1,857 bales; coastwise, 1,190 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 375,726 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7½c; net and gross receipts, 1,880 bales; exports to the Continent, 5,700 bales; coastwise, 3,512 bales; sales, 715 bales; stock, 77,674 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 8 1-16c; low middling, 7 11-16c; good ordinary, 7 5-16c; net and gross receipts, 4,636 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

MANHATTAN INVESTMENT CO. HEARING

Carpenter and Pelletron Charged with Grand Larceny.

Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday granted a hearing to George H. Carpenter and Arthur Pelletron, who comprise the Manhattan Investment Company of 66 Broadway, and who were arrested charged with grand larceny. It is charged that they refused to account for a note drawn by John Groden, President of the Groden Lamp Company, for $1,250.80.

Groden swore that Carpenter called at his office, 512 Broadway, and offered to negotiate notes for him. Groden said he wished to extend his line of business and accepted Carpenter's offer. The first note was made out Sept. 12 for four months for $680. It was made out to the Pelletron Company. This note was returned to Groden. According to Groden, he made out a number of notes Sept. 14, 15, and 16 for several thousand dollars, some of which were returned. Carpenter, he said, made out the notes and he signed them. After some of the notes had been issued, Carpenter and Pelletron, according to Groden, were slow in paying over the money, and made all sorts of excuses. On the note for $1,250.80, Groden said he could get no money, and the defendants would not return the paper.

The hearing will be resumed this afternoon.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...7:14|Sun sets...5:13|Moon sets...6:01

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 28.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Aachen	Bremen	Jan. 12
Anchoria	Glasgow	Jan. 17
Ailsa	Kingston	Jan. 23
Braunschweig	Bremen	Jan. 14
Caribbee	St. Thomas	Jan. 22
Cevic	Liverpool	Jan. 17
Comanche	Jacksonville	Jan. 25
Croma	Dundee	Jan. 11
Friesland	Antwerp	Jan. 18
Fernfield	Hamburg	Jan. 13
Hudson	New-Orleans	Jan. 22
Leona	Galveston	Jan. 21
Mohican	Rotterdam	Jan. 9
Oevenum	Lisbon	Jan. 10
Pawnee	Gibraltar	Jan. 12
Teviotdale	Gibraltar	Jan. 13
Wells City	Swansea	Jan. 13
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29.		
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Jan. 26
City of Washington	Havana	Jan. 25
Mississippi	London	Jan. 16
THURSDAY, JAN. 30.		
Athos	Navassa	Jan. 25
Euclid	St. Lucia	Jan. 22
El Sol	New-Orleans	Jan. 25
FRIDAY, JAN. 31.		
Britannic	Liverpool	Jan. 22
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Jan. 28
France	London	Jan. 17
Lahn	Bremen	Jan. 22
Lamington	Gibraltar	Jan. 17
Laughton	Hamburg	Jan. 17
Micmac	Shields	Jan. 15
Willehad	Bremen	Jan. 19
SATURDAY, FEB. 1.		
Cyril	Gibraltar	Jan. 17
Finance	Colon	Jan. 24
Paris	Southampton	Jan. 25
Scotia	Hamburg	Jan. 19
Umbria	Liverpool	Jan. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
F. Bismarck	Jan. 28	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Saale	Jan. 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Seguranca	Jan 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
Noordland	Jan. 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Comal	Jan. 29	Galveston.	Pier 20 E. R.
Seminole	Jan. 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Jan. 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Trinidad	Jan. 29	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
St. Paul	Jan. 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Habana	Jan. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Niagara	Jan. 30	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Carthagena	Jan. 30	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Colorado	Jan. 31	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Advance	Jan. 31	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mississippi	Feb. 1	London	4 Broadway.
Hudson	Feb. 1	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Seneca	Feb. 1	Havana	113 Wall St.
Campania	Feb. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Feb. 1	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Palatia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Feb. 1	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Feb. 1	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Hudson	Feb. 1	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Lahn	Feb. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Feb. 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Maracaibo	Feb. 5	Maracaibo.	135 Front St.
Orinoco	Feb. 5	Wind. Isl.	39 Broadway.
Friesland	Feb. 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Feb. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Victoria	Feb. 5	London	22 State St.
Austrian	Feb. 6	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Feb. 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Umbria	Feb. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Moravia	Feb. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Anchoria	Feb. 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Feb. 8	London	4 Broadway.
Touraine	Feb. 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Jan. 27.

SS Aachen, (Ger.,) Hashagen, Bremen Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Seneca, Stevens, Tampico Jan. 19 and Havana 23, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:56 A. M.

SS San Rocco, (Aust.,) Custlich, Smyrna Dec. 27, Algiers Jan. 3, via Bermuda 23, with mdse. to Andrews & Forbes; vessel to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Brigham, Gothenburg Dec. 21 and Newcastle Jan. 7, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Viceroy, (Br.,) Rollo, Caibarien Jan. 18 and Havana 21, with mdse. to W. E. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion SS Company.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello Jan. 18, Curacao 20, and La Guayra 21, with mdse. and passengers to Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Ailsa, (Br.,) Morris, Kingston Jan. 11, Carthagena 14, Port Limon 20, and Montego Bay 22, with mdse. and 1 passenger to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., northwest, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Roanoke, Norfolk and Newport News; Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville.

Ship Josephus, Shanghai.

Bark Henry A. Litchfield, Savannah.

Spoken.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Bark Samar, (Br.,) Capt. Forbes, from New-York Nov. 21 for Anjer, was spoken Jan. 6 in lat. 7 south, long. 33 west.

Ship Lindisfarne, (Br.,) Capt. Norris, from New-York Dec. 14 for Bombay, was spoken Jan. 7 in lat. 13 north, long. 37 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Jorgensen, from New-York Jan. 5, via Newport News and Norfolk, for Hamburg, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from Bremen for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Mendota, (Br.,) Capt. Dickens, from New-York Jan. 11 for Deptford and Leith, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Delcomyn, (Br.,) Capt. Pettie, sld. from Rosario for New-York Jan. 2.

SS Thomas Anderson, (Br.,) Capt. Shaw, sld. from Palermo for New-York Jan. 20.

SS Conemaugh, (Amer.,) Capt. Rogers, sld. from Antwerp for New-York Jan. 25.

SS Grecian, (Br.,) Capt. Moore, sld. from Glasgod for New-York Jan. 25.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Jan. 25.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Akester, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Page, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Capt. Jardine, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York to-day.

SS Russian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Barnett, from New-York Nov. 22, arr. at Buenos Ayres Dec. 24.

SS Finsbury, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New-York Dec. 15, arr. at Talcahuano Jan. 25.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New-York Jan. 10, arr. at Bremen Jan. 25.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New-York Jan. 9, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New-York Jan. 18, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS North Cambria, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from Baltimore Jan. 4, via New-York, arr. at Limerick to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from Genoa for New-York, sld. from Gibraltar at 2 P. M. yesterday.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, from New-York, arr. at Amsterdam at 9 P. M. Jan. 25.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York, arr. at Naples at 11 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Genoa.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Rochester Hebrew Religious School, to establish and maintain a school for the prosecution of literary, scientific, philosophical, and theological studies in harmony with and in conformity to the teachings of the Jewish Church. Directors—Samuel Carson, Moritz Samuelsohn, Moses Cohn, Samuel Egelski, Reuben Goldstein, Max Z. Rosenbloom, Myer Nusbaum, Hyman Witkowski, Isaac Robinovitch, Abram D. Jaffe, Abraham Bayles, and Michael Levin of Rochester.

—The National Railway Signal Company, to manufacture railway signals, both visual and audible, in Sing Sing; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. Irving Lee, Chester A. Weller, John Gibney, Thomas B. Wright, William H. Cullen, Michael Garvey, and David Greenthan of Sing Sing.

—The Acme Railway Signal Company, to manufacture railway signals and other railroad devices in New-York City; capital, $300,000. Directors—William F. Chester and Leonard S. R. Hopkins of New-York City, and Theodore H. Enis of Jersey City, N. J.

—Munn & Co., to publish newspapers and other publications in New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Orson D. Munn, Frederick G. Beach, Jennie H. Beach, and Charles Allen Munn of New-York City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Increasing Activity, with Marked Strength in Some Stocks.

ST. PAUL AND ROCK ISLAND IN THE LEAD

Other Grangers Firm—Irregularity Among the Industrials—Enormous Grain Movement—The Bond Issue.

MONDAY—P. M.

Speculation broadened considerably to-day and prices of railway stocks were as a rule strong. London bought at the opening and there was a fair volume of commission-house orders. A slight recession at the end of the first half hour was followed by renewed strength. The advance, however, was not pronounced, except in St. Paul and Rock Island, the former ending 1¼ and the latter 1⅛ higher than on Saturday. Burlington and Northwestern were unchanged. There was good buying of Louisville and Nashville, Reading, and Kansas and Texas preferred, all of which closed higher, Reading's gain being 1⅜ points.

The industrial group was irregular. Sugar led in point of activity. After selling up to 105⅞, it declined to 104, and closed at 105, a net loss of ¼. Tobacco was the weak feature, selling at one time at 75½, and closing at 76⅜, a net loss of 1⅛ points. Leather preferred gained a point, and Distillers, General Electric, and Tennessee Coal and Iron important fractions. Chicago Gas was unusually dull, and closed ⅛ lower. In the Gould specialties, Missouri Pacific gained ⅜, while Western Union was unchanged and Manhattan lost ¾.

Street sentiment favors higher prices. In the first place, the prevailing level is below the average, and affords a good basis to work from. The Grangers are benefiting from the enormous movement of grain and current earnings are highly encouraging. St. Paul for the six months of the fiscal year has an increase in net of $2,568,530, and this is equivalent to 7.05 per cent. on the common stock. It is pretty certain that the coal Presidents will adjust their differences, and if they do, there are great possibilities before some of the low-priced coal stocks. Foreign exchange rates are now below the point where gold shipments are profitable, and it seems likely that the movement has culminated for the time being. The success of the bond issue is beyond question, and fear that the money market may be disturbed through the operation is no longer felt. The gold for the first payment has been practically provided.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4½ per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money rates were 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper quotations, 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 7 per cent., and names of good calibre but less well known, 8@10 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $67,206,276; balances, $4,786,285; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $376,059.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 15-16@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet. Nominal rates were ½c lower at $4.88 for 60 days and unchanged at $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼@$4.87½ for 60-day bills, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75 premium. Boston—12½@25 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30 11-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$10,576,794
Imports for same period	5,295,321
Net exports	$5,281,473
Net exports to date, 1895	18,768,726
Net exports to date, 1894	667,468
Net exports to date, 1893	10,661,585

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were strong. The Reading issues were very active and particularly buoyant. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s, t. r.	1
Bur., C. R. & North. col. tr. 5s	1
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	1½
Chicago & Northern Pacific 1st, t. r.	1
C., C., C. & I. 1st	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia 1st	1
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis gold 5s	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	1⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d	1
Mo., Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	1
National Starch 1st	3
Northern Pacific con	1½
Northern Pacific col. trust notes	3
Ore. Short Line & Utah Nor. con., t. r.	1½
Peoria & Eastern inc	3
Philadelphia & Reading gen., t. r.	1¾
Phil. & Reading 1st pf. inc., 1st in. pd.	1⅞
Phil. & Reading 2d pf. inc., 1st in. pd.	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st	1¾
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con.	1
Union Pacific col. trust notes	1
United States Cordage 1st, t. r.	1½
Wabash 2d	1
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r.	1½

DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & Toledo 5s	2
Northern Ohio 1st	2

Government bonds were steady. The 4s 1907, registered, declined ½, while the 4s 1925, registered, advanced 1⅜. The sales on call were $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 114½; $71,000 do, coupon, at 115½@115⅝; $5,000 5s, registered, at 112, and $5,000 do, coupon, at 113⅜. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	..
4s, r., 1907	107½	108½
4s, c., 1907	108½	110
4s, r., 1925	114⅝	115
4s, c., 1925	114	115½
5s, r., 1904	111	112
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 6, and $1,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 86.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Broadway	232½
Central National	116
Commerce	200
Fourth National	183
Hanover	300
Leather Manufacturers	175
Manhattan	204
Market & Fulton	200
New-Amsterdam	180
New-York	230
New-York County	580
National Union	185
Park	273
Republic	148
Shoe & Leather	92½
Southern National	100
State of New-York	108
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

There were sales of 86 shares of Western National at 110, and 10 of Park at 276.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	59	59	59	59	57	60	100
American Cotton Oil	17½	19	17½	19	19	19⅝	845
American Cotton Oil pf	65	65	65	65	64	66	8
American Express	112	112	112	112	111	112½	12
*American Sugar Refineries	105⅛	105⅞	104	105	104⅞	105	38,744
*American Sugar Refs. pf	98½	98½	98	98	97½	98½	425
American Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	92	92	..	93	14
American Tobacco	77⅛	77⅜	75¼	76⅜	76¼	76⅜	19,160
American Tobacco pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	100	103	170
Ann Arbor pf	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25	26	116
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd	15	15½	15	15⅜	15⅜	15½	9,089
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss	23	23	23	23	23	23½	500
Baltimore & Ohio	43½	44	43½	44	43¼	43⅞	800
Canada Southern	48½	48½	48½	48½	48⅜	49	125
Central Pacific	15	15	15	15	15¼	16¼	155
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅝	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	1,470
Chicago & Alton	150	150	150	150	153	160	84
Chicago Gas, t. r	65⅜	66	65⅛	65¼	65¼	65⅝	1,605
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	76⅝	76⅞	76⅛	76½	76⅜	76⅝	7,420
Chicago & Northwestern	99⅜	99⅞	99⅜	99½	99½	99⅝	2,165
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	70⅝	71⅜	70⅝	71⅜	71⅜	71¾	31,420
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	126⅝	126¾	126⅝	126¾	126¾	127	520
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	67⅜	68⅛	67¼	68⅛	68	68⅛	10,085
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	36¼	36¼	35⅜	35⅜	35⅝	35⅞	285
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	50	50	50	50	49	51	100
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	3¾	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	28½	28	28½	28	28⅛	323
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅜	310
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	18½	18¾	625
Consolidated Gas Company	148	151	148	151	151	152	1,725
Delaware & Hudson	127¼	127⅞	126⅜	126⅜	127⅛	127⅞	1,410
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160¾	160¾	160¾	160¾	161	163	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	45⅛	45¼	45	45¼	45⅜	45½	880
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd	16½	16½	16¼	16½	16½	16¾	1,615
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	95	95	95	95	95	96½	100
General Electric	27¼	27⅞	27⅛	27½	27⅜	27⅝	3,413
Illinois Central	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96½	98	232
Illinois Steel Company	63¼	63¾	63¼	63¾	62½	65	250
Iowa Central	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	8½	8¾	200
Iowa Central pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	29½	30½	200
Laclede Gas	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	21	200
Laclede Gas pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	78	80	10
Lake Erie & Western	20⅜	21½	20⅜	21½	21⅝	22	700
Lake Erie & Western pf	72½	73	72½	73	72½	73½	445
Lake Shore	144	144½	143¼	144½	143½	144½	300
Long Island	81½	81½	81½	81½	82	86	50
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	337
Louisville & Nashville	46⅛	46½	45¾	46½	46⅜	46½	5,745
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	19¾	20½	19¾	20	20	21	475
Manhattan Consolidated	103¾	104	102½	102⅞	102⅞	103	3,720
*Metropolitan Traction	104	104½	104	104½	103½	105	400
Mexican National certs	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1½	1¾	1,500
Minn. & St. Louis	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19¼	20	300
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	73	73	73	73	73	75	100
Minnesota Iron	63¾	65¼	63¾	65¼	65	65¾	1,110
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12	12	12	12	11¾	12¼	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	26	26½	25⅞	26½	26⅜	26½	2,680
Missouri Pacific	25⅞	26	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	26	5,930
*National Lead Company	25½	25½	25⅛	25¼	25¼	25⅜	1,340
*National Lead Company pf	85¾	85¾	84¾	84¾	85½	86¼	73
National Linseed Oil	18	18¼	18	18¼	18	18½	500
New-Jersey Central	101	101½	100¾	101½	101⅝	102	665
New-York Central	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	97½	98	16
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	183	183	183	183	181	183	25
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79	80	149
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	28⅞	29¼	28⅞	29¼	29¼	29½	400
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd	15½	16	15½	16	16⅛	16¼	700
N.Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd	25	25	25	25	..	..	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	750
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	27¼	28½	27¼	28½	28¼	28¾	2,460
North American	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	1,192
Northern Pacific	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3½	300
Ontario Mining	11	11	11	11	10	12	50
Ontario & Western	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14¼	14⅜	550
Oregon Railway & Nav	16	16	16	16	12	25	210
Pacific Mail	27	27	26½	26¾	26½	27	1,480
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd	11¼	12½	11¼	12½	12⅜	12½	15,604
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	55	55	55	55	54	56½	120
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi	158	158	158	158	158	..	7
Pullman Palace Car Co	154	154	154	154	153	155	100
Rio Grande Western pf	39	40	39	40	39	41	200
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	5	5⅛	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11	11	10¾	10¾	10¾	11⅞	420
St. Paul & Omaha	36⅜	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	36¾	37	200
Southern Pacific	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	20⅛	20½	200
Southern Railway	9⅜	9½	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅜	1,970
Southern Railway pf	28¼	28⅜	27¾	28⅛	28	28¼	3,770
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28	28⅜	28	28½	28½	28⅝	4,480
Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8	8⅛	8⅛	810
Union Pacific, t. r	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	4½	10
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3½	3½	3½	3½	3¼	3¾	100
U. S. Cordage, t. r	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	510
*United States Leather	9¾	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	10⅜	10½	1,500
*United States Leather pf	63½	64⅞	63⅜	64½	64⅜	64⅝	8,975
United States Rubber	27⅞	28	27	27	27¼	27½	1,100
United States Rubber pf	87	87	87	87	85	87	130
Wabash	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	835
Wabash pf	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞	17	2,860
Western Union Telegraph	84⅝	84⅞	83½	84⅜	84⅛	84⅜	9,770
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞	12	3,230
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅝	35½	37	645
Total sales							230,567

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
15,000 68
4,000 68½
Atch, Top & S Fé Gen 4s When Issued
45,000 77
12,000 76½
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co Certfs
8,000 74
2,000 74¼
10,000 74⅜
3,000 74¼
12,000 74½
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts 1st Installment Paid
10,000 23
35,000 23½
5,000 23⅜
2,000 23½
28,000 23¼
34,000 23
5,000 23¼
5,000 23⅜
B & O Cons 5s, 1988
7,000 104
10,000 107
Bur, C Rap & N 1st
1,000 105
Collat Trust 5s
10,000 100
Canada So 1st Gtd
2,000 107
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
3,000 108
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s
1,000 116
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s
2,000 100½
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s
4,000 103½
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s
3,000 100
Chi & North Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs
5,000 39½
2,000 39
1,000 38½
Chi & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933
2,000 107½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
1,000b3 102¼
2,000 102⅛
1,000 102½
4,000 103
1,000 102¾
Chi, St L & Pitts 1st
1,000 115
C, St P, M & O Cons
5,000 124½
C, C, C & Ind 1st
2,000 107½
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Receipts
10,000 21½
Col, H V & Tol 5s
1,000 85
Denver & Rio Gde 4s
17,000 88¾
3,000 89
6,000 88¾
500 90
4,000 89
10,000 88¾
5,000 89½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
1,000s20F 104½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000 107½
Fort W'th & D C 1st
8,000 65½
1,000 65
Trust Co Certfs
8,000 65
5,000 66
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
4,000 86½
7,000 86¾
Eliz, Lex & B S 6s
7,000 100
Erie Cons Gold 7s
7,000 137½
Ind, Dec & Spgfld 1st Ex Bonds
1,000 24
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 91½
4,000 91¾
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s
1,000 95
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
2,000 102½
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st
54,000 111¼
Lolisv Evans & St L Consol 1st 5s Trust Co Certfs
1,000 39
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s
6,000 77
6,000 77¼
Lo, N A & Chi G M
8,000 70
Mexican Int 1st 4s
8,000 74
5,000 74¼
3,000 74½
Mexican National 2d Inc 6s, A
10,000 35⅛
10,000 35½
Inc 6s, B
10,000 6¼
Mil, L S & West 1st
10,000 130½
Mil & No 1st, 1913 Consolidated
1,000 116
4,000 115½
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & L Sup Div
3,000 107½
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo River 5s
6,000 105
Wis & Minn Div
1,000s15F 109
Minn & St L Con 5s
4,000 98
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
8,000 83⅛
3,000 83¼
10,000 83½
24,000 83
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
15,000 60
9,000 60½
2,000 60¼
8,000 60⅜
2,000 60¼
2,000 60½
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
9,000 77½
3,000 78
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
23,000 66
Nat Starch M Co 1st
1,000 95
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
1,000 103½
N Y, Lake Erie & W New 2d Consol J P M & Co, or D M & Co Stamped Certfs
6,000 72½
9,000 72¼
N Y, Ontario & West Refunding 4s
5,000 89½
North Pac Cons 5s
10,000 34½
15,000 35
5,000 35½
Nor Pac Col Tst Nts
5,000 80
Northern Ohio 1st
4,000 103
O S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs
10,000 58
Northn Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 93
Ore Short Line 6s
1,000 105
Trust Co certfs
6,000 104¼
9,000 104⅝
4,000 104¾
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
1,000 110
Peoples G & C Chic 1st cons 6s
2,000 99
2d Gtd 6s
5,000 102
3,000 102¼
Peo & Eastern Inc
2,000 23
Pitts & Wn 1st 4s
25,000 75
5,000 75¼
5,000 75⅜
Phil & Rg Defd Inc
25,000 1⅛
10,000 1¼
Phil & Rdg gen 4s Trust Co Certfs
4,000 77¾
36,000 77⅞
26,000 77¾
15,000 77⅞
5,000 77¾
10,000 77⅞
13,000 78
13,000 77⅞
40,000 77¾
62,000 77⅞
5,000 78
3,000 78¼
20,000 78
30,000 78⅛
50,000 78¼
5,000 78⅜
26,000 78¼
5,000 78⅛
51,000 78
25,000 78¼
55,000 78½
5,000 78¾
5,000 79
Tr Co Certs, unst'ped
40,000 90
5,000 90¼
25,000 90½
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs, 1st instalment pd
10,000 30
5,000 30⅜
73,000 30½
5,000 30¼
90,000 30⅜
10,000 30½
10,000 30¾
23,000 31
5,000 31¼
17,000 31⅛
5,000 31⅜
25,000 31½
5,000 31¾
2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs, 1st instalment paid.
6,000 17⅝
42,000 17¾
20,000 18
10,000 17⅝
10,000 17¾
20,000 17½
5,000 17⅜
5,000 17½
5,000 17¼
20,000 17
20,000 17¼
10,000 17⅜
12,000 17⅞
15,000 18⅛
20,000 18½
5,000 18¼
10,000 18⅜
5,000 18½
3d Pref Inc
10,000 10⅛
3d Pref. Inc. Trust Co. Certfs. 1st Instlmt. Paid.
6,000 14½
81,000 14¾
75,000 15
35,000 15⅛
15,000 15
12,000 14¾
10,000 14½
5,000 14¼
36,000 15
15,000 15¼
Rio Grande Wn 1st
2,000 75
Rome, W & Og Cons
2,000b3 118
St L & Iron Mount Arkan br ext 5s
1,000 102
St L & San Fr 2d Class B
1,000 112½
4,000 111¾
St L Southw'n 1st
20,000 72⅛
So Pac of Cal 1st
10,000 109
So Pac N. Mex 1st
10,000 103½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000 90⅝
16,000 90¾
1,000 90⅝
So Yuba Wat Co 6s
1,000 100½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000 85⅝
4,000 86
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
10,000 20¼
20,000 21
5,000 21⅛
5,000 21
5,000 21¼
5,000 21
7,000 20½
5,000 20⅝
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes
13,000 98
4,000s30f 97
U P, Den & Gulf 1st
5,000 35½
5,000 35⅜
U S Cord'ge Co 1st Trust Receipts
2,000 31½
Wabash R R 1st
18,000 104
3,000 104¼
1,000 104
10,000 104¼
6,000 104½
Wabash R R 2d
26,000 76
1,000 76½
Wabash Deb, Ser B
5,000 23⅞
35,000 24
1,000 24⅛
10,000 24
10,000b3 24¼
5,000 24⅜
West Shore Gtd 4s
10,000 104⅞
2,000 105
Registered
1,000 104⅞
25,000 105
W'n N Y & Penn Gen
11,000 46
W'n N Y & Penn Inc
5,000 16
Wheel'g & L E 1st Wheeling Div
2,000 90
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Receipts
2,000 41

Total sales $2,582,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Alb. & Sus	170	180
American Coal	110	120
Ann Arbor	9½	10
Atlantic & Pacific	½	⅝
B & O. S. W. pf, new	5	7
B. & Southern Illinois pf	..	140
Boston Air Line pf	104	106
Brunswick Co	⅝	1
Buffalo, R. & P.	12	20
Buff., R. & P. pf	..	55
Canadian Pacific	54½	56
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Chi. & East Ill	43	45
C. & E. Ill. pf	96	100
C. & N. W. pf	144¾	146
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	85	95
Cleve. & Pitts	158	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	100
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf	61	65
Commercial Cable	155	159
Consolidated Coal	29	34
Denver & R. G.	12½	13½
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	5¼	6
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10	12
Erie Tel. & Tel	60½	61½
Evan. & T. H.	26	30
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	46½	55
Flint & P. M.	10	..
Flint & P. M. pf	30½	..
Great Northern pf	110	114
Homestake	28	..
H. & Texas	1½	2½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
K. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf	17½	..
L., N. A. & C.	9¼	9¾
L., St. L. & T.	..	3
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
Michigan Central	94	96
M. & St. L. 2d pf	43	45
Mobile & Ohio	23	24½
N., C. & St. L.	65	85
National Starch	4½	6
National Starch 1st pf	40	60
National Starch 2d pf	11	22
New Cent. C.	5	8
New-England	46	48
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14¼	15
Norfolk Southern	56	68
Norfolk & Western	1⅛	2
Norfolk & Western pf	7¾	8¼
Northern Pacific pf	12	13
Ohio Southern	5	15
Oregon Imp. t. r.	2⅞	4
Ore., S. L. & U. N.	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	315	..
Peoria & East	4	6
Peoria, D. & E.	3	3¼
Pitts., & West. pf	20	20¾
P., C., C. & St. L.	16	17
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf	..	15½
Rens. & Sar.	180	185
Rio Grande W	14	15
R., W. & O.	116	118
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	½
St. Paul & Duluth	22	28
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	90
St. Paul & Omaha pf	121	124
St. P., M. & M.	109	114
Silver bullion certificates	67¼	67¾
Toledo & Ohio Central	30	37
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	65	75
Union Pacific t. r.	4	4½
United States Express	38	42
United States Cordage pf. t. r.	10¼	10¾
United States Cordage gtd t. r.	20	22
Wells-Fargo Express	95	102
*Western Union Beef	7½	8

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	105⅝	105⅝	104	104⅞	12,780
Am. Tobacco	77⅜	77½	75⅝	76⅜	4,120
A. Sug. R. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	10
A., T. & S. F. 1st	65⅜	65⅜	65⅛	65⅜	720
Chicago Gas	65⅝	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝	720
C., R. I. & P.	67½	68⅜	67¼	68⅜	3,750
Ch., B. & Qy.	76⅝	77	76¼	76⅝	7,340
C., M. & S. P.	70¾	71¾	70⅝	71⅜	12,290
Cent. of N. J.	101	101¼	101	101¼	20
Ch. & N. W.	99⅜	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	30
Ches. & Ohio	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	50
Cotton Oil	18	18	18	18	30
Dist. & C. F.	16½	16½	16¼	16⅜	180
Gen. Electric	27	27½	27	27½	150
Louis. & N.	46⅛	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛	1,570
Manhattan	103⅜	103⅜	102½	102⅝	230
Mo. Pacific	26	26	25½	25¾	550
Nat. Lead	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	20
N.Y., L.E. & W.	16	16	16	16	10
Phil. & Rdg.	11½	12⅜	11⅛	12¼	3,380
Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	30
Southern pf.	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	50
Tenn., C. & I.	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	70
U. S. Cordage	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½	110
U. S. Le'th. pf.	63½	64⅛	63½	64⅛	720
Wabash pf.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	20
West. Union	84½	84¾	83⅝	84¼	3,640
Total sales					60,760

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d ctfs	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	$15,000
D. & R. G. 4s.	89¼	90	89¼	90	2,500
Phil. & Rdg. 1st pf. inc.	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30½	27,000
Phil. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc.	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	14,000
Phil. & Rdg. gen.	77⅞	78½	77⅞	78½	30,000
Tex. Pac. 2d.	20½	21	20½	21	12,000
Total sales					$100,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Croesus	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,800
Creed. & C. C.	.07	.08	.07	.08	1,000
Golden Fl'ce	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1,000
Isabella	.58	.58	.58	.58	300
Leadville	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,000
Mt. Rosa	.18	.18	.17	.17	600
Pharmacist	.19	.19	.19	.19	500
Small Hopes	.85	.85	.85	.85	200
Standard	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	100
Victor	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	250
Total sales					6,750

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	65	66	64½	64⅝	1,454,000

Corn.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	5,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	92	95
American Bank Note	41½	43½
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	212	216½
American Typefounders'	3¼	4¼
American Typefounders' pf	19	23
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	..	178
Bank of America	300	..
Barney & Smith Car	14	18
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	133	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	185	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103½	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	167	169
Brooklyn Elevated	14½	16¾
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98	100½
Brooklyn Traction	6½	8½
Brooklyn Traction pf	49	52
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	105	105½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	76½	78½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103	105½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	77
Celluloid Company stock	62	66
Central & South American Tel	119	123
Central Cross-Town	190	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Trust Company	1010	1025
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	..	41
Commercial Cable Co. stock	155	160
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	74	79
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds	101	..
Continental Trust	166	176
Cramp Shipyard stock	50	58
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94	96½
*Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	162	167
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	101½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	..	340
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	75	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	195½	198½
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	772	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	123	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	63
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	67	72
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	76
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84½	87½
Fourth National Bank	180½	..
Gallatin National Bank	300	315
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	51
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	83	86½
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	95	100
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	95	100
H. B. Claflin Co	94	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	71	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	98	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3¾	5½
†Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	17	20
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104	..
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	98
†Holland Trust stock	75	85
Indianapolis Gas stock	135½	141½
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	104
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	65	67
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	75
International Ocean Telegraph	104	..
Iron Steamboat	4½	7½
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	70
Journeay & Burnham	42	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	97	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	186
Lafayette Gas stock	78	82
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	86	88
Lawyers' Surety Company	100	105
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	25	30
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	74½
L. I. Traction, 2d as. pd	20	20¼
†Lorillard Company pf	104½	107½
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	105	..
Manhattan Trust Company	132	142
Mechanics' National Bank	187	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107½	109½
Metropolitan Trust Company	290	308
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	10½	14½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	49½	52½
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	218	222
National Citizens' Bank	131	135
National Bank of Commerce	200	204½
National Bank of the Republic	149	154
National Shoe & Leather Bank	87½	92
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	58	..
Newburg Electric Railway 6s	99	103
Newburg Electric Railway stock	61	70
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2	4½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	25	35
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¼	1
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	33	35½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	65	70
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	98	99½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	83	85
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	4	6
N. Y., Lack. & Western stock	116	119
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	116½	118½
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co	..	5
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	106	110
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	390	410
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	815	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	40
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new)	..	13
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	113	116
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	106	..
‡Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	199	202
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	71
Pennsylvania Coal	310	330
‡P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	125	135
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	80½	82½
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf	74	79
Queens County Bank stock	170	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Co. bonds	45	50
Safety Car Heating & L. Co	67½	72½
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	109½
Second Avenue Railroad stock	150	160
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	202
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	28	..
*Southern New-Eng. Telephone	98	100
Standard Gas	68½	71
Standard Gas pf	104½	107
‡Standard Gas 1st	108	110½
Standard Oil Trust	225	228
†Steinway Railway 6s	110	112
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	45	55
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	87½	92½
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	40	45
Third Avenue Railroad	173½	175½
Third National Bank	103	106½
Title Guarantee & Trust	240	..
†Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	14	17
Tradesmen's National Bank	..	92½
Trenton Potteries	3½	6
†Trenton Potteries pf	30	36
Trow Directory pf	83½	88½
Union Ferry stock	67⅛	69½
†Union Ferry 5s	103	105
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101	103
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	95	100
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	100	103
Union Trust	715	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	80½	83½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	58	60
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	208	209
United States Trust	1030	..
Wagner Car Company	153	156
Washington Trust Company	183	188
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	87	89½
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	11½	13
*Worcester Traction pf	82	84½
Worthington Pump	10	16
Worthington Pump pf	71	75½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced: Canadian Pacific 1⅝, to 56¼; Illinois Central 1, to 99; St. Paul ⅝, to 72¾; Reading ⅝, to 6; Erie ½, to 16¼; Louisville and Nashville ½, to 47⅞; Union Pacific ⅜, to 4⅜, and Atchison ⅛, to 15⅛. Declined: New-York Central ¼, to 100. Erie second consols sold at 73. British consols were unchanged at 107 11-16 for money, and 1-16 higher at 107¾ for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £45,000. Money, ¼@½ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 22½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 22½c for checks.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Alabama Great Southern—			
Mileage	295	295	295
3d week Jan	$28,463	$31,617	....
From Jan. 1	80,495	84,675	....
From July 1	1,012,725	926,131	....
Chicago & E. Illinois—			
Mileage	521	515	515
3d week Jan	$97,000	$87,800	$76,596
From Jan. 1	275,441	254,422	219,834
From July 1	2,896,918	2,168,009	2,587,199
Cin., Jack. & Mack.—			
Mileage	349	345	345
3d week Jan	$11,684	$13,003	$9,300
From Jan. 1	33,724	33,778	29,272
From July 1	392,246	377,765	354,824
C., C., C. & St. Louis—			
Mileage	1,850	1,850	1,850
3d week Jan	$246,257	$236,581	$215,255
From Jan. 1	714,462	687,642	607,684
From July 1	8,121,753	7,718,451	7,861,415
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling—			
Mileage	195	195	195
3d week Jan	$19,371	$19,196	$17,643
From Jan. 1	59,912	54,369	46,526
From July 1	947,133	836,619	....
Evansville & Indianapolis—			
Mileage	156	156	156
3d week Jan	$6,498	$5,043	$5,346
From Jan. 1	17,903	14,621	16,176
From July 1	181,864	171,193	198,312
Evansville & Terre Haute—			
Mileage	167	167	165
3d week Jan	$20,917	$16,879	$19,464
From Jan. 1	62,489	51,607	57,929
From July 1	658,416	611,734	749,023
Fort Worth & Rio Grande—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Jan	$8,142	$11,444	....
From Jan. 1	25,893	27,283	....
From July 1	215,632	269,313	....
Kanawha & Michigan—			
Mileage	173	173	173
3d week Jan	$10,228	$6,673	$5,404
From Jan. 1	27,702	18,325	15,346
From July 1	260,770	209,533	185,179
Louisville & Nashville—			
Mileage	2,968	2,955	2,955
3d week Jan	$383,885	$371,530	$383,180
From Jan. 1	1,099,220	1,061,380	1,120,115
From July 1	11,804,146	11,248,259	10,956,037
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago—			
Mileage	378	378	378
3d week Jan	$63,567	$50,288	$43,737
From Jan. 1	152,434	145,887	124,265
From July 1	1,900,072	1,738,726	1,979,570
Northern Pacific—			
Mileage	4,497	4,497	4,497
3d week Jan	$261,476	$239,373	$223,918
From Jan. 1	705,275	674,752	689,547
From July 1	12,720,424	11,010,368	10,987,741

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Omaha—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,492
Month December	$659,124	$584,088	$740,113
From Jan. 1	4,615,111	3,755,520	4,462,656
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	7,508,764	7,297,619	8,328,928
Allegheny Valley, month December—			
Mileage	259	259	259
Gross earnings	$213,445	$186,133	$171,747
Operating ex	164,551	124,856	116,733
Net earnings	48,894	61,276	55,014
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,397,901	1,229,855	1,117,367
Operating ex	854,551	713,105	686,571
Net earnings	543,350	516,749	430,796
For 12 months ending Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,569,082	2,176,707	2,436,816
Operating ex	1,569,654	1,317,407	1,564,789
Net earnings	999,427	859,299	872,027
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for December—			
Mileage	6,167	6,148	6,148
Gross earnings	$2,764,652	$2,203,523	$2,534,175
Operating ex	1,527,792	1,302,275	1,674,734
Net earnings	1,236,859	901,247	859,441
July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	18,067,721	14,795,090	17,649,656
Operating ex	10,165,127	9,461,027	11,077,001
Net earnings	7,902,594	5,334,062	6,572,655
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	30,608,000	28,473,386	33,860,022
Operating ex	17,747,852	18,498,360	22,431,641
Net earnings	12,860,148	9,975,026	11,428,381
Cleveland, Canton & Southern for December—			
Mileage	210	210	210
Gross earnings	$54,898	$47,683	$45,808
Operating ex	43,056	55,961	45,986
Net earnings	11,842	*8,278	*178
July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	379,884	375,960	419,210
Operating ex	285,771	307,673	359,764
Net earnings	93,613	68,287	59,446
*Deficit.			
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis for December—			
Mileage	1,850	1,850	1,850
Gross earnings	$1,159,424	$1,194,573	$1,110,076
Operating ex	860,024	865,549	831,038
Net earnings	299,400	329,024	279,038
Fixed charges	242,475	243,577	236,388
Surplus	56,925	85,447	42,650
July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	7,386,495	7,030,819	7,116,730
Operating ex	5,425,183	5,254,193	5,343,219
Net earnings	1,957,312	1,776,626	1,773,511
Fixed charges	1,424,149	1,422,190	1,363,661
Surplus	533,163	354,436	409,850
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	13,976,705	12,948,140	13,789,068
Operating ex	10,425,058	9,661,480	10,428,688
Net earnings	3,551,647	3,286,660	3,360,980
Southern Railway for December—			
Mileage	4,495	4,495	4,405
Gross earnings	$1,820,871	$1,677,181	$1,641,474
Exp. and taxes	1,187,642	1,086,357	1,055,392
Net earnings	633,228	590,823	586,082
July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	10,325,495	9,640,606	8,215,218
Operating ex. and taxes	6,820,966	6,428,541	5,651,864
Net earnings	3,504,529	3,212,064	2,563,349
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	18,694,146	18,068,691	18,286,888
Operating ex	13,237,545	14,856,305	13,729,443
Net earnings	5,456,601	3,212,386	4,557,445
Wabash for December—			
Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
Gross earnings	$1,070,154	$1,017,680	$987,602
Operating ex	871,072	769,650	877,121
Net earnings	289,082	248,030	110,481
For six months—			
Gross earnings	6,977,890	6,286,826	7,206,100
Operating ex	4,850,326	4,509,873	5,541,176
Net earnings	2,127,564	1,677,453	1,664,924
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	12,650,903	11,624,323	13,750,161
Operating ex	9,161,985	8,888,577	10,701,214
Net earnings	3,488,918	2,735,746	3,048,947

Fall Brook for the quarter ending Dec. 31: Gross earnings, $211,007; expenses, $81,433; other income, $93,958; charges, $11,522; net surplus, $212,010; cash on hand, profit and loss surplus, $609,151. Fall Brook, lessee of Syracuse, Geneva and Corning: Gross earnings, $218,667; expenses, $123,586; charges, $79,753; net earnings, $15,328.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute	1½
American Cotton Oil	2
Baltimore & Ohio	1
Central Pacific	1
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1¼
Consolidated Gas	1⅛
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.	4
General Electric	2
Illinois Steel	⅝
Lake Erie & Western	1¼
Lake Erie & Western pf	1
Louisville & Nashville	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis	⅛
Minnesota Iron	⅝
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western pf	4¼
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd	1½
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	1⅜
Pullman Car	1
United States Leather pf	3
United States Rubber pf	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	2

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	1⅛
Cleveland, Lor. & Wheeling pf	3
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1⅜
Manhattan	⅝
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	1
National Linseed Oil	⅛

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—A dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the capital stock of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York [illegible] after Feb. 15. Books [illegible] Feb. 15.

—The semi-annual interest on the Union Pacific Railway 6 per cent. collateral trust notes to Feb. 1 will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at 28 Wall Street, this city, or 48 State Street, Boston.

—Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 20. Transfer books close Jan. 31 and reopen Feb. 21.

—Coupons due Feb. 1 on the second mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The much talked of Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power bill was vetoed by the Mayor this afternoon, and the stock was active and weak. The common opened ⅝ lower, at 9, rallied on covering to 10, reacted to 9¼, and closed at 9⅝. The preferred opened ½ lower, at 6½, rallied to 7¼, and closed at 6¼. There is a large short interest in Heat common, and the stock was difficult to borrow to-day. Notwithstanding the veto there is a sufficiently large short interest to protect the stock from any pronounced break from present prices. Any bad news seems discounted. The other specialties were strong. Welsbach advanced from 52½, to 55, and Storage common from 25⅞ on Saturday, to 29½, with final sales at 28⅝. Storage preferred, which closed on Saturday at 25¾, sold up to 30. The tractions were dull, and closed ⅛@¼ higher. There was an advance of ½ in Pennsylvania, and the same in Lehigh Valley. The former closed at 53¼, and the latter at 37½. The market at the close was strong.

The weekly bank statement shows: Loans and discounts, decreased $506,000; lawful money reserve decreased $1,119,000; due from other banks, decreased, $458,000; due to other banks, increased, $452,000; deposits, decreased, $2,600,000, and circulation, decreased, $34,000.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acetyline, $25 pd	..	20	..	..
Baltimore Traction	17¼	17½	16⅞	..
Cambria	47½	48	46	48
Choctaw	9⅝	10	9⅝	..
Con. Traction stock	..	27	..	27
Electric Storage	28½	29	26	..
Elec. Stge. pf	29	30	26¼	..
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	47¼	48½	47½	50
Hestonville pf	60	..	60	..
Hunt. & B. T.	29	..	29	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf	50½	..	50½	51¼
Indianapolis	26	28	26	28
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21½
Lehigh Navigation	44⅞	45	43½	..
Lehigh Valley	37¼	37½	36⅞	37
Met. Traction	104	105	104	105
Northern Central	..	68¼	..	68¼
Northern Pacific	3¼	3½	3⅛	3½
Northern Pacific pf	12	..	12	13
Pennsylvania	53⅛	53¼	52⅝	52¾
Penn., H. L. & P.	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	6⅞	6¼	6¾	7⅛
Penn. Steel	28	30	25	30
Penn. Steel pf	60	65	60	65
Philadelphia Tr	69⅞	70	69¼	70
Philadelphia & Erie	20	22	20	22
Reading	6⅛	6 3-16	5 9-16	5⅝
Rochester Ry	..	37	..	37
Union Tr., $5 pd	10⅞	11¼	10⅝	11¼
United Gas Imp	68½	69	69	69½
W. N. Y. & P.	3¼	3½	3	3½
Welsbach	54	55	52½	..
Welsbach of Canada	2¾	3	2⅜	3
Welsbach Comm'l	..	39	..	39
Welsbach Com. pf	..	74	73½	75
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	85	90	85	90
N. J. Con. 5s	80½	81	80¼	81
Newark Pass. 5s	103	103½	103	..
Peo's Tr. 5s, ex. int.	90	..	91¼	92
Union Tr. 4 per cent.	73⅞	74⅛	73½	74

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Local stocks were considerably more active than for some time, and the tone of the market, especially in the favorites, was strong. The coppers were the feature of the market, Montana and Butte being the leaders. The former opened up 1½, to 72¼, and closed at 1⅝ higher, at 73⅞. Butte gained ½ to 12½. Calumet and Hecla was steady at 295, and Osceola at 24. Quincy was off 1, to 118, ex dividend. Atlantic lost ½, to 116½. Copper in London advanced to 42⅝ for spot and 42¾ for futures.

Bell Telephone was steady at 198. There were no sales of the other telephones. Dominion Coal lost ¼, to 10. Bay State Gas 5s were steady at 79, and the seconds at 52. The stock lost ⅛, to 10⅝. Boston and Albany rose 1 to 208, and Boston and Maine lost 1, to 164. Fitchburg preferred was steady at 90. Mexican Central was up ¼, to 9⅝, closing at 9⅝. New-York and New-Haven advanced to 182 and closed at 181¾.

Money loaned at 7 per cent. New-York funds sold at 12½@25c discount. The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $1,672,000, a decrease in deposits of $2,922,000, and an increase in legal tenders and specie of $296,000. The reserve excess is $3,312,143, an increase of $577,572. The excess of reserve in New-York is $2,553,143, a decrease of $240,428.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Boston	3¾	..	3⅞	..
East Boston	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
West End	1¾	2	1¾	2
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	197½	198	197	198
Erie	60½	61½	60¾	61½
Mexican	65	..	65	..
New-England	88	..	87½	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	10	10½	..	..
Dominion Coal pf	86	87	85	86½
Gen. Electric pf	54	57	54	58½
Illinois Steel	63½	65	62	65
Lamson Store S.	18¼	..	18¼	20
Philadelphia Co	17½	18½	17⅞	18⅛
Reece Button Hole	21	21½	20¼	21
West. Elec. 1st pf	53	54	52¾	54
Bay State Gas	10¼	10½	10⅜	10⅝
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	208	..	207	..
Boston & Lowell	199½	202½	..	202½
Boston & Maine	..	..	165	166
Cent. Mass.	10	12	10¼	12
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	93	..	98
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	..	101	..	100
Conn. & Pass	139	..	..	..
Fitchburg	16	18	16	..
Fitchburg pf	90	90¼	..	90
Maine Central	..	..	..	135
N. Y., N. H. & H.	182	..	181	..
N. Y. & N. E. pf	..	80	..	..
Norfolk & Wor	177	177½	..	..
Old Colony	..	..	177	178
West End	67	68¼	66	..
West End pf	89	90	89	90
Wor., N. & R.	112	..	..	..
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	30	..	30	100
Atlantic	16	17	16	17
Bost. & Mon.	73¾	74	70⅝	72
Butte & Bost.	12	12⅛	11⅞	12¼
Cal. & Hecla	295	..	294	298
Franklin	13¼	..	13¼	..
Kearsarge	11⅞	12	11¼	11½
Napa (quicksilver)	8	7¼	..	7¼
Osceola	24½	25	23¾	24½
Quincy	116	118	..	..
Tamarack	112	114	112	114
Tamarack, Jr.	13½	14	14	15
Wolverine	6⅛	6½	6¼	6½
***BONDS.**				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	..	116	..	116
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	105	..	105	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	108½	109	..	..
C. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	..	..	87	89
East. 1st 6s	116½	..	116½	..
Mex. C. cn. 4s	66¾	67	66	66¾
Mex. C. 1st inc	..	..	..	19
Mex. C. 2d inc	8¼	9	8	9
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	..	..	118	119
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	..	..	111	111
Rut. 1st 6s	..	..	107	109
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	78	79	78	79
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	..	..	52	53
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Elec.	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The market to-day was dull, but firm, the trading consisting mostly of turning the most active stocks from January to February account. The turning charges on West Chicago were about 1 point, or over 10 per cent. premium, the January account selling at 105¼ and the February account at 106¼. The turning charges for Lake Street were ⅛ of a point, January account selling at 20⅛ and February account at 20¼c. There was little doing in other stocks. Diamond Match sold at 123¼ and 123⅜ for small lots. New-York Biscuit sold at 71, and Strawboard at 44@44½.

There is no change in the money market, rates being 6½@7 per cent on time and 6 per cent. on call. Clearances were $14,586,719. New-York exchange sold at 75c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. G. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Amer. Strawboard	*44¼	..	*44	..
C. & C. C. & D.	60½	..	60¼	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt	12	..	12½	..
Chi. B. & M. pf	32¼	..	31½	..
Chi. P. & P. Co	29	..	29½	..
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf	45	..	45½	..
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley L)	5¾	..	5½	..
Chi. City Railway	255	285	260	275
Chicago Telephone	163	165	163	165
Diamond M. of Ill	*123¾	..	*123	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry	*20⅛	..	*20¼	..
Metropolitan Elev	14	14½	13	14⅛
Mil. & Chi. Brew	12	..	12	13¼
M. & C. Brew. pf	33⅜	..	33	..
New-York Biscuit	*71	..	*70¾	..
North Chi. St. R. R.	231	..	233½	..
National Railway	105	..	105	..
Street's W. S. C. L.	12	..	12¼	13½
West Chi. St. R. R.	*105¼	..	*104¾	..
Western Stone	64	..	*62	..
BONDS.				
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	*99	..	*99	..
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	*100	..	*100	..
Chi. P. & P. 6s	*106	..	*106	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	57	60	57	60
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	35	41	35	40
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100¼	..	100	100¼
Chi. B. of Trade 5s	102	102¼	102	102⅞
Chi. G. L. & C. 5s	*90¼	..	*90½	..
Consumers' G. L. 5s	81	83	81	85
Lake St. El. deb. 5s	..	76	*76	..
Metropolitan El. 5s	..	70	..	..
N. C. C. R. R. 4½s	..	100¼	*100¼	..
N. C. St. R.R. 1st 5s	..	104	*104	..
W. C. St. R.R. 1st 5s	100¼	101	100¼	101
W. C. St. R.R. deb. 6s	*97¼	..	*97½	..

*Sales.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.08	.08
Belcher	.30	.29
Best & Belcher	.92	.91
Bodie Consolidated	.40	.40
Bulwer	.16	..
Chollar	.63	.62
Con. Cal & Va	2.45	2.45
Crown Point	.24	.23
Gould & Curry	.54	.54
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.30
Mexican	.64	.65
Mono	.06	.05
Ophir	1.45	1.45
Potosi	.56	.54
Savage	.35	.36
Sierra Nevada	.48	.52
Union Consolidated	.41	.42
Utah	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.49	.98

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 27.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Gibson	.50	.50
Anaconda	.68½	.68¼
Portland	1.85	1.87
Argentum	.61	.60
Isabella	.56¼	.57
Union	.43	.41
Consolidated	.20¼	.20¼
Pharmacist	.18	.17½
Work	.20¼	.20¼
Alamo	.08½	.08½
Mount Rosa	.18¼	.16½
Blue Belle	.11	.10
Silver State	.02¼	.02¼
Golden Fleece	1.65	1.60

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 27th day of January, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$83,495,537.64	
Gold bullion	16,092,942.83	
Total	$99,588,480.47	
Outstanding gold certificates	49,988,989.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	134,200.00	
Total	$49,854,789.00	
Balance		*$49,733,691.47
Standard silver dollars	$352,949,339.00	
Silver bullion	571,148.22	
Total	$353,520,487.22	
Outstanding silver certificates	$346,024,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	13,079,851.00	
Total	$332,944,653.00	
Balance		$20,575,834.22
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$13,399,928.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	$124,001,352.25	
Total	$137,401,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	137,401,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$104,024,114.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	89,870,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	11,660,000.00	
Total	$28,210,000.00	
Balance		$75,814,114.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$24,632,289.00	
National bank notes	10,188,393.88	
Fractional silver coin	13,984,173.65	
Fractional currency	125.81	
Minor coin	1,056,716.52	
Deposits in National banks	14,643,002.36	
Bonds and interest paid	9,380,890.68	
Total	$73,835,591.90	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	7,581,276.94	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,040,829.82	
Disbursing officers' balances	24,861,272.49	
Post Office Department account	3,979,153.27	
Miscellaneous items	1,477,712.51	
Total	$41,940,245.03	
Balance		$31,895,346.87
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$178,018,986.81

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$647,587.98	$13,779,499.51	$96,120,773.33
Internal revenue	636,491.35	9,541,137.10	86,425,602.27
Miscellaneous	29,241.29	1,402,903.44	9,745,218.38
Total	$1,313,320.62	$24,723,540.05	$192,291,593.98

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$291,000.00	$7,523,000.00	$52,456,437.00
War	85,000.00	2,969,000.00	33,466,021.56
Navy	123,000.00	2,141,000.00	15,682,490.95
Indians	16,000.00	624,000.00	6,314,183.91
Pensions	100,000.00	9,425,000.00	80,683,127.50
Interest	147,000.00	7,143,000.00	24,185,500.06
Total	$762,000.00	$29,825,000.00	$212,787,760.98
Excess of receipts over expenditures	551,320.62	a5,101,459.95	a20,496,167.00

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	....	$430,645.00	$2,903,218.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$25,890.00	884,933.50	6,058,261.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas'y Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$360,926,110	$77,701,870	$438,627,980
This fi'l year	88,043,481	2,976,910	91,020,391
This month	15,672,577	583,929	16,256,506
This day	188,338	42,464	230,802

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. a—Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

SUFFRAGISTS ELECT OFFICERS

Mrs. Stanton Honorary President of the Association.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Woman Suffragists to-day re-elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Honorary President—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, New-York City; President—Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.; Vice President at Large—The Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary—Rachel Foster Avery, Philadelphia; Recording Secretary—Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston; Treasurer—Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio; Chairman Committee on Organization—Carrie Chapman Catt, New-York.

As under the constitution Auditors of the National association must be changed every year, Miss Loury Clay of Kentucky and Miss Sarah Cooper of San Francisco were elected to those positions.

The sessions were devoted to reports of various committees and memorial addresses. During the afternoon the members, upon the invitation of Mrs. John R. McLean, attended a reception, where they were presented to Mrs. U. S. Grant.

The new star to the Woman Suffrage flag, the State of Utah, was the most important feature to-night, and a cordial welcome was extended to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

T. E. Ward & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
STOCKS,
GRAIN, COTTON,
INVESTMENTS.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
319 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
Call or send for our letters and circulars.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1895:

Premiums on marine risks from 1st January, 1895, to 31st December, 1895		$2,622,872.42
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1895		1,027,151.41
Total marine premiums		$3,650,023.83
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1895, to 31st December, 1895.		$2,540,748.83
Losses paid during the same period	$1,218,407.55	
Returns of premiums and expenses	$603,415.82	

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and City of New-York stock: City banks and other stocks.	$8,059,105.00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise.	1,216,500.00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at	1,000,004.90
Premium notes and bills receivable	896,431.88
Cash in bank	202,518.33
Amount	$11,374,560.11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fourth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1890 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fourth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ended 31st December, 1895, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fifth of May next.

By order of the board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

W. H. H. Moore,	Charles H. Marshall,
A. A. Raven,	Charles D. Leverich,
Joseph H. Chapman,	Edward Floyd-Jones,
James Low,	George H. Macy,
James G. De Forest,	Lawrence Turnure,
William Degroot,	Waldron P. Brown,
William H. Webb,	Anson W. Hard,
Horace Gray,	Isaac Bell,
Christian de Thomsen,	Joseph Agostini,
Charles P. Burdett,	Vernon H. Brown,
Henry E. Hawley,	Leander N. Lovell,
William E. Dodge,	Everett Frazar,
George Bliss,	William B. Boulton,
John L Riker,	George W. Quintard,
C. A. Hand,	Paul L. Thebaud,
John D. Hewlett,	John B. Woodward,
Gustav Amsinck,	George Coppell.
N. Denton Smith,	

W. H. H. MOORE, President,
A. A. RAVEN, Vice President,
F. A. PARSONS, Second Vice President.

New-York, January 10, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 20th, 1895, have accepted for the holders of Bonds deposited with it under said Agreement, the provision offered to the Consolidated Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Company, in the Plan of Reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company, dated October 15th, 1895; and have agreed to become parties thereto and accept the same, subject to the ratification and approval of a majority in interest of the holders of certificates issued under said Agreement, who shall be present or represented at a general meeting; and that a meeting of such certificate holders will be held at Room 54, 7th floor, Equitable Building, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, **ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1896**, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, to obtain such ratification and approval.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel,
36 Wall St.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO.

Ten-Forty Adjustment Bonds.

DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company Ten-Forty Adjustment Mortgage Bonds called for redemption February 1, 1896, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, on and after this date, at par and accrued interest to February 1, 1896.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New-York, January 27, 1896.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,

will pay at its office, February 1st, the Debentures of Series 25, due February 1st, 1896. Also prepay Series 35, due August 1st, 1896.

Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway.

Holders of First Mortgage Bonds who are dissatisfied with the proposed plan of reorganization recently submitted to them, and who think they are entitled to a more equitable distribution, are invited to meet at the office of the Home Insurance Co., No. 119 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for consultation and determination as to the course to be adopted to protect their interests. Per order of Protective Committee,
AUGUSTUS METTLER, Secretary.

TO THE BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON AND MACKINAW RAILWAY COMPANY:

Referring to the advertisement under date of December 16, 1895, the time for the deposit of the First Mortgage Bonds and Stock has been extended up to and including February 1, 1896.
F. P. OLCOTT, Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

Financial.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Assets, January 1st, 1896, at market value	$27,365,083.50
Liabilities, reserve calculated at 4 per cent	23,922,782.97
Surplus, the property of Policy-holders	$3,442,300.53

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY IN 1895.

Receipts for premiums	$5,371,184.76
Receipts for interest, rent, &c	1,369,178.18
Death losses, endowments, &c., and annuities paid	1,809,436.65
Distribution of surplus (dividends to insured)	744,441.26
Surrender values	630,685.09
Increase of reserve for security of members	1,977,907.00
Increase in net surplus	258,101.96
Increase in gross surplus	426,444.91
New insurance written	22,975,884.00
Total insurance outstanding	130,146,317.00

EZRA DE FOREST,
181 Broadway, New-York.

JOS. A. GOULDEN,
289 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. KAPLAN,
204 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GENERAL AGENTS.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage and for breach of the conditions thereof, The American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March, and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, and from then to the 3d day of December, and from then to the 24th day of December, all in the year 1895, and from then to the 7th day of January, 1896, all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 6th day of February, 1896, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1896.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL,	$2,000,000
SURPLUS,	$2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,

William C. Whitney.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway

REORGANIZATION.

Bondholders must deposit their bonds on or before Feb. 1, 1896, with the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York City, so as not to become subject to the penalities the committee will then impose.

Under a clause of the mortgage, all bonds not deposited cannot collect any interest for five (5) years, and will also be deprived of the bonus paid on each bond of two hundred and seventy-five ($275) dollars in preferential dividend stock.

Over three-quarters of the bonds have already been deposited. The Mercantile Trust Company's receipts are listed on the Stock Exchange. Those who have not received the circular of the Reorganization Committee, setting forth fully the plan and the reasons therefor, can obtain the same on application to the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York, or at the office of the Committee, Room 218, 1 Broadway.

J. T. GRANGER,
Secretary.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman,
GEO. M. PULLMAN,
FRANKLIN B. LORD,
HARRY WALTERS,
SIDELL TILGHMAN,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
Reorganization Committee.

Meetings and Elections.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, January 13, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 53, 55, and 57 Duane St., New-York City, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1896,

at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books will be closed on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1896, at 10 A. M.
FRANK ENOS, Secretary.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 3, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 13, 1896.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

COPPER QUEEN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY,
99 John St.,
New-York, Jan. 25, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 40 Wall St., Room 48, New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1896, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 11.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 6, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M.
Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Financial.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29th,

At 12½ o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)
80 shs. Gansevoort Bank, N. Y.
20 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
133 shs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
1,000 shs. Standard Metal Tie & Construction Co.
5 shs. Cummings Car Works.
(By order of Trustee.)
10 shs. Kings County Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
206 shs. French Mirror Plate Co., N. Y.
$1,000 Knickerbocker Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$2,000 Knickerbocker Brewing Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1897.
213 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
96 shs. Long Island Bank, B'klyn.
20 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music, (with tickets.)
25 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co., B'klyn.
$15,000 Central of Georgia R'way 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
10 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R.
25 shs. American Insurance Co.
100 shs. Eagle Fire Insurance Co.
$16,000 Seattle Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg. Fd. Gold Bds., 1917; June, 1893, coupons.
$4,000 Green River Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg. Fd. Gold Bds., 1922; Sept., 1893, coupons.
3,000 shs. Gold Coin Mines. Delivered when issued, carrying two dividends.
100 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank, (Hypd.)
10 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co., (Hypd.)
10 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co., (Hypd.)
$4,000 N. J. Electric Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944.
$255,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., (Union Trust Co. Certfs.)
$119,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Class A Bds., (Union Trust Co. Certfs.)
$73,000 Colorado Midland R. R. Co. Consid. 4 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
20 shs. Mercantile Co-operative Bank of N. Y. Pfd.
12 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
1,200 shs. Seattle Coal & Iron Co.
$4,000 Seattle Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$1,000 Green River Coal & Coke 1st Mtge. Bds.
100 shs. Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R. Co.
100 shs. Chicago & Canada So. R'way Co.
50 shs. Cleve., Youngstown & Pitts. R'way Co.
10 shs. Franklin National Bank.
100 shs. Seattle Coal & Iron Co., 1st Asst. Pd.
2 shs. State Trust Co.
$3,424.68 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. 10 p. c. Certfs.
30 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
15 shs. Fifth National Bank of N. Y., (Hypd.)
25 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS,

TUESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12:30 P. M.
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
$200,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company General Mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, (Union Trust Company certificates.)
$200,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company 2d mortgage Class A bonds, (Union Trust Company certificates.)
$200,000 Colorado Midland Railroad Company Consolidated 4 per cent. bonds.
10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each.
50 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
50 shares Western Union Telegraph Co., $100 each.
25 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each.
10 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
90 shares National Park Bank, $100 each.
5 shares Journeay & Burnham common, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Copartnership Notices

CERTIFICATE.—The undersigned, for the purpose of forming a limited partnership under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify as follows:

1. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "OGDEN & WALLACE," and the principal place of business of such partnership is to be in the City, County, and State of New-York.

2. The general nature of the business to be carried on by such limited partnership is buying and selling iron and steel.

3. The names and residences of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows:

Theodore C. Wallace, who resides at No. 86 Prospect Avenue, in the Town of Montclair, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey;
John B. Carss, who resides at No. 537 West 141st Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York;
John H. Palmer, who resides at No. 179 Arlington Avenue, in the Town of East Orange, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, are the general partners, (the said Wallace, Carss, and Palmer, being a majority of the general partners composing the firm of Ogden & Wallace, which has heretofore carried on business within this State, under the firm name of Ogden & Wallace, and is now about to discontinue such business;) and,
Charles W. Ogden, who resides at No. 31 West 20th Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York,
is the special partner.

4. The said Charles W. Ogden has contributed the sum of Seventy-five Thousand ($75,000) dollars in actual cash as capital to the common stock of such limited partnership.

5. The period at which said partnership is to commence is the second day of January, 1896, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirty-first day of December, 1898.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names this second day of January, 1896, in the presence of—
JOHN P. LAMERDIN.
THEO. C. WALLACE,
JOHN B. CARSS,
JOHN H. PALMER,
CHARLES W. OGDEN.

State of New-York, City of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

On this second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, before me personally appeared Theodore C. Wallace, John B. Carss, John H. Palmer, and Charles W. Ogden, to me known, and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they did severally acknowledge to me that they executed the same.
JOHN P. LAMERDIN,
Commissioner of Deeds,
N. Y. City & Co.

ja7-1aw6wTu

Lost and Found.

LOST.—On East 33d St., GOLD CHAIN BRACELET with WATCH surrounded by diamonds in centre. Liberal reward at 26 West 53d St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dividends.

179TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, January 27, 1896.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1896.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Jan. 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Article 17 of the by-laws, providing hereafter for semi-annual, instead of annual, dividends, as heretofore, on the Common Stock of THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, the Directors of said Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6%) Per Cent. upon said Common Stock, payable on the 15th day of February, 1896.

The stock books of the company will be closed from the 25th day of January until said date of payment.
D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Depot, New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the FIRST PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable at this office on the second day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1895.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 1st, and will be reopened on Tuesday, March 3d, 1896.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, January 8, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. GUARANTEED PREFERRED STOCK.
KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO R. R. PREFERRED STOCK.

Coupons and dividends on the above maturing Feb. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, January 27, 1896.

Six months' interest on the above notes to February 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., 43 State St., Boston.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William St.,
New-York, January 8th, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this date, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable February 1st, 1896.

Transfer books will be closed from January 25th to that date. GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO.
No. 7 Nassau St., N. Y., January 21st, 1896.

The COUPONS due Feb. 1st, 1896, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y.

The COUPONS due Feb. 1st, 1896, on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Co. will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., Jan. 25, 1896.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Thursday, Feb. 20, 1896. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Friday, Jan. 31, and reopen on Friday, Feb. 21, 1896.
M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 1, 1896.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of 3 Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2, inclusive.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Jan. 22, 1896.
DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this bank, payable Feb. 1.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

BUFFALO RAILWAY CO. FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS.

Coupons on the above maturing Feb. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

THE BANCO INTERNATIONAL E HIPOTECARIO de Mexico, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 2 Per Cent. Mexican, or $1.05 American, payable 15th of February, at the Banking House of H. B. Hollins & Co., its Agency in New-York, on presentation of Coupon No. 11.

Business Opportunities.

STEREOPTICON OPERATOR DESIRES ENgagements, moderate terms; has his own dissolving biunial, and 1,000 views and effects, colored and plain. OXY-HYDROGEN, 128 West 90th St., New-York.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000 TO INcrease a small manufacturing plant that is free and clear and profitable. Staple, Station S, Brooklyn.

Proposals.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., JANUARY 22, 1896. —Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) February 20, 1896, for furnishing at Q. M. Depot here, various articles of Quartermaster's supplies, such as stationery, ash barrels, ranges, coal scuttles, horse blankets, horse brushes, wagon parts, wagon covers, rubber hose, harness, wagon grease, rope, iron, miscellaneous tools, hardware, etc. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof, and to increase or diminish the quantity to be delivered 20 per centum. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies," and addressed Depot Q. M., Jeffersonville, Ind., A. G. ROBINSON, Deputy Q. M. Gen.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, January 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, February 20, 1896, and then opened, for supplying about 27,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications, and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality, and price, (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Saale";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship F. Bismarck, (letters must be directed "per F. Bismarck.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 8 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *7 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Tampa.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 11 AM for Santiago de Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance.")

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Coleridge; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 1 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Carib Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Carib Prince";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *1 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Tu., Jan. 28, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM	Saale, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM	Aller, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM	††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM	*Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM	†Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M

††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M.	F. Bism'ck, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM	A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. LOUIS......Jan. 29	ST. PAUL......Feb. 19
PARIS......Feb. 5	PARIS......Feb. 26
NEW-YORK......Feb. 12	NEW-YORK......March 4

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.

Noordland, Jan. 29, noon	Westernla'd, Feb. 19, noon
Friesland, Feb. 5, noon	So'thw'k, Feb. 26, 2:30 PM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf, Sat., Feb. 1, 2 P. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Feb. 8, 7 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE......Wednesday, Jan. 29
COMANCHE (new)......Friday, Jan. 31
CHEROKEE......Monday, Feb. 3
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E.R., N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY LINE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
RICHMOND (via all-water route) direct Saturday only. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO

BERMUDA.

48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO

WEST INDIES.

30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics. For further particulars apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
39 Broadway, or to
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

WINTER CRUISE.

Special sailing for the Tropics. The fine passenger steamer
"SILVIA"
Sails Wednesday, February 5th, 1896, for
Jamaican & Central American Ports.
Cost of entire round trip of about one month, $125.
BOWRING & ARCHIBALD, 9 Stone St., N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Feb. 1, 7 A.M.	Aurania, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
Umbria, Feb. 8, noon.	Etruria, Feb. 22, 11 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM	Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM
Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM	Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM
Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM	Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM
Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM	Germanic, Mar. 18, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MISSISSIPPI......Feb. 1, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GAELIC......Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
DORIC......March 5, 3 P. M.
CHINA......March 14, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Feb. 3; April 20; June 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA...March 2; May 11; July 13
EMPRESS OF INDIA...March 30; June 1; Aug. 3
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA**
MIOWERA, Feb. 28. WARRIMOO, March 23.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
ADVANCE, Jan. 31. | FINANCE, Feb. 10.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hashagen, E. A. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way.	W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Kalker, Agt. O.S.S.Co.N. Pier 35 N. R.	J. L. Adams, G. E. A. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P.	Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily. local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk, and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent.
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train, for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12 St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED

From FEBRUARY 1 on deposits made not later than FEBRUARY 3, and remaining in Bank on JULY 1, 1896, by the

Excelsior Savings Bank,

COR. 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.
Deposits and surplus January 1, $1,825,000.00.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 15, 1896.

9.00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10.00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5 (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa, 4:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days. 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coaches.

For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago. Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibuled Express Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10:00 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.

Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N.R., foot Murray St., at 5 PM.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P.M.
NORWICH LINE, via New London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

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G. S. BENSON ACQUITTED

Declared Not Guilty of Using the Mails for Purposes of Fraud.

HIS AMERICAN PATRIOT ENTERPRISE

On the Witness Stand He Admits Making Exaggerated Statements to Agents—Congratulated by Friends.

George S. Benson, who had been on trial in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court for several days on a charge of using the mails to serve a fraudulent purpose, was acquitted by a jury yesterday and was discharged from custody.

The first witness in the trial yesterday was Frank E. Vaughan, who is connected with an engraving establishment. He said that he had made arrangements with Benson to make plates for the cover of The American Patriot, the magazine for which Benson was charged with soliciting subscribers and agents, and for which, it was alleged, he stated that ex-President Harrison and other prominent men were to contribute articles.

James E. Whittaker, President of a printing concern, testified that he had made an estimate for printing 50,000 copies of the magazine for Benson.

Benson was then called to the stand, and his examination, which was begun on Saturday, was continued. He said that he had started his magazine enterprise in good faith, but had been hampered by lack of money. He had received letters from Gen. Peck, Col. H. H. Adams, and others, he said, and had interviews with Gen. Peck and Col. Adams, and had been encouraged by them to go on with the magazine project. He had also received pecuniary aid from these gentlemen and others. Gen. Peck and Col. Adams had promised, he said, to secure articles for the magazine from prominent writers.

The morning session of court, as well as the time after recess, was largely taken up with the reading of letters to and from Benson and his identification of them.

Under cross-examination Benson admitted the authorship of a number of letters in which he made exaggerated statements to agents regarding the proposed magazine, its subscription list, &c.

When Assistant District Attorney Hinman interrogated him regarding this, Benson said:

"Do you suppose that business men—in the publishing business especially—do not exaggerate? If you do, you don't know much about the publishing business."

"Mr. Benson," said Mr. Hinman, "it happens that for several years I represented a publishing house in this city, but I never found it necessary to lie."

Then Mr. Hinman went on producing correspondence showing that Benson had received sums of money from agents for which he had failed to make return. Some of the letters Benson denied and others he admitted, making various explanations.

In explaining the failure of his efforts to rehabilitate The Magazine of American History, another publication with which he had been connected, Benson said:

"My failure was the result of a conspiracy, the chief conspirator being a man who was an enemy of Anthony Comstock, and who blackballed Comstock from admission to a Masonic lodge and from a Grand Army post. His name is George W. Kay. Do you know him, Mr. Comstock?" Benson asked, leaning forward and fixing his eyes upon Mr. Comstock.

Mr. Comstock made no reply.

Benson made a few more statements regarding the alleged conspiracy, and then the defense rested.

The case was given to the jury at 5:30 o'clock P. M., and at 6:15 a verdict of not guilty was returned.

Benson was congratulated by many friends when he was discharged.

MRS. ZAGAT WAS UNDER DURESS.

That Is a Jury's Verdict in Her Suit for Annulment of Her Marriage.

The hearing of the suit of Bertha Zagat for the annulment of her marriage with George Zagat, on the ground that he locked her up and terrified her into marrying him, was continued before Justice Dugro in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Zagat, after putting in answer and defending the suit, disappeared when the case came up for trial, being willing to allow a default. The jury, however, was not satisfied with the wife's story, and asked that the husband be sent for. Justice Dugro subpoenaed him, and he was thus forced to defend a case which he did not wish to contest. Zagat is charged with having locked the plaintiff up in his sister's house at Whitestone, L. I., and threatened her with death unless she wedded him.

Thomas McKenna, the Justice of the Peace who married the couple, swore on Friday that the young people went to his office to be married, that he married them, that he kissed the bride, and that she seemed happy.

Zagat was a witness yesterday. He denied that he had threatened or intimidated his wife, although he admitted that he had showed the door to her mother. He said his wife's mother was chargeable with all the trouble between him and his wife. He said that he and his wife, who was Miss Bandes, were engaged for some time.

A number of letters were introduced in evidence in which the plaintiff signed herself "your loving wife, Bertha." These were written before the marriage.

When the defendant's testimony was concluded Mr. Mashbir, his counsel, said that he only wanted ten words to say.

"Whom God has put together," he shouted, "let no woman, no mother-in-law, put asunder. That's all."

The jury found that no force was used to make the plaintiff submit to the marriage, but that she was, nevertheless, under duress, and that the marriage was performed while the plaintiff was under age, and without the consent of her parents.

A motion for decree will now have to be made in Special Term.

NO ALIMONY FOR DELIA STACEY.

The Actress Is Suing Her Husband, T. H. Burchell, for a Separation.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application for alimony of Mrs. Thomas H. Burchell, known on the stage as Delia Stacey, who is suing her husband for a separation. The Justice said:

> A careful reading of the papers convinces me that the plaintiff herself is the cause of all the trouble between herself and her husband, and that to give alimony would be to encourage her unwifely conduct. She, without cause and simply to gratify her own wilful caprice, abandoned the defendant. She left the home that her husband had provided for her, and for that reason the motion should be denied.

Mrs. Burchell is the daughter of Col. Humphrey Stacey. She got her first engagement with Augustin Daly through the influence of Gen. Sherman, who was a great friend of her father. Mr. Burchell is a member of the firm of Dazian & Burchell, umbrella manufacturers. Mr. and Mrs. Burchell were married in July, 1893, after an engagement of five years.

Mrs. Burchell brought an action for separate in 1894, which was afterward withdrawn. The husband then brought an action for absolute divorce. It was sent to a referee, and was dismissed for want of proof. Mr. Burchell got leave yesterday from Justice Truax to amend his papers so as to charge his wife with desertion.

VERDICT FOR AN OPERA SINGER.

Charles O. Bassett Gets a Judgment for $4,452 Against Gustav Hinrichs.

Charles O. Bassett, the opera singer, recovered a judgment in the Supreme Court yesterday for $4,452.53, against Gustav Hinrichs for balance of salary due. The case was tried before Justice Gildersleeve and a jury in Part VII. of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Bassett was the first witness. He testified that he entered into a written contract with Hinrichs to sing the first leading tenor rôles with the New American Opera Company for the season of 1888-1889 at a salary of $200 a week. He said he sang the leading tenor parts in several operas for twenty-four and a half weeks. All the salary he received was $1,383.93, and he sued to recover a balance due of $3,466.07.

Belle Graham testified that she was also a leading member of the company, and knew that Bassett sang throughout the season.

Counsel for the defendant then moved that the case be dismissed upon the ground that the plaintiff had not proved his written contract in full.

Justice Gildersleeve denied the motion, and counsel said: "We will not put in any evidence for the defense."

Justice Gildersleeve said: "There is nothing for me to do but to direct a verdict." He then told the jury to find a verdict for the full amount claimed, with interest and costs, which made a total of $4,452.53.

PAUL BRIGHAM PLEADS GUILTY.

The Forger Wishes to Go to Prison Under His Own Name, C. W. Bartlett.

Paul Brigham, who was indicted for forgery in the second degree, was up before Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court yesterday, for trial.

He pleaded guilty and was remanded until Friday for sentence.

The accused has passed under so many names that Judge Cowing asked him what name he wished to have indorsed on the papers.

"Charles W. Bartlett, Sir," the prisoner replied. "That is my true name, and the name I wish to be known by."

The latest accusation against Brigham was forging a certification and check deposited in the Lincoln National Bank of this city. It was for $3,000, and he drew $500 on it. Brigham is said to have swindled a number of people in this city, among whom was Mr. Minrath Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, from whom he got $500.

Brigham is sixty-nine years old. He says he has a family in Boston. He asked to have his sentence postponed until Friday, so that he could arrange his affairs before going to prison. He said he would never leave the prison alive.

Mrs. K. Bischoff's Will Contested.

Theresa Straukamp has brought a contest over the will of her mother, Kunigunda Bischoff, who left an estate of about $200,000, of which only $6,000 went to the contestant, while larger amounts were left to her sisters.

The will was drawn up on Aug. 17, 1895, in the English language, of which, the contestant alleges, Mrs. Bischoff understood not a word. It is also alleged that she had been an invalid for some time, and was unable, on account of mental incapacity, to make a will.

At the hearing before the Surrogate yesterday, George A. Steinmuller, who drew the will, was the only witness. He said that it was drawn according to the deceased woman's express conditions, and that he read and translated it to her before she signed it.

The hearing was then adjourned.

Manhattan Railway's Tax Case.

Argument on the application for the writ of certiorari asked for by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company to review the action of the Tax Commissioners on the reassessment of the company's property came up in the Supreme Court before Justice Truax yesterday.

The company paid the assessment of $280,000 for 1894 under protest, after an appeal to the Court of Appeals. The court decided that there should be another assessment made.

When this was done the company claimed that the reassessment was practically the same as before, and Julian T. Davies asked for another writ of certiorari to review this latter action.

The Corporation Counsel opposed the granting of the writ on technical grounds, and Justice Truax reserved his decision.

The Supreme Court Appellate Term.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court met yesterday for the first time since the creation of Part IX. of the Supreme Court. The Appellate Term is part of the new system of courts, which was created under the new Constitution when the Common Pleas and Superior Courts were consolidated with the Supreme Court.

The new Appellate Term will hear and determine all appeals from the several District Courts and City Court. Joseph F. Daly is the Presiding Justice of the new court, and the Associate Justices are McAdam and Bischoff.

When the court met yesterday morning there were a large number of lawyers present, but the business of the court was opened without any ceremony or speeches.

Gordon's Trial Nearly Over.

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis concluded his three days' summing up in the trial of Louis Gordon of 21 Walker Street for arson yesterday, before Judge Fitzgerald, in the General Sessions Court.

Judge Fitzgerald will charge the jury to-day.

Sentenced for Stealing a Diamond.

Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court yesterday sentenced George Brown to the Penitentiary for nine months.

Brown was a callboy in the Hotel Bartholdi, and he pleaded guilty last week to stealing a diamond pendant worth $500 from Virginia Earl, the actress.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 601—Charles A. Gregory vs. John C. Kemp.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 736—The Chemical National Bank of Chicago vs. The City Bank of Portage.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announces the following orders of the court:

No. 839—The Mayor and City Council of Columbus, Miss., plaintiffs in error, vs. John M. Dennison et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, denied.

No. 863—Martha Barnitz vs. John L. Beverly.—Motion to advance granted; to be submitted on printed briefs at any time before the second Monday of April.

No. 681—John Stevenson vs. the United States.—Reassigned for argument on the first Monday in March.

Nos. 182 and 183—William Garland vs. the Bear Lake and River Water Works and Irrigation Company.—Appeals from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—Dismissed, per stipulation, on motion of John F. Dillon for the appellee.

No. 452—Benjamin Tubman, officer of registration, et al., vs. Benjamin F. Demant.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of J. Hubley Ashton for the plaintiff in error.

No. 110—William Treagea vs. the Board of Directors of the Modesto Irrigation District; and No. 759—Fallbrook Irrigation District et al. vs. Mary King Bradley et al.—Argument continued by Joseph H. Choate for Bradley et al., and concluded by John F. Dillon for the irrigation districts.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

The call for Tuesday, Jan. 28, will be as follows: Nos. 783, 321, 394, 473, 724, 93, 52.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

85—New Departure Bell Company vs. Bevin Brothers Manufacturig Company. 71—Wessels vs. steamship Ceres. 72—South Swedish Steamship Company vs. Wessels. 90—Ceballos vs. schooner Warren. 91—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship G. R. Booth. 92—Waydell vs. Gabrielson. 61—Small vs. ship Dunbritton. 62—Crooks vs. same. 63—Knudson vs. same. 93—Lumley vs. Backus Manufacturing Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following cases were argued in the Court of Appeals yesterday:

Elijah R. Schoonmaker, appellant, vs. William Hoyt and another.—Argued by William H. Henderson for appellant; Charles H. Brown for respondents.

Charles B. Jenkins vs. Henry Rogers, appellant.—Argued by Simon Rosendale for appellant; Thomas R. Odell for respondent.

Minnie L. Ackerman vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by William H. Cohen for appellant; A. Walker Otis for respondent.

Frank D. Wright vs. George Masten and another, appellants.—Argued by Henry Daily, Jr., for appellants; Frank C. Cushing for respondents.

John Raven vs. William R. Smith, appellant.—Argued by James R. Bowen for appellant; Austin Burns for respondent.

George Gerbig vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Lewis E. Carr for appellant; Arthur S. Tompkins for respondent.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday: Nos. 403, 389, 1,072, 404, 406, 408, 409, 417.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, Jr., JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions.—12—Irwin vs. Hainer.

Appeals from Orders of City Court.—14—Davis vs. Bonn.

Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—19—Popkin vs. William Barr Dry Goods Company. 21—Burke vs. Tindale. 22—Sorrell vs. Brady. 24—Gleason vs. Thom. 25—Gaskell vs. Cowan. 27—McLain vs. British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company. 28—Moynihan vs. McKeon. 31—Newcomb vs. Hyman. 32—Lynch vs. Sauer. 34—Uptergrove vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. 35—Reilly vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 36—Schoenholtz vs. same. 37—Holm vs. Parmele Eccleston Lumber Company. 38—Hand vs. Rogers. 38a—Irwin vs. Haines.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—People vs. Meirhoff. 2—Baker vs. Stertzer. 3—Blanner vs. Federgreen. 4—Payne vs. Myers. 5—Mertens vs. Bowery Savings Bank. 6—Merchant vs. Merchant. 7—Duffy vs. Duffy. 8—Becker vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 9—Rubenstein vs. Klein. 10—Cincinnati Cooperage Company vs. O'Keefe. 11—People vs. Harlem River Bank. 12—Blake vs. Kronenberger. 13—Sullivan vs. McAdams. 14—Stevenson vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 15—Matter of Johnson Extract Wool Company. 16—Hoyt vs. Hoyt. 17—Ladenburg vs. Commercial. 18—Matter of Widmer-Stigler Publishing Company. 19—Gould Roofing Company vs. Gillidea. 20—Bernheim vs. Bernheim. 21—Nevins vs. McLaughlin. 22—Kelly vs. McNulty. 23—Andrea vs. Andrea. 24—Matter of Forrest. 25—Clute vs. Broadwell. 26—Partridge vs. McDermott. 27—Baker vs. Stertzer. 28—Geoffroy vs. Gilbert. 29—Mueller vs. Pollalschick. 30—Matter of Office Furniture Supply Company. 31—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Johnson. 32—Barnes vs. Meyer. 33—Moore vs. Moore. 34—Van Bookellen vs. Van Bookellen. 35—Brown vs. Meahon. 36—Matter of Jessurem. 37—Macy vs. Welling. 38—Fourteenth Street Bank vs. Sigafus. 39—Matter of Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 40—Matter of Utica and Unadilla Valley Railroad Company. 41—People vs. Hormuth. 42—Witter vs. Green. 43—Buttenweiser vs. Crawford. 44—Gansman vs. Gansman. 45—Consolidated Safety-Pin Company vs. Wythe. 46—Weil vs. Bell. 47—Gulliver vs. Blauvelt. 48—Stiner vs. Levy. 49—Lattram vs. de Loiselle. 50—Matter of St. Lawrence Marble Company. 51—People vs. Fitch. 52—Cook vs. Cook. 53—Manning vs. Wray. 54—Citroen vs. Freudenheim. 55—Douglas vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 56—McClure vs. McClure.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1074—Bauer vs. Macauley. 1265—Raymond vs. Hogan. 1539—Humphreys vs. Hall. 1563—Manning vs. Manning. 1055—Lord vs. Spielmann. 1411—Heisley vs. Sternbach. 660—Brennan vs. Hermann. 664—American Tube and Iron Company vs. Ransom. 737—Kelly & Jones Company vs. same. 814—Pierce Steam Heating Company vs. same. 887—Detroit Radiator Company vs. same. 1328—E. S. Higgins Carpet Company vs. Urban Manufacturing Company. 1360—Block vs. Stuart. 1052—Cross vs. Oberschermer. 1404—Kervan vs. McGrane. 1226—Schulz vs. Schulz. 1247—Kohn vs. Kohn. 1298—Gunther vs. Gunther. 1647—Wheeling Corrugating Company vs. Honey. 1651—Chapuis vs. Francez. 1667—Molaney vs. Nelson. 1680—Walker vs. Taylor. 1540—Weed vs. Davidson. 1541—Same vs. same. 1747—Andreas vs. Andreas. 1417—American Lithographing Company vs. Hespe.

Highest number reached in regular call 1754.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term.—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for the People. Held in the Criminal Court Building. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Stephen Ryan and John Ball.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—6344—Barrie vs. Carey. 5992—Driver vs. United Life Insurance Association. 6414—Weber vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3785—Lowery vs. Gibbins. 5397—Barrett vs. Coleman. 5805—Little vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 6119—Crandall vs. Brooklyn Citizen. 6136—McCarthy vs. Beads. 6158—McShane vs. Holahan. 6327—The Mayor &c. vs. Caponigri. 6420—Adams vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—6112—Steinauer vs. Theuer—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—6365—Geraty vs. National Ice Company—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V. and VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VII., and IX. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

1394—Lowenstein vs. Lombard Ayres & Co. 1392—Gutwillig vs. same. 6931—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c. 1377—Couzzens vs. Wood. 2075—De Castino vs. Gantert. 2076—Same vs. same. 1745—Schwartz vs. Boettger & Henze. 1924—Enoch vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1943—Law vs. Stein. 2046—Turek vs. Goldberger. 2064—Goodman vs. Feldhusen. 2097—McSwegan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts X. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—Robert C. Livingston, Lavina L. Reynolds, Johanna Driscoll, John J. I. Pfluger, Katherine Fluri, Joseph R. France, William H. Clark, Edward H. Duryea, Mary R. Hutton. At 2 P. M.—Charles H. Hannahs.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Will.—1112—Jane A. Dwyer, formerly Jane A. Tamajo.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Thomas Hogan. 2—Edward Knapp. 3—Patrick O'Rourke. 4—William Taffee. 5—Gicado Chiduando. 6—Domenico Barrio. 7—Frederick Riedel. 8—Albert Francois, (2.) 9—Charles R. Pease. 10—Lung You et al. 11—Charles W. Baring and H. O. Goldsmith.

Pleadings.—1—Michael Newman. 2—Bessie Booty.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Giuseppi Bursa. 2—Lulu Fleming. 3—Henry Kendall. 4—George Greene. 5—John J. Foley and Edward Kelly. 6—Justin McCarthy. 7—Maria Stanley. 8—James Sweeny and James Williams. 9—Michael Frank. 10—Sadie Townsend. 11—Charles Hipperling. 12—Thomas J. Blessing.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—George E. Gardner. 2—Judson R. Beck. 3—Edward Mack. 4—Angelo Barrello. 5—Michael O'Neill, (2.) 6—Louis L. Biddle. 7—Arthur Moore. 8—Maurice Beck, James Hickey, Thomas Benson, William Murphy, and John Mack. 9—Caesar J. Cella. 10—David Connors. 11—Henry Morris. 12—Charles O'Brien. 13—Gaetano Musticio and John Margeriello. 14—David Farrer. 15—John Neller. 16—Nicolai Weiss.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People. Held in Part IV. courtroom. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Friede vs. Weissenthauner—Wilber McBride. Luchs vs. Kaiser—John E. Boyd. O'Donnell vs. Thrall—Charles H. Murray. Dalzini vs. Garibaldi—James Ridgway.

Pryor, J.—Elton vs. Thompson—Donald McLean. The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Saranac Lake Hotel Company—Norman T. M. Melliss. De Grove vs. Lloyd—S. L. H. Ward. Donnelly vs. Holland—Chauncey S. Truax.

Lawrence, J.—Man vs. Cromwell—Charles W. West.

Beach, J.—Ellis vs. Ford—Sidney J. Cowen. Russell, J.—Warren vs. Boesneck—Hazen Russell.

Beekman, J.—Pierson vs. Pierson—George C. Austin.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Horatio G. Craig vs. Consolidated Wall Paper Company—Christian Abele. Matter of Southgate et al—Josiah H. Baker. Antonio Dalzini vs. Frederick Garibaldi—Frank Nealis. Randolph Guggenheimer vs. Henry C. Zimmerman—Stephen B. Brague.

Pryor, J.—Barclay Fibre Company vs. Charles C. Clark—Edgar H. Rosenstock.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clement, J.—193—Packard vs. Doody. 203—Olsen vs. Hennl. 206—Simmott vs. Kennedy. 185—O'Brien vs. Whigam. 32—Staats vs. Prentice. 100—Delaney vs. Delaney. 122—Johnson vs. Henderson. 134—W. Fearn vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 135—B. Fearn Chichester vs. same. 136—H. Fearn vs. same. 139—Naylor vs. Colville. 142—Banks vs. Union Elevated Railroad Company. 146—Carpenter and another vs. O'Brien. 154—Friedman vs. Lippman. 186—Hayman vs. Knowles. 41—Komisky vs. City of Brooklyn. 196—Kohberger vs. Conklin. 179—Tredwell vs. Appleton.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Van Wyck, J.; Part II., Osborne, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Dykman, J.

1240—Clark vs. Fox. 2500—Strutt, administrator, vs. Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad. 653—Seitz vs. Weisenborn. 743—Malone vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3272—Deslin, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3679—Flossman, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3979—Noga, administrator, vs. Paul Weidman Brewing Company. 3997—Downs, infant, vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad. 1232—Dolan vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 880—Morris vs. Kay Printing Company. 887—Connelly vs. Maguire. 900—Feder vs. Setin. 3340—Costello, infant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. [illegible]—Etta, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. [illegible]—Burke vs. Noll. 907—Regan vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 907½—Ridge vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 908—Famosa vs. New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 917—Northridge vs. Kearn. 923—Goetz vs. Burdrim. 924—Sharkey's Monumental Works vs. Lovely. 926—Koster vs. Brooklyn Turkish Bath Company. 941—Taylor vs. Long Island Railroad. 946—Stapleton vs. Rapp. 950—People vs. Gaimaro. 954—Litchfield vs. Maguire. 955—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. McCloskey. 960—Albricht vs. Recorder Publishing Company. 962—Faherty vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 974—Brush vs. Long Island Railroad. 980—Mantilla vs. Fernandez. 986—Cathin vs. White. 987—Biehl vs. Zirkel. 991—Collens vs. Moore. 998—Joy vs. Samuels and others. 1012—Somensheim vs. Doenecke and others. 1013—Cedfeldt vs. Freystadt. 1020—Kingslen and others vs. Battershall. 1021—Scheele vs. Higgins. 1036—Shaw vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1038—Friedman vs. Ripkin. 1041—Gebhardt vs. Ring and others. 1046—Eastmans Company vs. Jacoby. 1048—Morris vs. Barritt. 1051—Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company vs. Van Orden. 1061—Hussey vs. Press Publishing Company. 1065—Swezey vs. Sicardi. 1069—Alexander vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1070—Zelenke vs. Ziru and others. 1074—Dowd vs. Horstman, Jr. 1075—David, infant, vs. De Mund. 1088—McMahon vs. Gaffney.

Highest number reached on regular call 1088.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of John Hanna, Kiliam Lander, Carl L. J. A. Lampl, Matthew Gelson, Jane F. Roome, Geshe C. Munter, Mary S. Thieman, Margaret Mars, Mary Neville, William H. Caulfield, Jr., Louise Schenerman, Arthur Ward, Caroline Zahrt and John Goodwin, Elizabeth D. Brevort, Theodore Hesse, Michael Ryan, (settlement of decree.)

The accounting in the estate of Thomas Heavey.

The inventory in the estate of Elmer Feistel.

Contested Calendar.—At 10:30: 59—The will of John R. Ely. 4—The will of John M. Casey. 5—The administration of Elizabeth Meyer. 6—The will of Thomas W. Lindsay.

HONORS TO GEN. GRANT'S WIDOW

Her Seventieth Birthday Celebrated by a Luncheon at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The seventieth birthday of Mrs. U. S. Grant was most delightfully marked to-day by a celebration at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean. Mrs. McLean gave a luncheon of twenty-six covers in her honor. The table, spread in the banqueting hall, was decked with calla lilies and violets. The guests were Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Thomas B. Reed, Mrs. Beale, mother of the hostess; Mrs. Washington McLean, Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Mrs. Brice, Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Warder, Miss Schenck, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. R. R. Hitt, Mrs. Julian James, Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Watmough, Mrs. Wells of Boston, Mrs. Huidekoper, Mrs. Butler, and Miss Susan B. Anthony.

At 3 o'clock Mrs. McLean entertained the delegates to the Woman's Suffrage Convention at a reception, to meet Miss Susan B. Anthony. A company of about 200 was present, and the hostess was assisted in her pleasant duties by the ladies of the luncheon party and a few others. Mrs. Grant and Miss Anthony received together. The latter, although seventy-six years old, is still as active in moving about and as quick to recognize her old friends as any of the younger members of the association. Mrs. Grant moved about slowly, with the help of a cane. Miss Anthony carefully guided her, exhibiting great deference to the widow of Gen. Grant. The couple, as they stood together, made striking figures.

After the delegates had all been presented they were entertained at a bountiful collation of sweets and substantials. A mandolin and guitar orchestra played during the entire reception.

WANTED THE PROFESSOR ARRESTED

District Attorney Backus in the Alleged Check-Raising Case.

Belle Clifton, the handsome Boston woman who was arrested last week on the complaint of John Durege, the music teacher, of 159 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, charged with raising a check for $10 to $1,000 and collecting the money from the Kings County Trust Company, was again arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday.

District Attorney Backus has taken an interest in the case. William H. Dorris, a messenger in the bank, testified that Durege had called and asked him about the check, saying at the time: "I have a strong presentiment that it has been raised."

Prof. Durege said that a young man living in his house had given him the first information about the check raising when he said: "Now that Belle is going away, I might as well give you a tip. She says that you will have less money after she goes away." He said that he had destroyed his checkbook. He did not think the stub of the raised check was in the book he had destroyed.

W. B. Fairchild, the President of the Kings County Trust Company, testified that he had conversed with Durege in reference to the raised check. He had suggested the arrest of the woman. The professor said that he could not afford to have her arrested.

A clerk in a lawyer's office said that Belle Clifton had been in the office with the thousand-dollar check, and that when she left she met the professor.

"Didn't you say," Mr. Backus asked the professor, "on the day of the last hearing that you believed the check had been raised in the lawyer's office?"

"Yes," the professor replied, "but I didn't mean it. I said it impetuously."

Mr. Backus asked that Mr. Durege be taken into custody on the testimony of the young woman, who said that he had assisted her in an attempt to violate the law.

After Justice Walsh had read the young woman's testimony he released the professor, and then reduced the bail in the woman's case to $500. She will be arraigned for final hearing to-day.

DIVORCED FROM CORONER COOMBS

The Brooklyn Politician's Wife Granted a Decree in July.

Coroner Coombs of Brooklyn has been fortunate in politics, but unfortunate in his domestic affairs. His wife yesterday published the fact that she had secured a divorce from him in July last.

The following notice appeared in one of the Brooklyn papers yesterday:

> Notice is hereby given that at the July (1895) session of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, held at Providence, Marie Louise Coombs was granted an absolute divorce from her husband, Dr. Edward B. Coombs, of Nostrand Avenue and Halsey Street, this city, and was awarded the custody of her two children. The cause assigned was non-support.
>
> (Signed) MARIE LOUISE COOMBS.
>
> Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1896.

Coroner Coombs is a Worth man. He secured the Republican nomination for Coroner last Fall and was elected. He lives in the Alhambra apartment house, Nostrand Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn. He practiced as a dentist for years.

The trouble between himself and wife has been of five years' standing. It is said his practice was injured by his wife, who is said to be of a jealous disposition, and who made it unpleasant for Dr. Coomb's female patients.

Mrs. Coombs's mother, Mrs. Edward F. De Beixedon, lives at 162 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

It has been known for some time that there was trouble in the Coomb's domestic relations, but it was not known until yesterday that Mrs. Coombs had succeeded in getting her divorce.

JUSTICE FULLER'S NEW RESIDENCE

The Historic Carroll Mansion Which He Has Just Purchased.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Chief Justice Fuller has purchased one of the few historic houses of the West End for a dwelling. It is the old Carroll mansion, corner of Nineteenth and F Streets, for a number of years somewhat out of the fashionable district, but now rapidly recovering its former ground, as a favorite residential section. Secretary Herbert's residence is a block further west, and there are a number of substantial houses in the vicinity.

Countess Esterhazy, daughter of the late Mrs. Carroll, was the last occupant of the mansion. It stands on the northwest corner, and is a spacious double house. It has on octagon-shaped hall, with two stairways, and all the rooms on the first and second floors open on it. The arrangement is that of an English basement, the drawing rooms, library, and dining room being on the second floor. The family will not take possession until various changes and repairs are made on the house.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Fuller and Theodore Beecher of Buffalo will take place Feb. 17, at St. John's Church.

Mrs. Charles B. Howry, wife of the Assistant Attorney General, gave a tea this afternoon at their residence on I Street.

Senator and Mrs. Brice gave a dinner to-night at which Secretary and Mrs. Lamont were among the guests.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Important Financial Plans for the Baltimore and Ohio System.

COLLATERAL TRUST LOAN SCHEME

The Floating Debt of $12,000,000 to be Concentrated in Friendly Hands —Pittsburg-Chicago Lines to Form the Baltimore and Ohio Northwestern.

If the plans under consideration by the men who control the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are carried into effect, that property will undergo a most effective financial rehabilitation. It is proposed to consolidate the floating debt of the company, which amounts to about $12,000,000, into a collateral trust loan. This will put the floating debt into friendly hands and will permit the advantageous funding of some of the individual loans, besides providing the means for necessary improvements.

The scheme now maturing is far reaching in its effects. It contemplates the welding together, on a well-considered and permanent basis, of all the roads that properly belong to the Baltimore and Ohio system. A Baltimore and Ohio Northwestern line will be formed out of the several lines in this system running from Pittsburg to Chicago. These lines are principally the Pittsburg and Western, the Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo, and the Pittsburg, Painesville and Fairport. It is proposed to issue a new mortgage covering all of these lines, the bonds to be guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The proceeds of these bonds will chiefly be applied to the retirement of obligations incurred in acquiring the control of the Pittsburg and Chicago lines.

The design is to so organize the Baltimore and Ohio Northwestern that it will be on a paying basis, as is now the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, which forms an important part of the Baltimore and Ohio system.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—It may be definitely stated that President John K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will not resign his seat in Congress until the close of the present session. In speaking of the matter, one of Mr. Cowen's personal and political friends said to-day:

"Mr. Cowen told me that the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, of which he is a member, had requested him not to resign at present, and that he had agreed to retain his seat until the close of the present session. Mr. Cowen is at present assisting in the preparation of a bill on the currency question, and he desires to aid in the completion of the work, and the Chairman of the committee desires his aid, because he is looked upon as one of the best posted and soundest men on that important committee. Besides, Mr. Cowen does not think that Speaker Reed intends to allow much to be done this session, and, consequently, his duties at Washington will not greatly interfere with his work as President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad."

READING FIGURES.

Earnings of the Railroad and of the Coal Company for December.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of December, 1895, (the first month of the company's current fiscal year,) shows gross receipts of $1,833,256.81, and gross expenses of $1,017,518.37, leaving a profit in operating of $815,738.44. Net receipts from other sources of $75,339.47 brings the profit for the month up to $891,077.91. From this various charges, amounting to $853,167.94, is deducted, leaving a surplus for the month of $37,909.94. From this surplus $520,000 for payments of car-trust certificates is deducted, leaving a deficit, after all payments, of $482,090.06.

Appended to the statement is the following note in reference to the car-trust certificates: "These certificates matured during the years 1894 and 1895, and are not a charge against the business of December."

For the month of December, 1894, the deficit was $188,584.09.

The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, month of December, 1895, (the first month of the company's current fiscal year,) shows gross receipts of $2,216,357.96, and gross expenses of $2,298,778.35, leaving a loss from mining of $82,420.39. To this is added $95,000, one-twelfth of the current year's fixed charges, thus making the deficit for the month $177,420.39. For December, 1894, the deficit was $293,428.07.

Hearings Before the State Board.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners will give a hearing in the Common Council Chambers in Brooklyn this afternoon on the application of the Brooklyn Bridge, Prospect Park and Eastern Railway Company for permission to build its line in Brooklyn.

The board will also give a hearing in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, this city, to-morrow, on a similar application of the Empire City Traction Company, and on the application of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company, for permission to cross the tracks of the Staten Island Midland Railroad Company.

An application of the Staten Island Midland Railroad Company, for an increase of its capital stock will also come up for consideration to-morrow.

Car Factory to Reopen.

The extensive plant of the Fowler Car Company in Elizabeth, N. J., which has been closed since 1894, passed into the hands of the Brooklyn and New-York Railway Supply Company yesterday. Operations will be resumed there as soon as certain additions to the machinery are made. The new company has been formed by the consolidation of the interests of the Lewis and Fowler Company, with those of James A. Trimble of New-York.

James A. Trimble is President of the new company, and W. L. Brownell Secretary. Daniel F. Lewis of Brooklyn is one of the Directors. It is the purpose of the new company to manufacture tramway, electric, cable, and horse cars, electric snow plows, and snow sweepers.

To Double-Track the New-England.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 27.—An engineer on the New-England road is authority for the statement that plans are being made to double-track the road from Bristol west, through Waterbury to Hopewell Junction, thus making it a great trunk line for freight. The engineer said he had a friend who was a railroad contractor, who had received a letter from President Clark, asking him to estimate the cost of the work. It is also stated here that Mr. Clark is trying to get control of a route through New-York State, which will shorten the route to Chicago by 117 miles.

Buffalo Traction Fight.

BUFFALO, Jan. 27.—The Buffalo Traction Company, whose application for a certificate to build a competing street railroad was denied by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, made application to the Board of Aldermen to-day to extend its line, known as the Elmwood Avenue and Tonawanda Electric Railroad, into the city, over the route proposed in its application for a certificate. This move is taken to avoid the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Railroad Commissioners. The application was referred to the Committee on Streets.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

Shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week, aggregated 77,704 tons, compared with 77,011 tons in the previous week, and 74,963 tons last year. The Lake Shore carried 11,267 tons; the Erie Railroad, 8,985 tons; Grand Trunk, 8,699 tons; the Pan Handle, 8,415 tons; Michigan Central, 8,315 tons; Wabash, 7,752 tons; Nickel Plate, 6,650 tons; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 6,804 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 5,593 tons, and Big Four, 5,224 tons.

Southern Pacific's Complaint.

Commissioner Midgley of the Western Traffic Association has called a meeting of all the lines east and west of the Missouri River, to be held in Chicago to-morrow, to consider the complaint of the Southern Pacific Railroad against the lines east of the Missouri exacting 15 per cent. of the through rate on products carried between California and St. Paul, Minneapolis, and adjacent territory.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads in Washington heard W. S. Pierce, counsel for the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Road, and A. W. Krech, Secretary of the same committee, yesterday, in connection with the plan of the committee for the reorganization of the Union Pacific. The plan contemplates the reorganization of the main line of the road, and the disposition of the Government debt so far as the Reorganization Committee is concerned.

—In the suit of the City of Burlington, N. J., against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to restrain the latter corporation from laying a second track through that city, Vice Chancellor Bird filed an opinion yesterday sustaining the contention of the city authorities that the railroad company has no legal right to make the improvement without the consent of those authorities and special legislative action.

—John H. Winder, who was unexpectedly retired from the position of General Manager of the Seaboard Air Line last week, has received a letter from President Hoffman, informing him that, inasmuch as his retirement was not due to any personal disqualification, his salary would be paid up to the first of next October.

—A bill has been introduced in the Virginia Legislature providing for a two years' extension of the time for the beginning of work on the Potomac and Ohio Railroad. The incorporators of this proposed line are: Michael B. Harlon, J. Clinton Forrest, Frederick Mertens, Park Agnew, and James R. Caton.

—A dispatch from San Francisco says that arrangements have been completed for the immediate winding up of the affairs of the Panama Steamship Company, in view of the new traffic agreement between the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

—A bill has been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature by Senator Goebels repealing the charter granted by that State to the Southern Pacific Company. There is a probability that the measure will pass the Senate, but not the lower house of the Legislature.

—Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, has returned to New-York from an important business trip West. He spent some days in conference with Cincinnati officials with regard to the future plans of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

—A dispatch from Boston gives credence to a rumor that the control of the Boston and Albany has passed into the hands of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford. Officers of the latter road in this city say that they know nothing about the matter.

—While the private car of President Charles P. Clark of the New-Haven and Hartford Road was standing in the railroad yard in New-Haven a few nights ago, it was stripped by thieves of all of the outside brass work to the value of about $600.

—Engineers and laborers are prepared to begin work on the New-Haven and Hartford's four-tracking improvement in Bridgeport as soon as the State Railroad Commission ratifies the agreement with the Bridgeport City Committee.

—Following are the Directors of the recently organized New-York and Staten Island Traction Company: Charles L. Horton, Arthur D. Chandler, F. P. Lowrey, Daniel H. Shea, William Rae, and Morrison Alle of New-York.

—The father of John K. Cowen, the new President of the Baltimore and Ohio was a prosperous blacksmith, and young Cowen was named John Kirk, in compliment to the man who taught the elder Cowen blacksmithing.

—Gross earnings of the Southern Railway Company for the month of December show an increase of $143,690, and for the six months ending Dec. 31, an increase of $684,889.

—It is asserted that the Big Four pays the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern $27,500 per year for trackage privileges from North Vernon to Jeffersonville, Ky.

—At a foreclosure sale of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad in Omaha yesterday the property was bid in for the Bondholders' Committee for $1,560,000.

—For the third week of January the gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Road were $383,885, an increase of $12,355.

—Robert Kirkland on Feb. 1 becomes freight claim agent of the Northern and Western lines of the Illinois Central Railroad.

—F. C. Donald has been chosen Chairman of the reorganized Central Traffic Lines Passenger Committee.

—R. R. Cable, President of the Rock Island Road, has started on a pleasure trip through Mexico.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, is in New-York for a few days.

—Vice President J. C. Stubbs of the Southern Pacific Railroad is in this city.

BRONX VALLEY SEWER OUTLET

Question of Its Location Discussed Before on the Park Board.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday afternoon President Fordham Morris of the Bronx Valley Sewer Commission was present to discuss the proposed outlet of the sewer near High Island. A number of persons from High Island were also present, including Pilots Fordham and Lewis.

They said that because of the position of High Island and the nature of the ebb and flow tides any sewage emptied in that vicinity would be sure to be drifted on the shore and prove a menace to the health of the people.

A great deal of discussion followed, in which Mr. Morris and Consulting Engineer J. J. R. Croes of the commission participated. Mr. Morris said the residents of High Island did not understand the nature of the proposed sewer. After the discussion he addressed the board.

"In our plans," he said, "we have made it a point to protect the fisheries and the health of all persons along the Sound, and these people do not seem to realize it. If they can suggest any better plan, let them do it."

W. Carey, one of the delegation, said he thought the sewer should follow the course of the Bronx River. The board finally agreed to allow its engineer and the engineer of the commission to consult and report on the matter.

The report of James J. Crouse, Prof. Burr of Columbia College, and Theodore Cooper, who were appointed as experts on the Speedway dispute, did not come up before the board.

JOHN D. LAWSON'S FUNERAL

The Well-Known Politician Buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

The funeral of John D. Lawson, known as "Sitting Bull," who died at the Hanover, 2 East Fifteenth Street, last Friday, was held yesterday in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, the pastor, and the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald of Trinity Church, Boston, officiated.

The pall bearers were ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Gen. Thomas L. James, Oliver H. Libby, Lispenard Stewart, J. Langdon Ward, and Salem H. Wales. Among others present were Col. Alfred Wagstaff, G. Wallace Humphrey, M. G. Wilkins, Dr. W. A. Richardson, Dr. J. H. Dorn, H. W. Dunne, ex-Commissioner of Immigration George Starr, and N. C. Cleaves.

After the funeral services the body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery for burial.

Mr. Houston Was with ex-Convicts.

Acting Captain Chapman of the Mercer Street Station made a report to Chief Conlin yesterday concerning ex-Judge Houston, who is in St. Vincent's Hospital with a broken leg, received, it is said, by having been assaulted by thieves on Lafayette Place early last Thursday morning. Acting Captain Chapman reports that Houston was at the ball of the Original Hounds in Everett Hall, East Fourth Street, early Thursday morning. He was drinking with two men and two women.

The two men left the ballroom with him early that morning and accompanied him around to Lafayette Place. Whether he was robbed before or after leaving the ball is not known. The police expect to arrest the two men, who are said to be ex-convicts.

His Skull Fractured with a Stone.

Philip Krug, thirty years old, of 1,766 Second Avenue, is in the Presbyterian Hospital, suffering from a fractured skull, the result of an assault committed at 11:30 o'clock Sunday night. Krug had a quarrel with three men on an Astoria ferryboat, but the deckhands of the ferryboat interfered.

The quarrel was renewed at Ninety-second Street and Second Avenue, and one of the men struck Krug on the head with a stone. The men escaped.

ARBITRATION A SUCCESS

Report of the State Board to the Legislature.

THE BROOKLYN TROLLEY TROUBLE

Stubbornness on Both Sides Responsible for Delay in Settlement —A Majority of Strikes Unsuccessful.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—In its ninth annual report, submitted to the Legislature to-night, the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration says:

> Over 400 strikes and lock-outs occurred in this State during the year ending Oct. 31, 1895; the total number of strikes being about the same as during the preceding year. Eighty of these strikes or lock-outs lasted less than twenty-four hours, while nearly 200 others were settled within three or four days of their inception. Others dragged along for weeks. The board constantly intervened in such cases, and in many instances final adjustment was arrived at on a basis proposed by the Commissioners.
>
> The most disastrous strike began Jan. 14, 1895, when about 4,500 men employed in various capacities by trolley railroads of Brooklyn quit work. The workmen claimed that the strike was precipitated by the locking out of some of their associates at the barns of certain of the companies. The strikers were members of District Assembly No. 75 of the Knights of Labor. Agreements fixing the conditions of labor had for several years been entered into between the roads and their employes. The Brooklyn Heights Company controlled the largest system, embracing twenty-six different lines. Its agreement expired in January. Conferences were held before the strike, with a view to renewal of the agreement between the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75 and officials of the company. Similar conferences were held by the committee of the workmen with the officials of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company and the smaller systems. The latest of these conferences were attended by a member of this board, who endeavored to prevent the breach then threatening. The men demanded an advance in wages of 25 cents per day and the maintaining of the proportion of two-thirds "full-day" men to one-third "trippers," or extra men. Just before the tie-up the men waived the demand for additional pay, but insisted on the proposed number of "trippers." This the companies refused to concede, and a tie-up was ordered on all the lines in the city. On the morning of the first day satisfactory arrangements were made with the officers of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad, and the men on that system remained at work. Those employed on the Brooklyn Heights, Atlantic Avenue, Queens County and Suburban, and Brooklyn City and Newtown systems went out—forty-three lines in all. This board at once undertook to settle the differences between the companies and strikers, among whom were included motormen, conductors, linemen, electricians, and other employes. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the fourth day of the strike, the board effected a settlement between the officials of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Company and its striking employes, and the same day the 300 men on that system returned to work.
>
> During the one month's existence of the strike, the board made repeated efforts, in conjunction with the Mayor of Brooklyn, to adjust the troubles, and would have been successful in the case of the Queens County and Suburban system had the conciliatory disposition shown by the officers of that company been reciprocated by the representatives of the 650 strikers. The officers of the two largest systems declined to arbitrate or treat with the strikers, despite the fact that the companies were unable to fill the places of the old men with competent workers, and further, that the City of Brooklyn was an armed camp, the militia of New-York City and Brooklyn having been called to assist the police in preserving order at the request of the Mayor. The strike was declared off Feb. 16, and many of the strikers were taken back. A boycott by organized labor was prosecuted against the roads until Aug. 9, when the board, through one of its members, secured concessions from the new management of the Brooklyn Heights Company, by which the old employes were guaranteed situations as rapidly as vacancies occurred, and the boycott on that system was removed. As a result a large majority of the former employes of that company had been reinstated at the close of this report.
>
> This board hopes that a law will be enacted by which it will be made imperative upon corporations engaged in public service and their workmen, in the event of threatened strike or lock-out, to submit their differences to some designated State authority for adjustment, to the end that the people may not be denied their right to the use of such corporate conveniences or necessities. We fail to recognize the utility of compulsory arbitration, except in a form that may apply to corporations of a public character created for the primary and paramount object of service to the people.
>
> The sentiment in favor of mediation by a third party in cases of labor disputes continues to grow. A strike may go on indefinitely, without an effort to adjust differences and end the suffering of the toiler that follows idleness, and relieve the employer from loss and vexation incident to disturbance of his business. The authority vested in this board by Chapter 63, Laws of 1887, enables a member, or the full board, to proceed at once to the place of the strike without invitation, and frequently with eminently satisfactory results. The appearance of an authorized official is often all that is necessary to bring about an understanding between disputants, who are willing to make concessions to the mediator that they would be loth to grant if obliged to face each other.
>
> It is a notable fact that under the first sections of Chapter 63 of the Laws of 1887 providing in detail for voluntary arbitration of differences between employers and employes by boards of their own choosing, such sections having been framed to meet the views and desires of representatives of labor organizations, not one single case in which the course of proceeding prescribed by the act has been followed has come to the knowledge of this board. All that has been accomplished in the way of mediation or arbitration pursuant to the act has been reached by the board through invitation of the parties to disputes or either of them, or through intervention of the board as the act commands.
>
> The total number of strikes adn lock-outs in which the various trades and occupations were involved is 417, divided as follows: Axlemakers, 1; Bakers, 11; Bottlers, 4; Brass workers, 1; Brickmakers, 7; Building trades, 156; Buttonmakers, 1; Button-hole makers, 2; Capmakers, 7; Carpet workers, 2; Cement workers, 1; Cigarmakers, 12; Cloakmakers, 18; Clothing cutters, 1; Diamond workers, 3; Drivers, 3; Elevator conductors, 2; Embroiderers, 1; Fibre chamois workers, 1; Filemakers, 1; Furniture workers, 3; Glovemakers, 3; Goldbeaters, 1; Iron workers, 1; Hotel employes, 2; Ice cutters, 1; Iron workers, 10; Jute workers, 1; Laborers, 9; Laundry workers, 4; Machinists, 1; Match packers, 1; Mattress makers, 1; Mesengers, 1; Meter makers, 1; Paper cutters, 1; Passementerie workers, 3; Picture-frame makers, 1; Plaitmakers, 2; Printing trades, 11; Pursemakers, 2; Rag pickers, 1; Salesmen, 1; Salt pickers and lifters, 1; Sawyers, 1; Shirtmakers, 14; Shoemakers, 8; Silk workers, 7; Slipper makers, 1; Stone cutters, 2; Street railroad employes, 1; Tailors, 41; Tanners, 1; Textile workers, 22; Theatrical workers, 3; Tin workers, 3; Upholsterers, 2; Varnishers, 4; Waiters, 2; Waist and wrapper makers, 1; Wood workers, 4.
>
> In many of the smaller strikes the information obtainable is indefinite. The causes in some cases were a demand for discharge of a foreman, the payment of wages due, re-instatement of a discharged employe, or other reasons than conditions affecting hours of labor or compensation. Over 20 per cent. of all the strikes were sympathetic, but workmen are becoming less disposed to proceed to this extreme than formerly, it being plain that such strikes are, in a majority of instances, unsuccessful.

The report is signed by the members of the board, William Purcell, Gilbert Robertson, Jr., and Edward Feeney.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE, fair, warmer in northern portion, westerly winds. VERMONT, fair and warmer, westerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, continued fair weather, westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer in northern portion, westerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, nearly clear weather, westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, the weather will remain nearly clear, with little change in temperature, westerly winds. VIRGINIA and WEST VIRGINIA, fair weather, westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, light northwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair and warmer, winds becoming southerly. MISSOURI and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. LOUISIANA, fair, warmer in northeast portion, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and NEW-MEXICO, fair weather, light southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer in central and western portions, variable winds, becoming southerly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair weather, light westerly winds. OHIO, fair warmer in northwest portion, variable winds becoming southerly. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair and warmer, winds becoming southerly. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair weather, light southerly winds. WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, and IOWA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. KANSAS, NEBRASKA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, in eastern portions, southerly winds. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair weather, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds. MONTANA, increasing cloudiness, colder in western portion, winds becoming westerly.

An area of high pressure covers nearly all the country east of the Rocky Mountains. A storm of considerable energy has developed south of Newfoundland, and a second depression exists in Western Canada. The weather is mostly clear in all sections, and no rainfall in excess of a trace is reported east of the Rocky Mountains, which is an unusual occurrence at this season. The temperature is higher in the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest, and lower in New-England and Eastern New-York. A continuance of fair weather is indicated in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except the extreme northwest, where there will be an increased cloudiness, possibly followed by light snows.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

LARGE PURCHASES OF LOTS AND PLOTS UP TOWN.

Ten Corners, with a Block Front on Amsterdam Avenue—A Madison Avenue Block for a Power House.

A large number of purchases of corner lots and plots on Amsterdam Avenue have been made within the past week, the brokers being, respectively, L. J. Phillips & Co., Hall J. How & Co., and David Stewart. There are ten corners sold between West One Hundred and Forty-second Street and West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. The purchasers are builders, building-loan operators, and speculators. The property bought includes the following parcels:

Northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, by Timothy Donovan, 25 feet through to Hamilton Place.

Northeast corner of same street, 30 feet by half the block, by Charles T. Barney to David Hirsh.

Southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, same dimensions, to same purchaser.

Northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 100 by 100, William Rockefeller to Jacob D. Butler.

Southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, adjoining above, 30 by 100, bought by Mr. Butler and resold by him to Edward Hirsh.

Southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 100 by 100, sold to Alexander McDowell.

Northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, seven lots, by John Simpkins to clients of Stern & Rushmore.

Southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, three lots, to James McClenahan.

Block front on west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth Streets, to David Oppenheimer.

In all there are about thirty-one lots included in these purchases.

The block front on the west side of Madison Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets, has been sold, it is reported, to the Vanderbilts, who will erect there a power house for the use of the Fourth and Madison Avenues car line, which is to be equipped with storage batteries.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. John N. Golding sold, under foreclosure, to John De Hart, the plaintiff, at $7,875, the two frame dwellings 1,137 and 1,139 Tiffany Street, west side, 262.96 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 50 by 125.

The Sweeney's Hotel property, at Park Row and Duane Street, which was to be sold under foreclosure yesterday, has been withdrawn.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, for non-payment of rent, Pew 197 at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, at $50, to George Lewis Prentice, who represents the church. The annual rent is $120.

B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $11,000, to Lucien Baer, the four-story brick tenement 718 East Twelfth Street, south side, 258 feet east of Avenue C, 25 by 103.3.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, estate of Michael Kane, as follows: Plot containing about eight lots on north side of East Thirty-seventh Street, beginning 125 feet east of First Avenue and extending to the bulkhead line on the East River 95.8 by 200 by 97.6 by about 200, with full riparian rights; also, 317 and 321 East Thirty-eighth Street, north side, beginning 250 feet east of Second Avenue, 75 by 98.9, with five-story brick tenement, two-story brick dwelling, and two-story brick stable in front, and two two-story brick stables in rear; also, 243 to 247 East Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 83 feet west of Second Avenue, three five-story brick double flats, each 28.5 1-3 by about 70 by 99.6; also, 739 Second Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Thirty-ninth Street, 23.5¼ by 105 by 23.11¼ by 22 by jog 6 inches by 85, five-story brick double tenement, with store; also, 126 East Seventieth Street, south side, 285 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 1,378 Third Avenue, west side, 51.2 feet north of Seventy-eighth Street, 25.6 by 100, five-story brick double tenement, with store; also, plot containing about 12 lots, comprising northerly half of block bounded by Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets, First Avenue, and East River bulkhead line, 100.11 by 295 by — by 290; also, four villa sites, each 50 by 100, on Kane Avenue, between Orchard and Woodbine Avenues, Larchmont Manor.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 19 Guilford Place, (137 East Forty-fifth Street,) north side, 282 feet west of Third Avenue, 18 by 100.5, three-story brownstone dwelling.

By James L. Wells, trustee's sale, as follows: Plot of 105.505 acres at East Chester, Twenty-fourth Ward, on south side of old Boston Road, and plot of 36.239 acres on north side of same road, together known as the Faile Homestead; also, plot of 41.042 acres, part salt meadow, on Mill and East Chester Landing Roads; also, 322 East Fifth Street, south side, 310.0½ feet east of Second Avenue, 20.0½ by 95.10, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, 170 East Seventy-first Street, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brownstone dwelling.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, William G. Davies, referee, 420 and 422 East Twentieth Street, south side, 259.6 feet east of First Avenue, each 20 by 92, two four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $5,685.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Robert D. Murray, referee, 392 Canal Street, south side, 63.2 feet west of West Broadway, 21 by 82.1¼ by 26.0½ by 65.7, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $18,975. Also, 11 and 13 York Street, adjoining in rear, north side, 54.5 feet west of West Broadway, 42 by 80 by irregular, two-story and attic brick and frame building. Due on judgment, $18,710.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward J. Bradley, referee, 216 West End Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Seventy-fifth Street, 20.0⅛ by 36.5, and addition in rear 11.5 deep by irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,800; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Brook Avenue, west side, 58 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, a two-story frame dwelling, by Andrew J. Schmitt of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $2,000.

Abingdon Square, between Eleventh and Thirteenth Streets, a one-story brick store, by Elisha H. Pratt of Ridgefield, N. J., owner; cost, $680.

No. 718 Fifth Avenue, by estate of Charles A. Baudouine of 31 West Sixty-eighth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick and stone stores; cost, $30,000.

No. 416 East Fourteenth Street, by Emeline A. Smith of Greenville, N. J., alterations to a three-story brick workshop; cost, $1,500.

No. 117 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, by Lena Joveshof of 353 West Fifty-ninth Street, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $250.

No. 30 Water Street, by John Chambers and others of Morristown, N. J., alterations to a four-story and attic brick store and lofts; cost, $2,500.

No. 332 West Forty-ninth Street, by I. W. De Jaige of 107 West Seventy-eighth Street, alterations to a five-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 27.

3D AV, w s, 17.9 ft n of 135th St, 33.4x66.10x32.8x66.10; John Haffen and another to Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of New-York	$1
GROVE ST, s s, Lots 334 and 335, map of part of farm of William H. Morris, 180.8x23, to Walton Av, x285x202.6x302.7; also, s s of Grove St, Lots 334, 335, and 336 on map; petition of Mary C. McCafferty; to Robert McCafferty	1
137TH ST, s s, 1,050 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Julia A. Sadlier and another to Mary E. O'Shaughnessy and others	1
SAME PROPERTY; same to same and others	1
TREMONT AV, s s, 25 ft e of Daly Av, 83.4x130; Mary V. Boyer to William Bloodgood	7,500
FULTON AV, e s, 650 ft n of Bayard St, 25x157.4x25x157.6; Dora Schiffel to William Essig and wife	500
WORTH ST, w s, 183.6 ft s of 176th St, 25x119.3; Edward Kelly, referee, to Louisa J. Meyer	1,500
HENRY ST, 77; P. Halstead Scudder and another, trustees, to Sarah M. S. Strakosch and others	1
MAIDEN LANE, 17; Francis W. Fellowes and wife to Susan F. Campbell and others	1
DEY ST, 32 and 34; Angelica Mac Thompson and others to Francis W. Fellowes	1
CLINTON ST, w s, 79.9 ft n of Rivington St, 20.2x50; Herman Zuckermaw and wife to Henrietta Greenwald	1
93D ST, 174 and 176 East; Vincent R. Roby and others to Leopold S. Friedberger	22,000
65TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.5; Lemuel H. Arnold, referee, to James C. McKinless	10,542
1st AV, n w corner of 95th St, 201.5, to 96th St, x140; Bernard McManus and wife to Edmund J. Bath	1
55TH ST, 143 East; George W. Trelease and others to James C. McKinless	1
SAME PROPERTY; James R. Trelease, by guardian, to same	458
SAME PROPERTY; Charles A. McKinless and wife to same	1
1st AV, e s, 77.2 ft n of 77th St, 25x94; Julia Fleischmann and others to Leopold Barth	24,000
117TH ST, 433 East; Georgine Burchell to Susan A. Burchell	1
131ST ST, s s, 157.6 ft w of 6th Av, 17.6x99.11; Jacob S. Warden to Anne Warden	1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 324; Caroline E. Tucker and another to Lillian E. Harper	1
149TH ST, s s, 211.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 20x99.11; Thomas Charlton and wife to Thomas Shiels	20,000
178TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Mary M. Knight and another to Franklin Brandreth	5,700
BRONX AV, e s, 55 ft s of Morris St, 50x90; Maria K. Michael to Michael Smart and wife	1
HASKIN ST, n s, adjoining land of Eligat Searing, Lot 53, map Meyer's property; Philip Fitzpatrick, Sr., and wife to Philip Fitzpatrick, Jr.	5
HASKIN ST, n s, Lot 54, same map; same to same	5
1ST ST, s s, 350 ft w of Av A, 25x83.6x25x80.4; William A. Weiss and wife to J. William Reichert	475
BLEECKER ST, n s, Lots 6 and 7, map Robert Benson; James Pierce and others to Bertha Griffen	1
38TH ST, 107 West; Lemuel H. Arnold, Referee, to William H. McKinless	32,104
32D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Emma L. M. Harbough to Rose Hyman	1
38TH ST, 107 West; James R. Trelease, by guardian, to William H. McKinless	1,395
SAME PROPERTY; Charles A. McKinless and wife to William H. McKinless	1
SAME PROPERTY; George W. Trelease and others to same	1
2D AV, e s, 74.1 ft n of 87th St, 24.8x136.5x25x132.4; also, 694 2d Av; Thomas D. Husted, Referee, to Stanley W. Dexter and another	15,000
76TH ST, 142 West; Joseph R. Jackson and wife to Joseph J. Gleason	1
88TH ST, 19 West; George W. Tooker to Anna M. Tooker	1
LENOX AV, e s, 50 ft n of 132d St, 25x84; Charles Seickendick and wife to Charles Riley	1
146TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 75x100; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Herman Schmuck and another	1

Recorded Leases.

ANDERSON, E. Ellery, and others to Charles F. Davis; s s of 37th St, 155 ft e of 1st Av, 15 years	4,500
CRAM, J. Sergeant, as executor and trustee, to Stephen A. Dutton; Lot 21, Block 1761, Twelfth Ward, 20 years	7,000
HOME CIRCLE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, to Ludwig Freund; 1121 First Av, 5 years	840
HAYES, William, to Herman Meyer; n w corner Lexington Av and 122d St, 3¼ years	1,200
MITCHELL, William P., to Joseph Wyganowski; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 119th St, 5 years	900 to 1,400
OFNER, Ignatz, to Frank Slavik; 338 East 73d St, 3 years	480
PELISSIER, Marguerite, to Emil Alder; 510 Broome St, 5 years	1,200
WRONKOW, Herman, to John J. Hayes; 798 3d Av, 5 years	2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Louise and Otto, to Frank W. Kinsman, Jr.; s s of 108th St, 300 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years	$3,000
BJORKEGREN, Charles, and wife to Elizabeth Bormann; e s of Clinton Av, 80 ft n of Jefferson St, 3 years	1,000
BLOODGOOD, William, and wife to Mary V. Boyer; s s of Tremont Av, 25 ft e of Daly Av, 3 years	3,000
BRUMMELL, Adonijah H., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 457 West St, 3 years	5,000
BURESS, Mary E., to Mary L. Tiffany; e s of Southern Boulevard, 136.10 ft n of Lyon, or Home, St, 3 years	1,500
BRANDRETH, Franklin, to Mary M. Knight and Emma Knight; n s of 178th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	2,700
CAPPELLE, Albert, and wife to Martin Berg; 38 and 40 Pike St and 153 and 155 Madison St, 3 years	5,000
SAME to same; 77 Division St, 3 years	4,000
CODDINGTON, Amelia, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 124th St, 241.3 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year	14,000
CRAIG, Mary A., to Almira Powers; 40 8th St, n s, 108.11 ft w of University Place, lease, 3 years	1,000
DRIGGS, Anna A., to Gustav F. Taussig, executor of Joseph Taussig; n s of 41st St, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year	1,800
DE BERNALES, Emma J., to Cecelia L. De Nottbeck; n s of 38th St, 160 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year, (five mortgages)	2,500
DEL GENOVESE, Alfredo, and wife to George B. Buttling; n s of 149th St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year	2,500
FEHN, George, and wife to Louise Bostwick; s s of 103d St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years	21,000
FINNESEY, Alfred G., and Emelie Trube to Ernest Hall, executor of Silas Gifford; w s of Tinton Av, corner of 169th St, 3 years	4,000
GRAY, Andrew, and wife to Frederick Geller; s s of Lyon St, 100 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 3 years	1,500
O'NEILL, Mary A., to Jacob Ruppert; 601 Columbus Av, lease, demand	3,000
HANSON, Emma, to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; e s of Walton Av, 149 ft s of 150th St, installments	5,500
HASBROUCK, Louis B., to George L. Green; n s of 119th St, 133 ft w of Pleasant Av, 3 years	5,000
JACKSON, Rosa, to St. Luke's Hospital of New-York; 228 and 230 Stanton St, 4 years	38,000
JAEGER, Caroline, to Elias Jacobs; 219 Delancey St, 6 months	400
KERBS, Adolf, to State Trust Company; s s of 125th St, 80 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year	50,000
LEGG, Clara, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 81st St, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year	40,000
MAGUIRE, Stephen, to Jacob Ruppert; 559 9th Av, lease, demand	5,000
MEYER, Eugenie H. and George W., to Albert Klauber; n s of 40th St, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years	3,500
MALLOY, Thomas J., and Matthew J. to the New-York Savings Bank; n s of 119th St, 230.6 ft e of Park Av, 3 years	6,000
MEYER, Eugenie H., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 40th St, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year	20,000
PAINECKE, Frederick W., to Margaret Cooper; w s of Decatur Av, 275 ft s of Scott Av, 2 years	1,100
PICKERING, Ellen M., and John, to Aaron H. Wellington; s s of 150th St, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 10 months	1,500
ROBERTS, Thomas, and wife to Richard S. Hughes and wife; e s of Arthur Av, Lot 18, map of farm of Gouverneur Morris, 3 years	2,500
SALLINGER, Bernhart, and wife to James Livingston; s s of Mott St, 561.10 ft e of Terrace Place, 3 years	300
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Enoch C. Bell; s s of 146th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 75x100, 4 months	12,500
SHRADY, John, to Charles B. Tooker; s s of 110th St, 130 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year	1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLCOT, Helen J., to Harriet E. Cooke	$500
COOK, Emily, to Herman H. and Mary Kipp, executors	5,038
DALY, Charles P., to Emily Cook	1
EBERHARDT, Frederick, to Jacob B. Underhill, trustee	8,000
FLEITMANN, Ewald, to Ewald Fleitmann, trustees	50,000
GOLDSMITH, Moses, and Solomon Plaut to Bertha Beck	1,000
LOGAN, Edgar, to Edgar Logan, as trustee of Thomas E. Davis, (two assignments)	14,000
LOGAN, Charlotte B., to Edgar Logan, &c., (two assignments)	29,000
LEHMAN, Hattie, to Roseh Smith	7,000
LINGSWEILER, Jacob, and Frederick, to Solomon Loeb	1,735
PATTISON, Frank A., trustee, to Jacob Lingsweiler	1
RUCK, August H., to Eugene Elsert	2,148
RUPPERT, Jacob, to James Everard's breweries	Omitted
SCHEYER, Johanna, to Annie H. Tison	3,500
STODDART, James H., to Thomas A. Stoddart	1
SINCLAIR, Henry C., to Alex E. Orr	10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frederick H. Levey	20,000
SAME to the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society	4,500
THE UNITED REAL ESTATE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, (twenty-six assignments)	21,830
TAILER, Robert W., executor of Phebe Pearsall, to Frances P. Field, (eleven assignments)	290,000
WENTWORTH, Josiah W., and others, trustees, &c., to Mary A. Hecker, as guardian, &c	26,000

Lis Pendens.

164TH ST, n s, 169.1 ft w of Edgecombe Road, 25 ft front; Benjamin F. McCauley against Ola Hannson, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

CLINTON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 50 ft front; Emma Reiner against Otto Metz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

27TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 10th Av, 25 ft front; Nettie Darling against Lillius H. Matthews and others, (partition.)

30TH ST, n s, 207.2 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5 ft front; 134th St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25 ft front; Alice P. Butman against Elizabeth D. Butman and others, (partition.)

93D ST, n s, 220.6 ft w of 3d Av, 29.11 ft front; Sarah M. Ford against Cora C. Russell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

39TH ST, n s, 383.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8 ft front; William H. Burgess against Adah Crossley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AMSTERDAM AV, 345; Isabella H. Fischer against Sarah F. Gugle and others, (dower.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

109TH ST, 306 East; Michael Levenstein against Joseph D. Bough, owner; John L. Bough, contractor	$142
58TH ST, 146 and 148 East; Thomas O'Brien against Fred F. Proctor and John H. Parker, owners; Theodore Kapuschinski, contractor	125
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD and 184th St, s w corner, 25x100; Peter Handibode, Jr., against Joseph McQuade, owner; N. Brugman, contractor	55
TRINITY AV, 894; Thomas H. Murphy & Co against Edward Scheivle and others; owners; Aulbach & Heiden, contractors	—
TRINITY AV, 896; same against John Junker and others, owners; same contractors	33
TRINITY AV, 892; same against G. A. Junker, owner; same contractors	33
MANHATTAN AV, e s, entire front between 103d and 104th Sts; William H. Masterson against Robert Dick, owner and contractor	2,989
164TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft front; Yellow Pine Company against Ola Hannsen, owner and contractor	894
81ST, 29 West; Richard Deeves & Son against Mary R. and Uriah Lott, owners; Uriah Lott, contractor	1,184
75TH ST, 311 East; Schinnemann & Keller against Franziska Kemmel, owner and contractor	123
106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Thomas Bailey against Elizabeth and Duncan McKinley, owners and contractors	262
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, — n of 119th St, 59.8 ft front; same against Oscar Phillips, owner and contractor	347

City Real Estate for Sale.

Borrowers on Mortgage

should apply directly to this company. Every good mortgage promptly accepted. $104,000,000 loaned during the past seven years. Low fees for examination and guarantee of title.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS, ... $1,250,000.

MONEY TO LOAN.

4% New-York City Property Only.
4, 4½, and 5 %.
LOW CHARGES.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE
AT PORT CHESTER,
WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.,
The Residence of E. B. Wesley,

situate three-fourths mile from the railway station, and one and one-half miles from the station at Rye, N. Y., on the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. There are about

44 Acres of Land,

in high state of cultivation situated on high ground, with an

Extensive and Beautiful View of Long Island Sound

and the surrounding country. The place has a large frontage on two roads, one of which is Westchester Avenue, the main thoroughfare, from the Sound to the Hudson River. The house was built by the owner, and is 40x80 feet; built of brick, the main building being perfectly fireproof, two stories and attic, and has all modern conveniences. There are two other houses on the premises, with two large barns and other outbuildings. The household furniture will be sold with the premises, if desired. The place is one of the most attractive in the county, and can be bought at a low price, with early possession.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE STREET. (4954) 1 MADISON AVENUE.

Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.
TRUSTEES' SALE,

to close estate of George Faile, deceased, TUESDAY, JAN. 28, noon, at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom.

322 EAST 5TH STREET,

three-story high-stoop brick dwelling. Lot 20x100.

142 AND 41 ACRE PLOTS,
EAST CHESTER,
24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

142 ACRES, known as Faile Homestead, about 4,100 feet frontage on Boston Post Road, between Schieffelin's Lane and Mill Road, and adjoining well known Arden estate.

41 ACRES, fronting on Mill and Landing Roads. Both parcels on or near proposed Trolley R. R., and suitable for subdivision.

Maps and particulars with Charles H. Brush, Attorney for Trustees, 45 Wall Street, and with James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty Street, N. Y.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

NO. 19 WEST 12TH STREET,

3-story and basement dwelling, 25x55, with butler's pantry extension. To rent from May 1st. House and plumbing in good order.
Permits and particulars,
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AVE. (4958.) 9 PINE ST.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE GRAMERCY,
34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.

For rent—One small housekeeping apartment and one furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, TWO 5-story buildings, now occupied by the **HOFFMAN HOUSE BAR,** Nos. 1 and 3 West 24th St.; size, 50x100. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

PARK PLACE, NEAR WASHINGTON ST.—Five-story and basement brick building; size, 26.7x67x75; well adapted for fruit business; rent, $2,600. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

POLICEMAN GRAY WOULD NOT APOLOGIZE

Mrs. Maurer Will Therefore Press the Charges Against Him.

Acting Inspector McCullagh held an investigation yesterday afternoon into the charges made by Mrs. Charles Maurer of 657 West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street against Mounted Patrolman Lincoln E. Gray of the High Bridge Station. Mrs. Maurer accused the officer of annoying and persecuting her. Gray lives next door to Mrs. Maurer, and the trouble between the two families originated over some chickens which the policeman kept in his yard, and which she forced him to get rid of by complaining to the Health Board.

Mrs. Maurer claims that the officer has repeatedly insulted her. Mrs. Maurer told Acting Inspector McCullagh that she was willing to withdraw the complaint if Gray would apologize. Gray denied her charges and stated that he had done nothing to apologize for. Mrs. Maurer accordingly pressed the complaint and the officer will be placed on trial before the Police Commissioners.

Hearing on Underground Transit.

The Supreme Court Commissioners appointed to decide on the feasibility of constructing an underground railroad according to the plans adopted by the Board of Rapid Transit met again yesterday afternoon at 256 Broadway.

Charles Sooy-Smith was cross-examined by Mr. Zabriskie, counsel for the protesting property owners along Broadway. Mr. Sooy-Smith had testified that the road could be built for $50,000,000.

The witness said he had made no estimate as to the cost of motors, power stations, or electric cables necessary for the operation of the proposed route. Neither did he estimate the number of passengers a day, nor had he calculated the extent of population that would be served by providing them with a system of rapid transit by means of an underground railway. His calculations were based on the plans and estimates prepared by Chief Engineer Parsons, with which he agreed, on the whole.

Peter Doelger's Will Filed.

The will of the late Peter Doelger, the brewer, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is $250,000, of which $50,000 is in real estate.

Mr. Doelger died on Jan. 21, and the will is dated five days before his death. The testator's wife, Louisa, and his cousin, Peter Doelger, Jr., are named as executors. Mrs. Doelger is left absolutely one-third of the personal property, and the income from one-third of the real estate. The residue is divided between the testator's son and daughter, Joseph and Louis.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL SITE.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1894. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6; thence across the mouth of the Cross river; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 1 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 1, southerly 8 feet; thence south 4 degrees 23 minutes west 262.39 feet; thence south 5 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 195.86 feet; thence south 4 degrees 21 minutes west 319.13 feet; thence south 1 degree 28 minutes east 92.15 feet; thence south 3 degrees 35 minutes west 871.36 feet; thence south 8 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 28 minutes west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 48 minutes west 61.32 feet; thence south 54 minutes 30 seconds west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 2 minutes west 105.50 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, south 80 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 167.70 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, leaving it and crossing the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge, south 6 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 611.90 feet to the southerly side of said highway; thence still along the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 21 minutes west 230.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the first-named highway; thence across the aforesaid highway south 79 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 48.13 feet to the northwesterly corner formed by the aforesaid two highways, which point is also the northeasterly corner of Parcel No. 16; thence along the westerly side of the second aforesaid highway which is the easterly boundary of Parcel No. 16, south 8 degrees 25 minutes east 126.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 215.70 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond on Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, and the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 16, 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam over Cross river; then along the said side of said dam to the centre of Cross river; thence westerly and northerly along said centre of said river to Parcel No. 7; thence westerly along southerly boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west to the easterly bank of Cross river; thence north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west 68.27 feet; thence south 89 degrees 59 minutes west 211.20 feet; thence south 82 degrees 12 minutes west 221.60 feet; thence south 80 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 202.40 feet; thence south 77 degrees 53 minutes west 91.45 feet; thence south 80 degrees 53 minutes west 282.66 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7; thence across a road or highway leading westerly from the aforesaid highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge; thence again along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 31 minutes west 275.12 feet to the easterly bank of the Croton river; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 and the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, approximately the following courses and distances: North 74 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds east 100 feet; thence north 54 degrees 12 minutes east 168.63 to the southerly side of the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge near the southwesterly corner of Wood's Bridge; thence leaving Parcel No. 7 and across the said highway north 57 degrees 39 minutes east 27.61 feet to the point or place of beginning; containing 121.905 acres more or less, together with all right, title and interest in and to so much of the Croton river and Cross river bounding or lying in front of the above-described tract of land.

Reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the parcels to be acquired.

The remaining one of said maps filed as aforesaid on December 18, 1895, is entitled: "Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer Croton Aqt.; Michael T. Daly, Commissioner; property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Golden's Bridge, and in the Village of Katonah, Town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified February 6, 1895."

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term real estate is defined in said act) situate, lying, and being in the Town of Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, described as follows:

PARCEL NOS. 65 AND 66.

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly line of the highway (which runs in front of the estate of Joseph Benedict) with the westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 13 minutes 45 seconds east, 71.99 feet across said highway to the most southeasterly corner of said Benedict's property; thence continuing still along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 32 minutes east 79.69 feet; thence north 33 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 97.18 feet; thence north 30 degrees 54 minutes east 74.41 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line of said railroad along the land of the estate of said Benedict and the estate of J. Hallock, north 8 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 201.27 feet; thence north 7 degrees 33 minutes east 146.72 feet; thence north 5 degrees 19 minutes east 283.79 feet to the land of George E. Todd; thence south 87 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 139.37 feet; thence south 87 degrees 7 minutes west 176.14 feet; thence south 87 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds west 182.02 feet; thence south 85 degrees 35 minutes west 164.09 feet; thence south 89 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 101.71 feet; thence south 86 degrees 42 minutes west 170.83 feet; thence south 86 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 190.75 feet; thence south 81 degrees 21 minutes west 98.60 feet; thence north 78 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 50.84 feet south 89 degrees 29 minutes west 103.68 feet; thence south 8 degrees 36 minutes west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west 61.32 feet; thence south 1 degree 3 minutes west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 105.50 feet; thence south 81 degrees 2 minutes west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 43 minutes west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 19 minutes west 167.70 feet; thence south 6 degrees 1 minute east 578.87 feet, to the northerly line of the highway aforesaid; thence crossing said highway south 6 degrees 1 minute east 33.53 feet to the southerly line thereof; thence north 77 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds east along the southerly line of said highway 531.4 feet; thence north 75 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 201.36 feet; thence north 77 degrees 45 minutes east 111.72 feet; thence north 67 degrees 41 minutes east 121.52 feet; thence north 76 degrees 33 minutes east 140.3 feet; thence south 88 degrees 3 minutes east 211.53 feet; thence south 89 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 36.48 feet; thence north 72 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east 35.3 feet; thence north 70 degrees 42 minutes east 104.89 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1.647 acres of the highway (Parcel No. 65) and 33.336 acres of Benedict estate (Parcel No. 66), or a total of 34.983 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge designated on the aforesaid map as Parcels Nos. 67 to 73, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly boundary of the land of the estate of A. H. Todd (Parcel No. 69) and the northwesterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence north 69 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west along the land of Geo. E. Todd and estate of A. H. Todd, 261.68 feet; thence leaving said boundary south 58 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 278.99 feet; thence north 59 degrees 37 minutes west 1231.67 feet; thence south 8 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east 555.68 feet; thence south 25 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds west 450.07 feet; thence north 61 degrees 3 minutes 30 seconds west 619.7 feet; thence north 5 degrees 52 minutes east 116.12 feet; thence north 4 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds east 268.39 feet more or less to the east bank of the Croton river; thence northerly, easterly, northwesterly, southerly, northwesterly, easterly, southerly, northerly along the easterly or left bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns along Parcels Nos. 67, 70, 71, 72 and 73 to the southwesterly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southeasterly along said right-of-way line of said railroad, 173.73 feet to the westerly line of the highway known as the road to Golden's Bridge; thence south 19 degrees 29 minutes west 268.04 feet along said westerly line of said highway and Parcel No. 73; thence south 17 degrees 50 minutes west still along said highway and Parcel No. 72 272.65 feet; thence south 13 degrees 3 minutes west 94.48 feet; thence south 18 degrees 35 minutes west 215.99 feet; thence south 33 degrees 35 minutes west 232.03 feet; thence south 44 degrees 12 minutes west 144.45 feet; thence south 20 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds west 271.64 feet; thence south 14 minutes west 58.95 feet; thence south 12 degrees 4 minutes east 63.06 feet; thence south 24 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 189.48 feet; thence south 37 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds east 194.92 feet; thence south 10 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds west 48.11 feet; thence south 15 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 50.12 feet; thence south 41 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds west 30.11 feet along said Parcel No. 72 to Parcel No. 71; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 11 south 44 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 129.09 feet; thence south 27 degrees 37 minutes west 276.33 feet; thence south 21 degrees 40 minutes west 262.69 feet; thence south 22 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds west 199.62 feet; thence south 55 degrees 5 minutes west 32.49 feet; thence south 49 degrees 7 minutes west 283.26 feet; thence south 46 degrees 48 minutes west 203.86 feet; thence south 48 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds west 44.46 feet; thence south 41 degrees 43 minutes west 211.26 feet; thence south 30 degrees 23 minutes west 110.16 feet; thence south 11 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds east 28.63 feet; thence south 25 degrees 35 minutes east 80.61 feet; thence south 18 degrees 29 minutes east 106.15 feet; thence south 10 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 220.18 feet; thence south 19 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 205.35 feet to Parcel No. 70; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 70 south 25 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 211.93 feet; thence south 5 degrees 54 minutes east 53.77 feet; thence south 12 degrees 30 minutes east 160.31 feet; thence south 1 degree 11 minutes 30 seconds east 574.70 feet; thence south 5 degrees 50 minutes east 235.14 feet; thence south 5 degrees 17 minutes east 210 feet; thence north 81 degrees 54 minutes west 3.17 feet; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 69 south 4 degrees 35 minutes 30 seconds east 85.20 feet; thence south 23 degrees 50 minutes east 38.88 feet; thence south 30 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 111.16 feet; thence south 34 degrees 25 minutes east 59.59 feet; thence south 30 degrees 27 minutes east 88.06 feet to the westerly line of the right-of-way of the railroad aforesaid; thence south 24 degrees 56 minutes west along said westerly right-of-way of said railroad 354.80 feet; thence south 20 degrees 53 minutes west 163.08 feet; thence south 26 degrees 13 minutes west 587.95 feet; thence south 29 degrees 9 minutes west still along said right-of-way 116.58 feet to the place of beginning; containing 413.959 acres.

Also the parcel of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcel No. 74, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the northerly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad and the westerly line of the highway leading to Katonah; thence north 38 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds west along said right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad 56.66 feet; thence still along said right-of-way line north 84 degrees 31 minutes west 110.37 feet to the left bank of the Croton river; thence northeasterly along said left bank of said river 294.7 feet to the aforesaid highway; thence south 73 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 66.71 feet along said highway; thence south 40 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 38.43 feet; thence south 16 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 34.55 feet; thence south 22 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds west 221.22 feet; thence south 20 degrees 44 minutes west 120.25 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1.039 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Nos. 75 to 82, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the easterly line of the highway leading south to Katonah, with the southerly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southeasterly along the southerly right-of-way line of said railroad in several courses, as follows: South 54 degrees 47 minutes east 38 feet, south 60 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 79.06 feet, south 64 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 67.06 feet, south 71 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 80.19 feet, south 74 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds east 243.89 feet, north 15 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 8.12 feet, south 63 degrees 20 minutes east 180.26 feet, south 54 degrees 19 minutes east 115.03 feet, south 46 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east 66.46 feet, south 41 degrees 15 minutes east 60.78 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line, south 13 degrees 44 minutes west 304.17 feet to the most southeasterly corner of the parcel herein intended to be described; thence north 79 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 190 feet; thence north 76 degrees 4 minutes west 31.34 feet; thence north 83 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds west 56.29 feet; thence north 77 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds west 153.69 feet; thence north 77 degrees 38 minutes west 306 feet; thence north 76 degrees 58 minutes west 67.47 feet; thence south 41 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 261.81 feet to the aforesaid highway leading south to Katonah; thence northerly along said highway several courses and distances as follows: North 13 degrees 9 minutes east 156.50 feet, north 15 degrees 7 minutes east 73.50 feet, north 13 degrees 14 minutes east 127.5 feet, north 17 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east 322.52 feet, north 31 degrees 34 minutes east 92.06 feet to the place of beginning; containing 9.886 acres, and embracing Parcels Nos. 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81 and 82, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Also the parcel of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcel No. 83, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection or fork of the roads leading south to Katonah from Golden's Bridge Station and the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence north 11 degrees 9 minutes west 70.95 feet along the easterly side of the road leading south of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence still along the said easterly side of said road on the following courses and distances: North 37 degrees 30 minutes west 124.07 feet, north 41 degrees 16 minutes west 84.63 feet, north 20 degrees 24 minutes west 172.93 feet, north 8 degrees 45 minutes west 49.71 feet, north 2 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 99.05 feet, north 25 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 194.91 feet, north 35 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds east 57.86 feet; thence leaving the aforesaid easterly boundary of said road south 24 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds east 699.01 feet to the northwesterly side of the road leading to Golden's Bridge Station; thence leaving said side of said road south 56 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 242.16 feet to the place of beginning; containing 3.593 acres, and embracing Parcel No. 83, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcels Nos. 84 to 90, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the northeasterly side of the road leading to Golden's Bridge with the northwesterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence on the following courses and distances along the said line of the Golden's Bridge road: North 28 degrees 27 minutes west 288.98 feet, north 4 degrees 54 minutes west 128.07 feet, north 4 degrees 54 minutes west 228.73 feet, north 1 degree 33 minutes west 614.18 feet, north 2 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds west 353.93 feet, north 22 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 42.39 feet, north 20 degrees 23 minutes west 106.71 feet, north 43 degrees 18 minutes 30 seconds west 38.97 feet, north 22 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds west 154.82 feet, north 25 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 74.92 feet, north 7 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds west 195.80 feet, north 16 degrees 31 minutes west 77.10 feet, north 25 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west 99.36 feet, north 23 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 38.90 feet, north 46 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 57.86 feet, north 17 degrees 11 minutes west 37.63 feet, north 38 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds east 100.90 feet, north 47 degrees 3 minutes east 293.96 feet, north 48 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds east 40.23 feet, north 49 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds east 101.39 feet, north 50 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 162.90 feet, north 66 degrees 51 minutes east 24.16 feet, north 19 degrees 43 minutes east 180.71 feet, north 21 degrees 47 minutes east 332.58 feet, north 30 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 122.80 feet, north 24 degrees 23 minutes east 55.73 feet, north 24 degrees 52 minutes east 44.82 feet, north 45 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 74.75 feet, north 44 degrees 29 minutes east 45.42 feet, south 46 degrees 59 minutes east 5.34 feet, north 43 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 35.91 feet, south 83 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds east 3.16 feet, north 56 degrees 35 minutes east 233.28 feet, north 56 degrees 35 minutes east 90.50 feet; thence leaving the aforesaid Golden's Bridge road south 5 degrees 39 minutes west 204.06 feet, south 45 degrees 51 minutes 31 seconds west 695.60 feet, south 41 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds east 230 feet, north 78 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 76.7 feet, north 78 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 144.16 feet, north 4 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east 48.15 feet, north 6 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 73.04 feet, north 87 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 73.86 feet, north 62 degrees 47 minutes east 31.45 feet, north 35 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 38.78 feet, south 81 degrees 14 minutes east 155.68 feet, south 81 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds east 312.36 feet, south 74 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds east 88.67 feet, south 84 degrees 35 minutes east 88.28 feet to the aforesaid westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southerly on the following courses and distances:

South 26 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 791.75 feet, south 32 degrees 41 minutes west 11.61 feet, south 65 degrees 39 minutes east 4.6 feet, south 24 degrees 21 minutes west 147.25 feet, south 25 degrees 17 minutes west 238.92 feet, south 23 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds west 129.59 feet, south 25 degrees 37 minutes west 116.08 feet, south 23 degrees 45 minutes west 239.32 feet, south 11 degrees 29 minutes east 23.97 feet, south 24 degrees 39 minutes west 1,301.09 feet, south 26 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 66.84 feet, south 22 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds west 378.66 feet, to the place of beginning; containing 67.096 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcels Nos. 91 and 92, described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which point is distant, measured northeasterly, 568.50 feet along said easterly line of said railroad from the northerly line of the road leading to Golden's Bridge; thence northerly on the following courses and distances along the easterly right-of-way line of said railroad: North 24 degrees 40 minutes east 251.96 feet, north 25 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 143.96 feet, north 22 degrees 46 minutes east 167.15 feet, north 25 degrees 9 minutes east 182.07 feet, north 23 degrees east 155.52 feet, north 24 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 146.40 feet, north 26 degrees 14 minutes east 181.84 feet, north 30 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 49.08 feet, north 24 degrees 7 minutes east 282.97 feet, north 24 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 255.64 feet, north 24 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 169.15 feet, north 51 degrees east 16.20 feet, north 19 degrees 24 minutes east 142.96 feet, north 20 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds east 114.67 feet, north 24 degrees 37 minutes east 227.31 feet, north 24 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east 443.46 feet; thence leaving said easterly right-of-way line of said railroad in a course south 26 degrees 8 minutes east 300.71 feet; thence north 85 degrees 26 minutes east 345.40 feet; thence south 9 minutes 30 seconds west 242.04 feet; thence south 40 minutes 30 seconds east 48.60 feet; thence south 9 minutes 30 seconds east 127.99 feet; thence south 86 degrees 30 minutes east 389.42 feet; thence south 86 degrees 30 seconds east 160.82 feet; thence north 83 degrees 15 minutes east 56.38 feet; thence south 68 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds east 39.73 feet; thence south 8 degrees 50 minutes east 105.85 feet; thence south 70 degrees 25 minutes west 1,085 feet; thence south 39 degrees 55 minutes west 524.7 feet; thence south 6 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds west 124.81 feet; thence south 53 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 265.76 feet; thence south 57 degrees 1 minute 30 seconds west 345.64 feet; thence south 48 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds east 615.18 feet; thence south 9 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 381.46 feet; thence south 62 degrees 2 minutes west 344.14 feet; thence north 61 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 655.42 feet to the place of beginning; containing 41.625 acres, and embracing Parcels Nos. 91 and 92, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Excepting from the premises shown on the map hereinbefore mentioned as Exhibit No. 2 of 1894, Parcels Nos. 6 and 7, formerly belonging to the estate of Samuel Cahn, and Parcel No. 1, formerly owned by M. S. Benedict, said premises having been acquired by the City of New-York by stipulation, and also from the map hereinbefore mentioned and described as Exhibit No. 2 of 1895, Parcel No. 71, formerly owned by Leonora B. Strong and acquired by the City of New-York by consent.

All the roads included within the above boundaries and shown on the maps are to be acquired in fee but will be left open for public travel and no change made in the length, width or grade of same until such time as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall acquire the right to close such highways.

Reference is made to said maps for a more detailed description of the real estate affected by this notice. All the real estate shown on said maps is to be acquired in fee.—Dated January 20, 1896.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 2 Tryon Row, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the northerly side of EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD STREET, between Third Avenue and Crotona Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, January 18th, 1896, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 4th day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New-York, January 17th, 1896.
CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, BRYAN O'HARA, Commissioners.
WILLIAM E. JUNKER, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York by the Empire City Traction Company, (a street surface railroad company,) under the provisions of Sec. 59 of the Railroad Law, for the certificate required under said section, that the provisions of the section have been complied with, and that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of said railroad, notice is hereby given that hearing on the above will be had before the board at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Thursday, January 30th, 1896, at 11 A. M.
CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Secretary.

Surrogate Notices.

UNDERHILL, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Elizabeth B. Underhill, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said Elizabeth B. Underhill, deceased, at the offices of De Grove & Riker, Number 145 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.—Dated New-York, July 26th, 1895. EDWARD P. FLOYD-JONES, ARTHUR FLOYD-JONES, ELBERT FLOYD-JONES, Jr., ALFRED ROE, Executors. DE GROVE & RIKER, Attys. for Executors, No. 145 Nassau Street, New-York City. jy30-1aw6mTu

CALAHAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CALAHAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1895. MARGARET CALAHAN, Executrix. CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 120 Broadway, New-York. jy30-1aw6mTu

MORAN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles Moran, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 68 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. D. COMYN MORAN, AMEDEE D. MORAN, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. au20-1aw6mTu

TROW, CATHERINE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catherine S. Trow, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. P. Fisher, No. 87 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of July, 1895. AARON CARTER, SARAH S. CARTER, JOHN F. TROW, Executors. WM. P. FISHER, Attorney for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y. jy30-1aw6mTu

JAY, ELIZABETH CLARKSON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH CLARKSON JAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John L. Sutherland, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1896. BANYER CLARKSON, Executor. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Attorney for Executor, 71 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja14-1aw6mTu

BRADLEY, CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE BRADLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Delahunty, 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1895. ELLEN M. HENNESSY, Executrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for the Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New-York City. n26-1aw6mTu

QUACKENBUSH, FRANK T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank T. Quackenbush, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 7 West 65th Street, New-York City, or Quassaick National Bank, Newburgh, N. Y., on or before the 7th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1895. RETTA R. QUACKENBUSH, JONATHAN N. WEED, Executor and Executrix. A. S. & W. F. Cassedy, Attys., Newburgh, N. Y. o5-1aw-6mT

WILSON, AMELIA V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank J. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMELIA V. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2,713 Webster Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1896, next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1895. CHARLES D. VALENTINE, Executor. A. B. TAPPEN, Attorney for Executor, 93 Nassau Street, New-York City. ja7-1aw6mTu

Legal Notices.

J. S. McTIGHE & CO. ET AL. VS. THE MACON CONSTRUCTION CO. et al.—Intervention of the New-York Security & Trust Co., Trustee, for the bondholders to foreclose mortgage against the Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company.—Bibb Superior Court, November Term, 1895.—In pursuance of the decrees rendered in the above-entitled cause, notice is hereby given that all persons entitled to share in the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the Macon & Birmingham Railroad, or having claims against the receiver of the said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, must present their claims for payment, stating the respective amount to be paid thereon, to the undersigned, at his office, in the Exchange Bank Building, at Macon, Georgia, within fifteen days from the twenty-eighth day of January, 1896, the date of the first publication of this notice, and that all claims not so presented within said fifteen days will be barred against the fund in court and against the property so sold to the purchasers thereof.
ISAAC HARDEMAN,
Special Commissioner.
HORNBLOWER, BYRNE & TAYLOR,
45 William St., New-York City,
Attorneys for Intervenor, New-York Security & Trust Company, Trustee.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, to all persons interested in the estate of HUNTER, CLARKE & JACOB, assigned to John Hunter, Junior, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York (Part I.) to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of March, 1896, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, and there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the account of the proceedings of John Hunter, Junior, assignee of the above-named Hunter, Clarke & Jacob, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

Witness, the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the seal of said Court, at the City of New-York the 22nd day of January, 1896.
[L. S.] HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Attorneys for Assignee, 35 William Street, New-York City. ja29-1aw4wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANGELA M. DEVLIN, Albert Meldon, Angela M. Devlin and George H. Daley, as executors of Jeremiah Devlin, deceased; J. Numa Roussel, as ancillary executor of William Devlin, deceased; Bridget Devlin, as surviving executrix of Daniel Devlin, deceased; Mary E. J. Devlin, Daniel C. Devlin, Angela M. Devlin, Jeremiah F. Devlin, William Devlin, Philip Devlin, Alice S. Devlin, Joseph A. Devlin, and Edward F. Devlin, children of Jeremiah Devlin, deceased; Sarah D. O'Connor, wife of Thomas H. O'Connor; Louis Meldon and Joseph Meldon, as trustees for said Albert Meldon and Mary Josephine Meldon, his wife, and as assignees of said Mary Josephine Meldon under an ante-nuptial settlement or deed of trust dated in October, 1873; Jeremiah Doherty, Jeremiah C. McAndrew, and Peter W. Felix, defendants.—Place of trial, County of New-York.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15th, 1895.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To Albert Meldon, J. Numa Roussel, as ancillary executor of William Devlin, deceased; Bridget Devlin, as surviving executrix of Daniel Devlin, deceased; Philip Devlin, Louis Meldon and Joseph Meldon, as trustees for said Albert Meldon and Mary Josephine Meldon, his wife, and as assignees of said Mary Josephine Meldon under an ante-nuptial settlement or deed of trust dated in October, 1873, and Jeremiah Doherty: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated January 18th, 1896, and filed on the 20th day of January, 1896, with a copy of the amended complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the said City of New-York, which amended complaint was originally filed in said Clerk's office on the 18th day of July, 1895, nunc pro tunc as of the 13th day of March, 1895.—Dated New-York, January 20th, 1896.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ja21-1aw6wTu 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LOUISA HOTTENROTH, plaintiff, against JOHN BROWNING WITSCHEN, Emma Gertrude Witschen, Nicholas Witschen, Elsie Christine Witschen, heirs at law and next of kin of Emma C. Witschen, deceased; Johanna Henrietta Witschen, individually or as testamentary trustee and testamentary or general guardian of said John Browning Witschen, Emma Gertrude Witschen, Nicholas Witschen, and Elsie Christine Witschen; Henry Muller, Richard N. Arnow, John Doe, and Richard Roe, creditors, or alleged creditors, of Emma C. Witschen, deceased, and all other persons being or claiming to be the heirs at law or devisees of said Emma C. Witschen, deceased, and the wives of such persons, if any, and the grantees, mortgagees, and creditors, and the heirs, devisees, legatees, and assignees of said grantees, mortgagees, and creditors of such persons or any of them, and all persons claiming under or through them, said persons being unknown to plaintiff, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New-York.—Summons

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 14th, 1895.
GUMBLETON & HOTTENROTH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 271 Broadway, New-York City.

To Emma Gertrude Witschen and Elsie Christine Witschen, heirs at law and next of kin of Emma C. Witschen, deceased; John Doe and Richard Roe, creditors, or alleged creditors, of Emma C. Witschen, deceased, and all other persons being or claiming to be the heirs at law or devisees of said Emma C. Witschen, deceased, and the wives of such persons, if any, and the grantees, mortgagees, and creditors, and the heirs, devisees, legatees, and assignees of said grantees, mortgagees, and creditors of such persons or any of them, and all persons claiming under or through them, said persons being unknown to plaintiff, defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York for the City and County of New-York, dated the 10th day of January, 1896, and on that day filed with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York and of said court, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, which complaint was originally filed there on the 24th day of December, 1895.
GUMBLETON & HOTTENROTH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
ja14-1aw6wTu 271 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New-York County.—ANNIE UHL, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE KOHLMANN, Joseph Kohlmann, Jacob G. Uhl, Gottlieb Erkenzinger, Charles Voss, Herman Heiser, John Brummerhop, Frederick Bauer, Siegmund Krauss, William Muenchert, Louise Redanz, George Steil, George Zuchschwerdt, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Simon, deceased; Sabina Simon, Harry Simon, and Annie Simon, Edward H. Schell, John Bird, and Mary E. Schell, as executors under the last will and testament of Edward Schell, deceased, defendants. Amended summons, in partition.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 24, 1895.
WM. O. CAMPBELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
61 Park Row, New-York, N. Y.

To the defendant Harry Simon: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 6th day of January, 1896, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, in said State, which complaint was originally filed there on the 18th day of October, 1895.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appears that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following described property, to wit:

Beginning on the southerly side of Eighth Street, at a point distant westerly one hundred and twenty-five feet and nine inches from the southwesterly corner of Avenue A and Eighth Street, and running thence southerly on a line parallel with Avenue A ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence westerly on a line parallel with Eighth Street twenty-five feet and nine inches; thence northerly on a line parallel with Avenue A aforesaid ninety-seven feet and six inches to the southerly side of Eighth Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighth Street twenty-five feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. The said property being known by the street number 128 St. Mark's Place, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 6th, 1896.
WILLIAM O. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
ja7-1aw6wTu 61 Park Row, New-York, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Judges of Supreme Court, on the 18th day of January, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against PETER ERNENWEIN, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, to present their said claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Peter Ernenwein, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, at the office of Herman A. Heydt, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, Jan. 20th, 1896.
HERMAN BOWSKY, Assignee.
HERMAN A. HEYDT, Attorney for Assignee, 11 Pine Street, New-York City.
ja21-1aw6wTu&f25

Referees' Notices.

EAST SEVENTY-FIRST STREET.—New-York Supeme Court, City and County of New-York.—CARRIE L. WADE against EMELINE E. W. LOSS and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Seventy-first Street and the Third Avenue; running thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches; thence westerly, and parallel with Seventy-first Street, sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly, and parallel with Third Avenue aforesaid, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Seventy-first Street, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of Seventy-first Street, sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New-York, December 20th, 1895. EUGENE DURNIN, Referee.
ARTHUR F. DUCRET, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 114 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, January 28th, 1896, at the same hour and place.

Dated, New-York, January 14th, 1896.
EUGENE DURNIN, Referee.
ARTHUR F. DUCRET, Plaintiff's Attorney, 114 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

THE PRICE OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for
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SILVER MEN SEEK DELAY

Prolonged Agitation Suits the Free Coinage Senators.

LITTLE HOPE FOR A COMPROMISE

Vote on Committee's Bill Not Likely to be Taken Thursday—Utah's New Men Anxious to be Heard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Silver bill still holds the right of way in the Senate, with the time not yet fixed for taking the vote. While Mr. Jones of Arkansas, who has charge of the measure, professes to be anxious for a test of strength on it, he really is not worrying over the delay. As already pointed out in these dispatches, the silver men think the agitation of the subject at this time is more necessary than the passage of a bill which cannot possibly become a law. It would suit their purpose if all other business were to be laid aside and the entire time of the session devoted to the subject of free coinage.

One of the best-known members of the silver propaganda in the upper chamber said to-day to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that while Senator Jones might call for a vote on the bill Thursday there was no hurry, and the silver men would not complain if the debate should be indefinitely prolonged.

"We believe," this Senator added, "that existing conditions are helpful to the cause of silver, and it is our policy to keep the question before the country. If the gold reserve shall get down to half its present proportions before the pending bond sale shall be perfected, we shall regard the fact as a decided gain for our cause."

Rumors of a compromise between the silver and sound money forces in the Senate were plentiful to-day, but they were repudiated by the former, who declared that they have control of the situation and do not propose to relinquish it. The fact that the two Senators from Utah took their seats to-day has a tendency to make the silver Senators more independent. Messrs. Cannon and Brown, the new men, who together represent a constituency no larger than that comprised in some New-York State counties, have announced their adherence to the cause of free silver at 16 to 1, and in a few days may be expected to declare themselves in formal speeches. In the drawing for terms Cannon was the winner and will hold his seat until March, 1899. Mr. Brown, whose term will expire in March, 1897, is already a candidate for re-election. He takes it for granted that the Republicans will again be victorious in Utah, and that it will be a comparatively easy task to secure a return passage to the Senate.

The advent of the Utah men is marked by the announcement made this afternoon that Wednesday the Republican Senators will move to proceed to the election of a President pro tem., and will place Mr. Frye in nomination for the post. They are assured that the Populists will remain silent, in which event they are confident of success. If the arrangement works satisfactorily they may decide to elect a Secretary and a Sergeant-at-arms, also. The Democrats will name Mr. Harris for President pro tem.

SENATORS TALK OF SILVER.

Mr. Nelson Argues for Sound Money and Mr. Bacon for Free Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Two prepared speeches on the silver question were made in the Senate to-day. Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) spoke for sound money, and Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) for free coinage. Both speeches were delivered with reference to the free-silver substitute for the House Bond bill, reported from the Finance Committee. Mr. Nelson, who opened the debate to-day, began by saying:

> The free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, by the United States alone, at this time and under existing conditions, will destroy the last vestige and last hope of genuine bimetallism, and will reduce us to a pure state of silver monometallism, with Mexico, China, and Japan as our chief metallic money associates.
>
> Complete bimetallism implies not only equal mint privileges, but also equal facilities of circulation. Both metals may be freely coined and yet not freely circulated. A metal may be freely coined, and yet be powerless to maintain itself in circulation. Though both metals may be freely coined, yet if, for any cause, only one of them is in active circulation, then there is a failure of that bimetallism which seeks an abundant currency and enhanced prices—the chief ground upon which free coinage is placed.
>
> In this full and plenary sense we have never had complete bimetallism in this country. We have been subject to that law from which no nation is exempt—that where two kinds of metallic money of equal coin value, but of unequal commercial value, circulates side by side, that money which is intrinsically and commercially the cheaper, will drive the dearer out of circulation, unless the two are, as a matter of law and fact, interconvertible with each other. Our own experience, and our own financial history, make this plain and manifest. At least three times in our experience have we suffered the penalty of this law and sought to overcome its effects.

Changes in Coinage.

The Senator then detailed the various changes made in the silver coinage from the establishment of the mint, in 1792, down to 1862, when coinage ceased by reason of the war then in progress, and the silver dollar had totally disappeared from circulation. In fact, from 1837 until 1862, so far as circulation was concerned, this country had the single gold standard as completely as any country ever had it. And by the rules now laid down by the advocates of free coinage, that low prices, hard times, and financial distress are the results of a lack of silver money, surely the prices of commodities must have been tenfold lower then than now, and the distress more than tenfold greater. But people know that this was not so; that the country grew and prospered, even on a single gold standard.

Mr. Nelson continued:

> During the period of seventy years, from 1792 to 1862, we had, except as to subsidiary silver, bimetallic free coinage, but in no sense bimetallic circulation. The most important element of bimetallism was wanting. Free coinage without parity in faculty of circulation—without a bimetallic circulation, is a snare and a delusion—is in substance only a form of monometallism.

Mr. Nelson said he did not justify nor had he ever defended the Act of 1873. But that act did not accomplish all the dire results with which it had been charged. It did not strike down silver for the reason that there was none in circulation to strike down. Silver had been expelled from circulation long before that, under the Acts of 1834 and 1837. Under free coinage our silver dollars had been in hiding ever since the early fifties, and neither gold nor silver had been in circulation since 1862. We were on an exclusive paper basis. We did not commence to retire even our fractional paper currency by the substitution of subsidiary silver till 1876, and in 1878, one year before we resumed specie payment of our greenbacks, silver was remonetized and made a legal tender with an enforced monthly coinage of not less than $2,000,000, nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion.

How Silver Was Circulated.

Our $8,000,000 free coinage silver was unable to maintain itself in circulation, while our $500,000,000 of silver currency, under restricted coinage, though intrinsically worth only half of its coin value, was kept in circulation on a parity with gold. And how was this done? By making the cheaper metal, silver, interconvertible with the dearer metal, gold. As long as the cheaper metal could, at will, be exchanged for gold, dollar for dollar, there was no object in retiring the gold from circulation, and it would not be retired.

The great mass of the American people, he said, owned neither silver mines nor silver bullion, and if they were content to accept and circulate, by means of a gold reserve, an inferior and cheaper silver dollar, it was their business. But if there was a profit of 50 cents or less on each silver dollar, that profit ought to inure to all the people of the United States. It ought to go into the Treasury of our common country for the common benefit and advantage of all, and not into the pockets of the owners of silver mines or silver bullion, as it would under free coinage, on the ratio of 16 to 1, by the United States alone.

Technically, and as a matter of law, the Government could stand on silver as legal tender—as primary money. But the Government was charged with a duty from which the individual was exempt, that of maintaining bimetallic circulation, and on this account the Government could not afford at all times to stand on its technical right, but must always be ready to pay in the dearer metal—the primary money of fact, rather than the primary money of law.

If it was not true, he said, that prices were gauged by the volume of silver in circulation. At no time in our history had we had, either absolutely or relatively, so large a volume of silver currency in circulation as during the last three years, and yet prices and values had scarcely ever been so low as during these years, nor had we ever before had any greater business depression.

An abundance of currency, if excessive, led to overspeculation, overproduction to an unhealthy inflation of business, and such a condition was always succeeded by a great reaction. The high tide of 1890, 1891, and 1892 was succeeded by the ebb of 1893, 1894, and 1895.

The Prices of Products.

He quoted statistics to show the relation of the per capita circulation to the export price of wheat and cotton from 1872 down to 1895. This table, he said, demonstrated that during the period of 1872 to 1878, when silver was demonetized, when there was scarcely any gold or silver in circulation, and when the per capita circulation never exceeded $18.19, and was down to $15.58, the prices of wheat and cotton were high—far higher than they have ever been since. This table also showed that, as our circulation had increased, and as our gold and silver money had increased, prices had in the main been gradually dropping lower and lower, and that they were never so low as in the year 1894, when our aggregate gold and silver circulation was the highest, and when our per capita circulation was within 11 cents of the greatest amount it has ever attained—that of 1892.

He concluded by saying:

> The silver countries, Mexico, China, and Japan, are not the purchasers of our surplus wheat and cotton. We have to look to the gold-standard countries for our customers. But when every other argument fails, the advocates of free silver appeal to our prejudices and say that by aiming to keep our money up to the gold standard we are merely knuckling down to England, putting ourselves in her grasp, and placing ourselves at her mercy. England occupies the vantage ground. She does so because her exchanges are made in the universal money of the world. Our form of government, our climate, and our resources, and, above all, the restless energy and vigor of our people entitle us to stand at the head of the industrial and commercial world. But we can never hope to reach that high plane by reducing our currency to the level of Mexico, China, and Japan—the mere bullion value of silver.
>
> If we would win and conquer, we must seek the best coign of vantage, and, above all, we must equip ourselves with the best of weapons. We must adhere to the universal money standard of the world. Anything less than that is unworthy of us and will place us at great disadvantage, now and in times to come.

Mr. Bacon Speaks.

Mr. Bacon followed Mr. Nelson. He spoke of the restoration of silver to general currency on the same terms as gold as a question which had stood in the foreground of discussion for the last twenty years. He strongly favored such restoration. So long, he said, as this important and importunate and most irrepressible question remained undertermined it was not only natural but unavoidable that it should continue to attract public interest, and to be subject to most active political contention. The use of both metals, he argued, was necessary to supply the money necessary to do the business of the world; for the reason that all of the gold of the world available for coinage was insufficient for such a purpose, and that all the silver of the world available for coinage was also insufficient. That was the basic fundamental principle in favor of both metals.

Mr. Bacon argued that there was no authority under existing law for the issue of bonds, and that if there were such a law it ought to be repealed.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) asked Mr. Bacon whether it was fair to charge that the maintenance of the gold standard was the sole object of the bond issues. Would it not be a more accurate statement to say that the issue of bonds was intended to maintain the greenback currency?

Mr. Bacon answered the last question by a negative, and quoted from the message of the President to prove that the object of the bond issue was to maintain the gold reserve. There could be no possible contention of the fact that the $162,000,000 of bonds already issued and the $100,000,000 to be issued within a few days were for the purpose of maintaining a single gold standard. Not a dollar of those issues would have been necessary if the country were on a bimetallic basis, and if silver were paid out at the option of the Government instead of gold.

The issue might be clouded and the people might be deceived, but the truth would ultimately be known, namely, that, in order to maintain a gold standard, there was not only a loss of untold wealth in the paralysis of business, but that hundreds of millions were added to the Government's indebtedness, which must ultimately be paid in money.

Mr. Bacon carried on an extended colloquy with Mr. Hill as to the effect of bond issues, and contended that, instead of issuing bonds to obtain gold, the $177,000,000 of surplus in the Treasury should be used in the redemption of Government securities—the paper money being exchanged for silver coin and this silver coin paid out. He said that if the Government persisted in ignoring silver as money and in redeeming its obligations only in gold, there would be in a few years $500,000,000 locked up in the Treasury in the shape of greenbacks and Treasury notes, and the circulation of the country would be diminished to that extent.

Mr. Bacon pointed to France as an illustration of how silver and gold coins remain in circulation on practically equal terms, although the silver in the five-franc piece was worth only 50 per cent. of its coin value, and he said that the same condition of things would obtain in the United States if the Government, as well as the people, rigidly exercised the option of paying its indebtedness either in gold or silver.

FOR AN INTERNATIONAL BANK.

Chairman Walker's Committee Favors the Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Appearances indicate that the proposition to establish an international bank on the lines suggested by the House Committee on Banking and Currency meets with favor. Chairman Walker of Massachusetts to-day said that two, and possibly three, members of the committee might oppose the bill, but that with these exceptions the remainder of the committee would favor it unanimously.

Controller Eckels of the Treasury Department was before the committee to-day and favored granting a charter for the bank with some modifications.

At the conclusion of the hearing the bill was referred to a sub-committee, which will confer with the Controller and the Attorney General as to the changes needed to obviate the Constitutional objections to the measure and make it in harmony with the general policy of the Government from a banking standpoint.

TO BUILD FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. Lodge Makes Several Changes in His Bond Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senator Lodge has changed the text of his Fortifications Bond bill in some respects, and will offer it as an amendment to the House Bond bill when that measure reaches the voting stage in the Senate this week. The following is the text of the proposed amendment:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue bonds to a total amount of $100,000,000, at such times and in such amounts as may be required to carry out the purposes of this section, as hereinafter described. Said bonds shall be payable in coin twenty years from the date of their issue. They shall be offered at par to the people of the United States, in denominations ranging from $50 to $1,000, and shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum. The subscriptions to the loan, or to such portion of it as may then be required, shall be opened July 1, 1896, and at such subsequent dates as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine, at all Sub-Treasuries of the United States, and at all National banks, and the subscribers shall have the right to pay for the bonds in lawful money of the United States.

"The sum of $3,000,000 shall be annually set aside from the revenue of the Government for a sinking fund to pay the bonds issued under this act at maturity, and the $3,000,000 thus annually appropriated shall take precedence of all other appropriations, except those for the sinking fund now established by law, and for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

"The bonds authorized by this act shall constitute a loan, to be known as the 'Coast Defense Loan,' and the proceeds of said bonds shall be kept in the Treasury as a fund apart, and shall be used only for providing for the defense of the sea coasts and lakes of the United States, and for the manufacture of guns, the purchase of sites, and the erection of forts and batteries for that purpose, in accordance with plans prepared by the War Department, as authorized by laws, now or hereafter passed by Congress, to provide for coast defenses."

Low Water in the Upper Mississippi.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Mississippi River was never so low as it is at the present time. Near Potosi several men are engaged in sounding the depth of the water in the river bed in an especially shallow spot. Their purpose is, if possible, to find a place where it will be possible to drive a team from the Wisconsin shore to Iowa. By accomplishing this feat they hope to gain wide notoriety.

NEW SENATORS IN OFFICE

Messrs. Cannon and Brown of the State of Utah Sworn In.

THEY DRAW LOTS FOR THE TERMS

Mr. Cannon Draws the Lucky Number, and Will Serve the Longer —His Colleague to be a Candidate for Re-election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—As soon as the Journal of Friday last was read, the credentials of Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown, as Senators-elect from the new State of Utah, were presented, read, and placed on file, and the new Senators were then escorted to the Vice President's desk by Senators Dubois (Rep., Idaho,) and Burrows (Rep., Mich.,) and took the oath of office. They make the whole number of Senators now in office, 89, there being still a vacancy from the State of Delaware.

The drawing for terms was held at 12:45. The Secretary put two bits of paper in a ballot box containing the figures one and three, respectively, and each of the Senators drew one. Mr. Cannon got the longer term of service, ending March 3, 1899, or class one, while Mr. Brown got the term ending March 3, 1897, or class three. The present Legislature of Utah will not elect the successor for the short term. The Constitution provides for biennial sessions, but it was provided that there should be two annual sessions in the beginning so that the Senatorial elections could come along regularly. So it happens that the Legislature to be elected this Fall, while the Presidential election is on, will elect Mr. Brown's successor.

Mr. Brown will make the fight for re-election.

DISCONTENT IN UTAH.

Arthur Brown's Election as United States Senator May Cause Trouble.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 27.—The people of Utah have not yet recovered from their surprise over the election of Arthur Brown to be one of the first United States Senators from the State. There was no surprise over the election of Frank J. Cannon. It had been assumed from the first that the Republican Party would pay its great debt to the Cannon family by electing either the father or the son.

The election of Brown, however, was a genuine surprise. It was believed he would make a hard fight for the office, but all chances seemed to favor the election of Judge C. C. Goodwin, editor of The Salt Lake Tribune. It had been known for a long time that Frank J. Cannon had an understanding that his strength would be thrown to Goodwin, and The Tribune thus had been kept in line as an advocate of the younger member of the "royal family" as against George Q. Cannon.

It also had been supposed that Col. Isaac Trumbo would cut no small figure in the contest. Trumbo conducted a spectacular campaign. He is an intimate friend of John D. Spreckels, son of the sugar king, and it is supposed the lavish display in his interest was paid for by the Sugar Trust, which was anxious to have another man in the Senate.

Besides this, Trumbo for years was the official lobbyist of the Mormon Church before Congress. He represented the Republican element in the official lobby. He had the promise of a Senatorship by the heads of the Church in consideration of his efforts. The two elements of Church influence and money were calculated upon to make him a strong candidate.

With all these elements opposed to him, it seems rather surprising that Brown should have been elected so easily, with only Bennett opposing him. However, it it charged by the Goodwin and Trumbo forces that both the elder and younger Cannon played false to their promises.

The effect of the election of Brown has been to cause a serious rupture in the Republican ranks. The Tribune, the leading Republican paper, already has made some strong remarks about Brown, saying that his election came by a trick, and that the dénouement was an evidence of bad faith. The Tribune the morning after the caucus said:

> Mr. Brown deserves nothing from the Republican Party. He is not of the stuff that the ideal Senator is made of. He has none of the qualities that are looked for in the incumbent of that high and illustrious position, but many that one would suppose should forbid any one thinking of him in that connection.
>
> The caucus action as to him can only be explained on the theory that a sudden madness overtook the members, and in their frenzy they recked not of consequences. His election will mean nothing good for Republicanism locally. It will signify nothing for Utah before the Nation.

These are harsh words to come from a Republican newspaper against a Republican Senator. That they were penned by a disappointed candidate does not lessen their sting, nor make them less potent in breeding dissension in the Republican Party in Utah. But The Tribune is not alone in this fight. It is receiving encouragement from the religious non-Mormon element, which constitutes no small part of the Republican strength in the State. The Rev. T. C. Iliff, who is at the head of the Methodist mission in this region, a robust, politico-religious enthusiast, wrote a letter against Brown, in which he said:

> As a citizen, and always a Republican up to date, I protest against the selection of Arthur Brown and his kind to represent Utah in the United States Senate. These legislators are but the servants of the people, and if they wish now to voice the sentiment of nine-tenths of the people of Utah, let them rise to the moral and political duty of the hour—"repent and do the first work over." If, however, their sense of obligation will not allow this, then should the people see to it that they never have another opportunity to repeat the folly and shame. For such a course persisted in will bring disgrace to the State, humiliation to decent people, and defeat to the Republican Party.

Arthur Brown represents neither of the two strong elements in Utah. He generally is counted among the independents who do not like either the ultra-liberal element or the ultra-Mormon element, which does not like the new conditions. Yet he will be far the best of the two Senators. At the Salt Lake bar he is regarded as a man of wide knowledge of law and good judgment on law questions. The hope is that he may secure the long term, so that the Democrats may have a chance during the coming year to defeat Frank Cannon for re-election.

PETITION FOR WALLER'S RELEASE.

The Wife of the ex-Consul Asks Congress to Take Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mrs. John L. Waller, wife of the ex-Consul to Tamatave, Madagascar, now in a French prison, through Senator Baker to-day petitioned Congress to take action in the case of her husband.

Mrs. Waller says she is a native of Urbana, Ohio; that her husband was born in Missouri, and that, as a citizen of Kansas City, he was appointed Consul for the United States at Tamatave, in 1891, a position he occupied till 1894; that he remained in Madagascar thereafter temporarily for business purposes; that March 5, 1895, her husband, an American citizen, was seized by six men belonging to a French expedition then invading that country, was taken from his residence, and imprisoned; that two weeks later he was tried by a drumhead court-martial; that he had no proper counsel to aid and advise him in defending his rights; that in a brief session of three and a half hours this tribunal sentenced him to twenty years' imprisonment; that even the findings and sentence of this ex parte court had evidently been prepared before the trial took place, and that he was then sent in chains to France.

Mrs. Waller says that her husband was not intentionally guilty of any act hostile to the French Government; that he is absolutely innocent of any wrongdoing for which he should be deprived of his liberty; that the French expedition had no rightful authority either to seize or try him; that the acts by which France has held Waller for ten months as a prisoner are a crime against justice.

Mrs. Waller says she believes that if her husband had been a subject of Great Britain he would have long since been released. Therefore she appeals to Congress that immediate action for his release be taken.

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN DIVIDED

Trouble in Both Political Branches Prevents a Meeting—Special Call Issued by the Mayor.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen did not have a meeting yesterday. This was owing to trouble among the Aldermen. Both Democrats and Republicans are divided, owing to the appointments of committees by President Clark.

Republicans combined with Democrats to appoint Francis W. Weeks as Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the board. The Republicans are Aldermen Leaycraft, Myers, Stewart, Taylor, Schlusser, and Ruggles. The City Clerk changed the records so that Myers's name appears in the list as having voted against the appointment.

Alderman Stewart tried to defeat Mr. Clark for the Presidency of the board, and was a candidate himself. There is an unfriendly feeling existing between them. The result is that President Clark gave Alderman Stewart only the Chairmanship of one small and unimportant committee.

The other Republicans in the combine also fared badly, and they are angry, as are also Aldermen Bacher, Donlon, Maurer, and Welton, Democrats, from the Eastern District.

When the meeting was called to order yesterday the dissatisfied members showed that they were angry. Alderman Guilfoyle moved for an adjournment. He tried to whip the dissatisfied Democratic Aldermen into line, and said he was willing to resign from some of the committees in their favor. But the four Eastern District Aldermen refused to be thus pacified.

The meeting was again called to order, and Alderman Guilfoyle moved that an adjournment be taken for one week, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Conly, Dunn, Dunne, Guilfoyle, Myers, Messinger, Singleton, Thompson, Doyle, Hennessy, Keegan, McGarry, Oltrogge, Wassmuth, Leith, Francisco, Haubert, Williams, Clark—19.

Nays—Messrs. Leaycraft, Stewart, Taylor, Schlusser, Ruggles, Bacher, Donlon, Maurer, Welton—9.

When Mayor Wurster heard of this he immediately called a special meeting for Wednesday, as there is important business to be transacted.

It is necessary for the Board of Aldermen to pass upon the bonds of those composing the Mayor's Cabinet before they can take office. They should take charge Saturday, but this would be prevented by the action of the Aldermen yesterday had not the special meeting been called.

The bonds of the various Commissioners are ready. They are as follows:

R. Ross Appleton, Collector of Taxes, $250,000. Sureties—George H. Roberts, $100,000; William J. Gaynor, $100,000; Isaac H. Cary, $100,000; William E. Phillips, $50,000; Howard F. Montgomery, $100,000; Leonard Moody, $50,000.

Theodore B. Willis, Commissioner of City Works, $10,000. Sureties—William H. Haggard and William E. Phillips.

William C. Bryant, Fire Commissioner, $10,000. Sureties—J. A. Mollenhauer and J. H. Dick.

Leonard R. Welles, Police and Excise Commissioner, $20,000. Sureties—Charles K. Sherwood and William Westlake.

Joseph C. Hacker, Excise Commissioner, $20,000. Sureties—Louis Beer and Henry Roth.

James Gascoigne, Excise Commmissioner, $20,000. Sureties—Louis Beer and Frederick Hornby.

DRIVERS MEET WITH ACCIDENTS

Robert Boyce Dies from His Injuries—Another Case May Be Fatal—Shanahan Will Loose His Leg.

Robert Boyce, a collector employed by Charles A. Friberg, an iron founder, at Driggs Avenue and North Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, was thrown from a wagon on Third Avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets, yesterday afternoon, and received injuries which caused his death in the Presbyterian Hospital.

George Whaley, a skylight manufacturer of 4 Broome Street, Greenpoint, was riding with Boyce when the accident occurred. He was also thrown out, but escaped with trifling injuries. Boyce was forty years old, married, and lived in South Brooklyn. He started for Brooklyn about 2 o'clock in a light wagon. On Third Avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets, his horse became frightened at a passing wagon and shied to the left, running into an elevated railroad pillar. The two men were thrown from the seat into the street.

The driver of a double truck, bearing Custom House License No. 153, while passing 140 West Broadway yesterday afternoon, fell off his seat and landed heavily in the street. The truck was heavily loaded, and the hind wheel passed over the driver's right ear, tearing it off.

As the man had fallen on his head, he was stunned and unable to rise, and a policeman ran into the street, stopped the team, and, taking the unconscious man to the sidewalk, sent for an ambulance.

Surgeon Richardson, who responded, said the man was suffering from several scalp wounds, and that probably his skull was fractured and he might die. There is every evidence, also, that the driver was intoxicated. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital. No papers were found on the truck driver, and as he was unable to talk coherently, his name could not be learned.

George W. Crossman of 8 East Eightieth Street, a member of the firm who shipped some of the goods on the truck, was notified.

William Shanahan, a truck driver, of 50 West End Avenue, received a compound fracture of his right leg shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by a keg of beer falling on him.

He and another man were unloading his truck at the time, and storing the kegs in the basement of a saloon in Greenwich Street, near Rector.

The man was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said that he was intoxicated. It is thought that his right leg will have to be amputated.

PICTURES AT THE SCHENCK GALLERY

To be Sold by Auction Thursday and Friday Afternoons.

A collection of oil paintings from two private collections is hung at the Schenck Art Gallery, 85 Cedar Street. The pictures will be sold on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, Jan. 30 and 31, at 3:15 o'clock.

All told, there are 110 works, mostly by French and American artists. Among the latter are George H. Boughton, with a small panel, called "Day Dreams"; A. F. Bunner, with one of his Venetian sketches; an interior by Carl Marr; an early sketch by August Franzen; two evening effects by Frank De Haven; sea scapes by A. T. Britcher; some Italian sketches by Henry P. Smith, and one by F. K. M. Rehn.

By E. Carpenter, there is "The Conversation"; some soldiers are by P. Grolleron; Trouillebert has one of his landscapes, after the manner of Corot, while there is work by Quitton, Samavan, Luber, Stauhlmuller, and A. Rienert. A small Tamburini is of a monk, in his usual manner. Other names in the catalogue are C. Huger, A. Musin, B. P. Ommegauck, J. Portielje, E. Pail, C. Gosselin, G. Haquette, G. Castigelion, H. Duvieux, and E. L. Dupain.

In addition to the Americans already named, there is a landscape by Arthur Parton; a twilight by Edward Gay; some snow effects by George H. McCord, with skies full of color; landscape by J. B. Bristol; cattle by Thomas B. Griffin; a sketch by William Hart; a moonlight by E. Moran; fruit by M. Ream; a mountain study by William L. Sonntag, and figures by V. G. Stiepevich.

Methodist Ministers Meet.

At the weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers of New-York in their hall, at 150 Fifth Avenue, yesterday the Rev. Dr. H. A. Butts of the Drew Theological Seminary read a paper. His topic was the qualification of candidates for ordination in the ministry. He held that the rules governing the examinations should be revised in several respects, so as to render it easier for the candidates to pass. It ought not to be required, he argued, that a man who wished to gain orders and promotion in his calling be a graduate of specified institutions of learning. At the same time the Rev. Dr. Butts did not wish to be understood as being anxious to lower the standard, but thought that the intelligence of the man should be taken into consideration.

Badges for Young Street Cleaners.

The Street Cleaning Department is, Col. Waring says, desirous of enlisting the aid of the children in its work of cleaning the streets. With the view, therefore, of interesting the young ones, Commissioner Waring has designed a small badge which he issues to those sufficiently interested in the work to apply to him. The badge is octagonal, of german silver, with a pin attached on its back. The face bears the arms of the city. Young people who wear them are supposed to aid the department by reporting anything they consider the department ought to know and any dereliction they may discover in the action of the department's employes.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swedish girl; or do waiting in a small private family; has good city reference. O. J., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do sewing; best city reference. 236 West 16th St.; ring Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and sewing; three and a half years' reference. R., 1,338 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German-American girl as chambermaid and waitress. 205 West 36th St., shoe store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 289 Lenox Av.; ring bell twice; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class Protestant Englishwoman; will assist with waiting; best reference. 835 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and assist with other work. A., 162 East 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; 405 4th Av.; 3d bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; in private family; best reference. 204 East 44th St.; Lackney's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent woman; first-class cook; in private family; does the plain washing; understands soups, pastry; excellent bread; city reference. 446 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a tidy North German; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly competent; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—Southern; suits the most fastidious; meats, entrées, confectionery; bakes; saves wages; decorates beautifully; 100 new styles; reference. 232 West 31st St., first flat.

COOK.—Experienced; lately landed; soups, entrées, game, &c.; private family; good personal city reference; wages, $25 to $30. M. B., 10 West St.

COOK, &c.—By young woman by the day or week; good plain cook and excellent cleaner; good references. 261 West 35th St., two flights, front.

COOK, &c.—By a reliable, neat, willing German girl; good cook and laundress; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant Scotchwoman in a small private family; no objection to apartment; has good city reference. 319 East 32d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as cook; first-class reference; widower's or private American family; no cards; expect fare paid. Stussy, 304 East 25th St.

COOK.—By good family cook; assist in washing; understands meats, soups, game; excellent bread and biscuit maker; best city reference. 452 West 58th St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook; private family; wages, $30 to $35; city or country; best city references. Maria Janson, 135 East 31st St., third floor.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent cook in private family; first-class personal city reference. W., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family; good city reference. Fitzgerald. 208 East 96th St.

COOK.—Excellent; in private family; best city reference; no wash. 152 East 53d St, first floor.

COOK.—By a young Protestant girl as cook; best city references, (four years;) wages, $20 to $25; Ring Adam's bell, 117 East 53d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference; wages not under $30. Call, for two days, or address C. Johnson, 247 West 68th St.

COOK.—Experienced; in quiet family; moderate wages; no washing; good references. 56 West 28th St.; ring Hunt's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class experienced cook; good city reference; call Monday. 150 East 27th St.; Manning's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook. Call, Monday; no cards; Miss Ryan, 817 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class all-round cook in a private family; excels in all pastry and baking of bread; best city reference. 258 West 89th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; experienced; do plain washing; best city reference. Haugh, 223 West 61st St.

COOK.—By good plain cook in small, private family up town; sleep at home. R. R., 142 Columbus Av

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—First-class; good baker, and economical, in private family; city reference. 760 10th Av, 1st floor, front.

COOK.—By competent Protestant cook; by day or week; best city reference. 133 West 62d St.; ring Lowery's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; assist washing; personal reference. Marcella, 118 East 63d St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; understands all kinds of fine cooking. 131 8th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as cook, wash and iron; city reference. 317 East 33d St.

PERFECT GERMAN COOK—Competent French, English, German cooking; pastries, creams; marketing; city references. 467 West 42d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, to go out by the day to assist with waiting on lunches and dinners; best city references. K. W., 216 West 37th St.; ring twice.

DAY'S WORK.—By experienced waitress; would do any other kind of work; best city reference. 223 West 61st St., Room 22.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER—Expert fitter and trimmer; by the day; formerly with White & Howard; evening and street gowns; reference, present employer. 134 East 117th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would go out by the day; good cutter and fitter; terms moderate; formerly with White & Howard. M. W., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day, or will take work at home; terms reasonable; highest reference. L. Foere, 148 West 124th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young girl by the day; understands cutting and fitting. 8 West 49th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an experienced lady; Parisian; Protestant; willing to go to Europe; as governess or companion; best city reference. Care Dr. John Biava, 105 West 44th St.

GOVERNESS.—By refined North German; speaking perfect French, German, and English, as governess or maid; good references. M. G., 116 West 31st St.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced governess wishes visiting engagements for English branches and French. M. L. S., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Successfull, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as nursery governess or maid; understands kindergarten. S. L., 201 West 80th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By refined lady of social experience and cheerful disposition as housekeeper and ladies' companion; accustomed to travel; capable manage; reference from present employer. Housekeeper, Box 190 Times.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent and experienced; good sewer, hairdresser, packer; charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Frenchwoman as lady's maid; experienced dressmaker, packer; understands hairdressing. J. W., 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID (French.)—Good dressmaker; no objection to light chamberwork; first-class city references; age, 35. 237 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, packing; city references. Parisienne, 209 West 25th St.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German Protestant girl; willing to do light chamberwork in an American family; good references. 347 East 105th St., Heidmuller.

MAID.—By a strong girl, to travel with a lady; an invalid not objected to; well recommended. L. H., 204 East 54th St.

MAID.—By a North German as maid and seamstress; no objection to grown children; best references. M. M., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By competent young woman as maid and chambermaid; good seamstress; assist waiting; city reference. 340 East 81st; 4th bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; wages, $20 to $25; has best city reference. 44 East 66th St.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as laundress; other as chambermaid; assist waiting; references. L. K., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 444 West 47th St.; ring Carlay bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By French person as first-class laundress in private family; good reference; city or country. 229 West 19th St., Kiefer's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress by the day; fine shirt ironer; reference; Conlon, 304 East 32d St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman; thoroughly competent; private family; best city reference. M., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress; city or country; best references. 201 East 55th St.

SECOND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as second laundress and to help with upstairs work; five years' reference. 202 East 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress, or would do plain cooking. 207 West 67th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av.; 4th bell.

NURSE and MAID.—By educated North German fraulein as nurse to one or two growing children; is good seamstress. Miss M. P., care of Mrs. Adt, 1,092 Park Av.

NURSE.—By respectable German; kind, patient; to elderly or invalid lady; neat sewer; best references. Schebedau, 433 East 82d St.

NURSE and PLAIN SEWING.—By young girl lately landed; good education. 423 West 52d St.; Cassidy's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for invalid lady or gentleman or institution; city or country; references. Nurse, 106 West 52d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; also for growing children; patient, willing, and obliging; long period of first-class city references. K. R., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady desires to place a trustworthy Protestant infant's nurse, who has been several years in her employ. 26 East 48th St., on Tuesday, before 2 P. M.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, reliable young woman as infant's nurse or maid to invalid lady; willing and kind; excellent city reference. 822 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; take entire charge of infant; raise on bottle; or to care for young children; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a Protestant American young woman as invalid's attendant or chambermaid and assist with other work; best city reference. 110 East 82d St., Mrs. Coote.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, first-class North German nurse, from Hanover, to one or two children; teaches German; wages, $20 to $25; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; capable of taking entire charge of baby from birth; willing to travel; seven and a half years' city reference. 326 West 49th St., Gordan bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced American Protestant woman as infant's nurse, or young children to bring up on bottle. 927 6th Av.; ring second bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class seamstress and maid; understands dressmaking and children's clothes; willing to assist other work; best city reference. N., 134 East 28th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an excellent seamstress, or as maid to young ladies; can be recommended by present employers. Personal, Box 291 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; fully competent; takes a butler's place in private family; understands carving, wines, salads; five years' city references last place. M. C. Y., 910 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; fully competent; takes butler's place; carves; makes all kinds of salads; five years' city references; last place. E. C., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; would assist with chamberwork in private family; best city reference from last place. C. K., 358 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Englishwoman; small first-class family; takes butler's place. Annie, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; fill butler's place; in private family; city reference. W., Box 35, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By the day or week; thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; takes butler's place. H., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress in a private family; competent; best city reference. 627 3d Av., second bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable young woman to do washing at her own home; can furnish reference. 2,031 2d Av.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a neat, tidy young girl, lately landed, to mind children and assist with chamberwork. 115 West 53d St., Gray's bell.

MASSEUSE graduate has returned from 2 years in Europe; will continue to treat ladies at residence. Miss Ollh, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

OFFICEWORKER.—Good writer; not afraid of hard work; references. Penman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to assist in office. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By young Swedish couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler; wife is excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York City or country. H. R., 157 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent, reliable man; thoroughly experienced; in private family; will make himself generally useful; good valet; is faithful, willing, and obliging; highly recommended. C. C., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man, speaking French, German, and English; understands thoroughly his business; private family; city or country; best city references. François, 265 West 19th St., care of Ollitrault.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced in all his duties; well recommended as to ability and good character; industrious, neat, and tall. Butler, 301 East 33d St.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—By English couple for bachelor's house; both thoroughly qualified in all duties; best references. F. H. H., 352 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; aged 38; height, 5 feet 9; last employer will recommend; wages, $50. D. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Frenchman; understands his duties; city or country; excellent references. 74 West 52d St, tailor store.

BUTLER.—Single or second-man's position; would take place for Winter season or permanently. Thos., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; three years in last place; strictly sober; employer can be seen. John, 638 6th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young man; willing and obliging; city reference. R., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; in private family; first-class reference; willing and obliging. H. H., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; single-handed or otherwise; six years' personal city reference. H. M., 350 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in a private family; city or country; best references. B. G., 167 West 25th St., grocery store.

BUTLER or VALET or BOTH.—By Englishman; tall; good appearance; good city references. City, care of Jennings, 219 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—English; height, 5 feet 11 inches; good personal references. Leon, 253 West 36th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thorough horseman; long experience with prominent families; total abstainer, obliging, and polite; married; no incumbrance; wife competent seamstress; can cut, fit, and assist up stairs; served nine years with one family, who will give personal interview as to qualification or disqualification. A. B. C., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN—COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife; strictly temperate, steady, reliable couple; understand their business thoroughly; disengaged in consequence of family breaking up; both will be highly recommended. M. B., 227 East 29th St., back.

COACHMAN.—By experienced middle-aged man; city or country; careful driver; keeps horses, carriages, harness, and stable in good order; civil, sober, polite; honest habits; highly recommended by first-class city family. H., 149 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—I wish a good place for my coachman; has been in my employ ten years; I part with him on account of selling my horses; will recommend him as strictly sober, honest, and a first-class driver. 254 West 45th St., present employer. S. L.

COACHMAN.—Single, young man; 5 feet 9; understands horses and harness thoroughly; good, careful driver; best city reference; willing, obliging. Richard, 46 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eight years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging. Curley, care of J. B. Brewster, 489 5th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; sober; careful driver; first-class city reference, written and personal. G. C., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Single; city or country; understands proper care horses, harness, carriages; willing; generally useful; last employer seen. H., 139 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—Unexceptionable recommendations; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, furnaces, lawns; city or country. Lasche, 325 West 40th St.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife; man first class coachman; wife first-class laundress; private family; city references; country preferred. Alex, 633 3d Av.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Swede; single; understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; best references. Coachman, 111 West 24th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM or USEFUL MAN.—In a gentleman's place; best of references. D. O. K., 1,118 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man; Protestant; 10 years' personal city reference from last employer. Galbraith, 167 East 85th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER—A Swede wishes position on gentleman's place; practical in greenhouses, graperies, and gardens; first-class references; small family. A. B., 37 East 19th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Good personal references. L., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young, strong Dane; speaks English; understands care of fine horses, harness; willing, obliging; good references. C. Peterson, care of Ahl, 250 East 43d St.

USEFUL MAN.—Takes care of furnaces and would like to have some more. Tracy, 76 Irving Pl.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT TO GENTLEMAN.—By a trained nurse; 26; neat, refined, obliging, and willing to be generally useful; speaks English, German, and French; highest references. H. W., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER OR GENERAL Office Assistant.—By young man; six years' experience; references. J. W., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

ENGINEER.—With extensive experience; all kind of boilers; engines, dynamos, &c.; A1 references as to competence and character. Engineer, 1,710 1st Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—By intelligent colored man as janitor; to take entire charge of building, tenement, flats, or apartment house; thoroughly understands keeping in repair; three years' reference from present place of employment. Janitor, 309 West 68th St.

MAN AND WIFE, NORWEGIANS, WANT cooking, waiting, housework, anything; are handy, intelligent, trustworthy; have references. H., 1,227 Broadway.

MAN and WIFE.—By a man and wife as butler and cook; English; just landed; good references; moderate wages; city or country. R., care of Pike, 16 Jane St.

MASSAGE.—As visiting masseur, or as medical nurse, &c., to invalid; highly recommended by physicians and families. Masseur, Box 322 Times, Up Town.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, PLASTERER, and decorator, practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler. 777 2d Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS WANTED—To assist with ironing; good city reference required. Apply, Nevada, 70th St., and Boulevard, Flat 1E, 8 to 11.

WANTED—A first-class Swedish laundress, who will assist with other work, in a private family. Call, with references, Tuesday, after 1 o'clock. 148 West 86th St.

WANTED—Experienced Waitress. Apply, with references, before 11, 27 West 73d St.

WANTED—French maid and seamstress to growing children. 138 West 78th St.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

The Letter from the Old Place.

Will T. Hale in The Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Will you read once more de lettah f'om de on'y one dat's livin'
 Of de kumrids who made happy dearer days dat I hav' knowed?
Read it slowly fer a minit while my thoughts ful rein Ise givin',
 Es I creep away back yonner, drappin' keer an' age's load.
I hev' got a deep-set notion dat dey's few things any nigher
 To a Pahadise of pleasure to a person lone es me,
Dan to set beside de fier while de sparks fly up an' higher,
 Livin' in a dream life over in de Lan' of Use-ter-Be.

Love don't make no spechul diffunce w'en it's on a trip like dis is,
 Whuther white folks er de darkies is de ones you meet along;
But de marster an' de missus an' de chillun wid dey kisses,
 Is es dear in one's affecksuns es a ole revival song!
In de cabin by de meadow, dar wus joy's undryin' fount'ins,
 Whar de aingels, guarbed in Summer, loved to come, it 'pear'd to me;
An' our trubbles stayed no longer dan de shadders on de mount'ins
 Made by clouds dat sailed by sof'ly in de Lan' of Use-ter-Be.

O de banjer an' de dances! O de picnics an' de laughter,
 With de little pickaninnies 'neaf de rafters of de sky!
An' it ain't no trubble thinkin' dat wid-in de sweet Hehafter
 Is de on'y place what pleasure kin be sich as dat gone by!
An', dis minit, seems my sperit would be satisfied ef knowin'
 Dat my dimmin' eyes, when dyin', could de ole-time faces see,
Whar de ole-time roses dozes, an' de paw-paw leaves is blowin',
 In de gladdes' an' de saddes' of all lan's—Use-ter-Be!

Acidulated Wisdom.

From The Christian Advocate.

On Speech: Don't in error be sure
 You have made a great hit,
Lest you open the door
 To a far keener wit.

On Literature: Read and think, but be dumb
 If as wise you would pose;
Let the poets build verse;
 If you're able—write prose.

On Law: If for murdering Fact
 Truth should Fancy arraign,
The defendant escapes
 By a plea of "insane."

On Politics: "For the good of the State!"
 And no cry could be worse,
For the pull at the polls
 Is the state of the purse.

On Love: To be blissfully happy
 The rest of your life,
Let your kind, thoughtful friends
 Each select your dear wife.

On Medicine: Ninety-nine parts of drugs,
 As a rule, do far less
Than the one of belief
 In your doctor's success.

On Religion: If one fails to believe
 In his brother's pet saint,
He condemns him to flames.
 Only bigots can paint.

Sundry Sharp Sayings.

From The Somerville Journal.

The man who is always talking about his troubles is one of the troubles that other people have to endure.

Considering how many people in this world there are trying to kill time, it lasts along wonderfully well.

When you know that a boy has a new silver watch don't refrain from asking him if he knows what time it is, just because you think it will bother him to look and see.

A man who conducts his own case in court has a fool for a client, but not so big a fool sometimes as a man who hires a lawyer when he hasn't any case.

Some politicians object to woman suffrage because they believe that if women could vote the handsome men would get all the offices.

Her Angry Suggestion.

From The Chicago Tribune.

It was an hour or two past midnight and Mr. Jagway was fumbling about in the hallway and muttering angrily to himself.

"What's the matter?" called out Mrs. Jagway, from the floor above.

"There's two hatracks here," he answered, "an' I don' know w'ich one to hang m' hat on."

"You've got two hats, haven't you?" rejoined Mrs. Jagway. "Hang them on both."

How She Proposed.

From The Chicago Record.

In a world of somebodies,
 Wearisome to see,
Dull the lot of nobodies
 Such as you and me.

But, since there are two of us—
 Blots upon the sun—
Let us wisely wed, and then
 We shall count as one.

Worth Thinking About.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

A certain prominent man says that the woman to whom he is engaged to be married does not talk when he wishes to think. Of couse, this is a good quality, but it must be said that there are prominent men who do not think when they themselves wish to talk.

The Essence of Politeness.

From The New-York Weekly.

Mr. Staylate—Y—a—as, I hate those—ah—simple-minded country people that show everything they feel.

Miss Westend—It is a mere matter of training. One of the first things I was taught was the art of appearing interested when bored half to death.

A Temperance Advocate.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The First Brother—I did not see you at our meeting last night. I trust you are not weakening in the cause of temperance?

The Second Brother—Dear me, no! But I ate so much dinner that it gave me a headache.

It Depends.

From The Washington Star.

"Ebry t'ing am all right in its place," said Uncle Eben. "Er sha'p razzer meks er man a good bahber one minute, an' a ter'ble tough citizen de next."

Conjugal Felicities.

From Harlem Life.

"[illegible] married me for my [illegible]"

[illegible]